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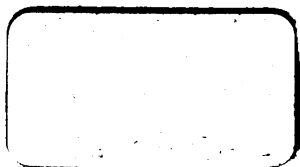
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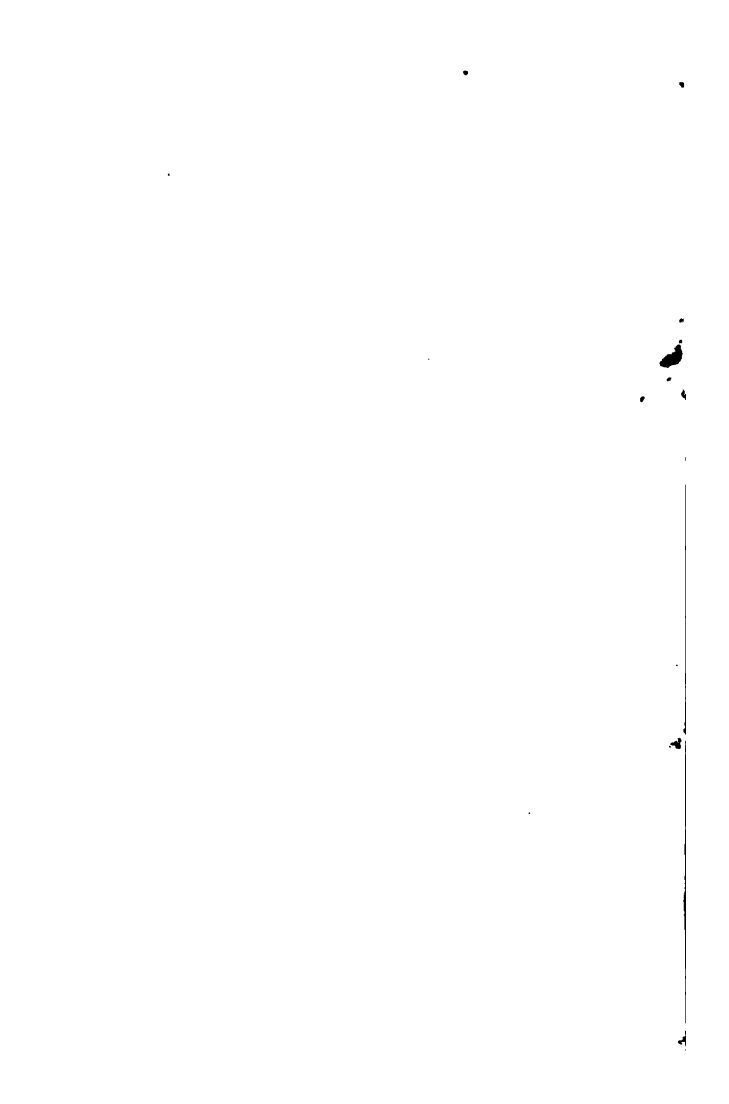
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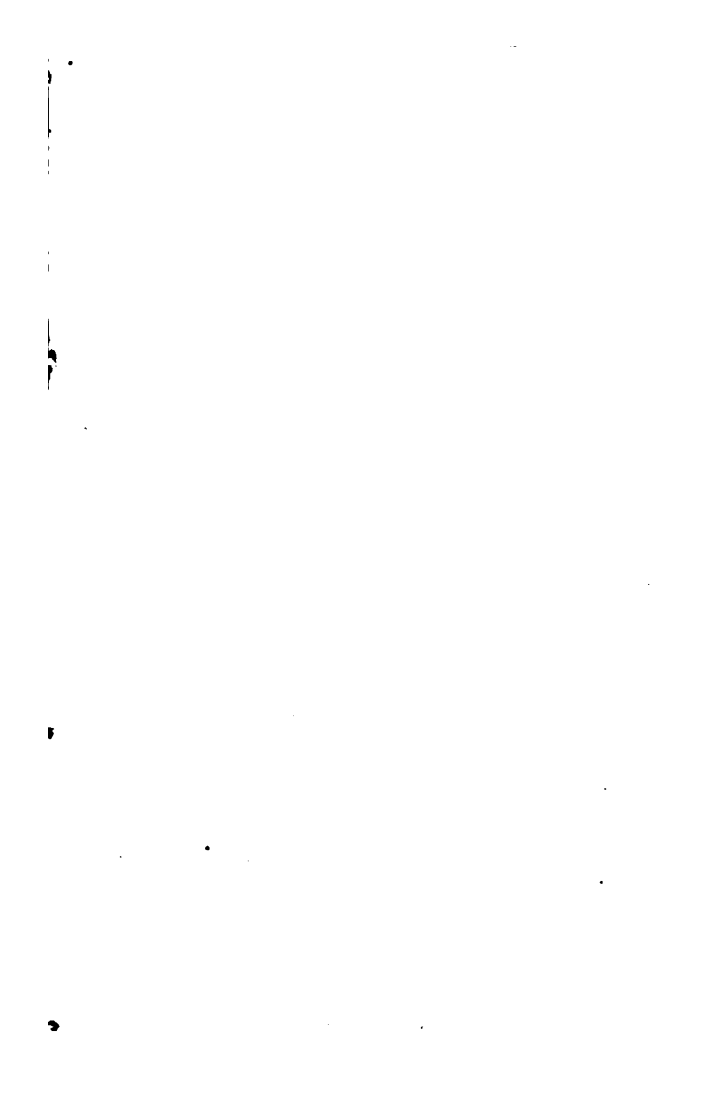


Table
of the
PRICE OF POSTING,
showing the Charges usually made
for a
Pair of Horses.

Miles	1., 0	1., 1	1., 2	1., 3	1., 4	1., 5	1., 6	1., 9
6	6, 0	6, 6	7, 0	7, 6	8, 0	8, 6	9, 0	10, 6
7	7, 0	7, 7	8, 2	8, 9	9, 4	9, 11	10, 6	12, 3
8	8, 0	8, 8	9, 4	10, 0	10, 8	11, 4	12, 0	14, 0
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10	10, 0	10, 10	11, 8	12, 6	13, 4	14, 2	15, 0	17, 6
11	11, 0	11, 11	12, 10	13, 9	14, 8	15, 7	16, 6	19, 3
12	12, 0	13, 0	14, 0	15, 0	16, 0	17, 0	18, 0	21, 0
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14	14, 0	15, 2	16, 4	17, 6	18, 8	19, 10	21, 0	24, 6
15	15, 0	16, 3	17, 6	18, 9	20, 0	21, 3	22, 6	26, 3
16	16, 0	17, 4	18, 8	20, 0	21, 4	22, 8	24, 0	28, 0
17	17, 0	18, 5	19, 10	21, 3	22, 8	24, 1	25, 6	29, 9
18	18, 0	19, 6	21, 0	22, 6	24, 0	25, 6	27, 0	31, 6
19	19, 0	20, 7	22, 2	23, 9	25, 4	26, 11	28, 6	33, 3
20	20, 0	21, 8	23, 4	25, 0	26, 8	28, 4	30, 0	35, 0

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at the rate of 3.^d per mile.*



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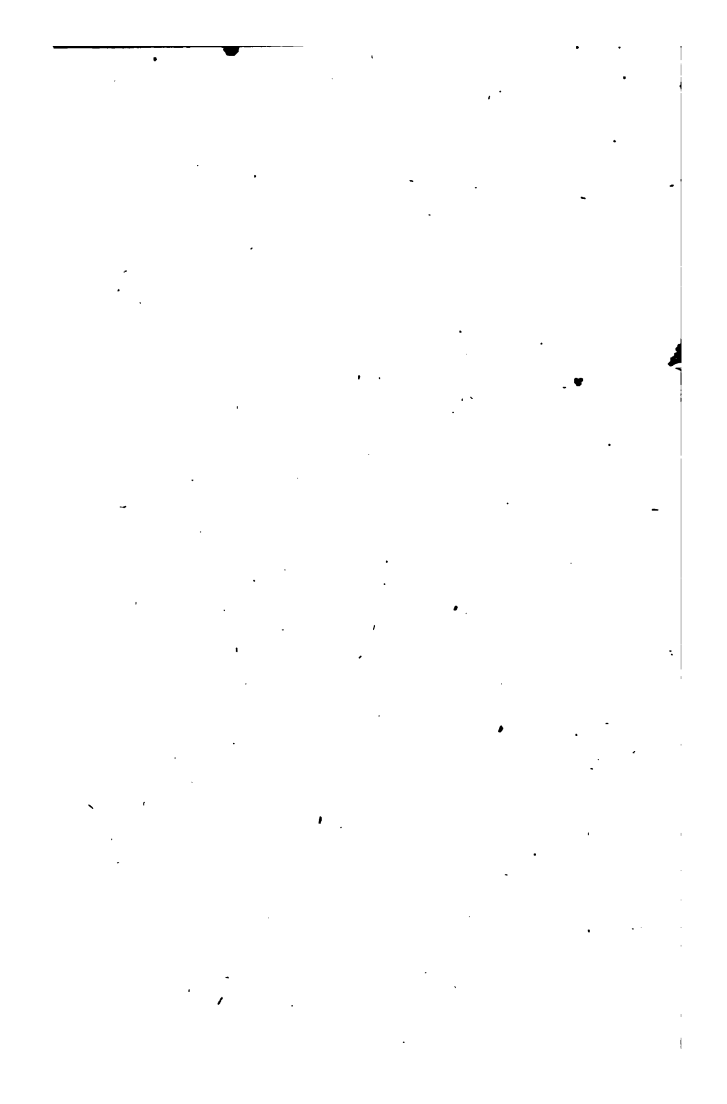
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P R E F A C E.

ALTHOUGH numerous Road-Books have from time to time appeared before the public, each professing to excel its predecessor, yet it is still a subject of complaint that there is not one compact in its form, and lucid in its arrangement,—that those at present published are either too bulky or too confused,—that they either contain much more or much less than the Traveller requires. It has been the Editor's aim, in preparing this volume, to take a middle course; and while he has endeavoured, on the one hand, to avoid all prolix details respecting uninteresting objects, he trusts that, on the other hand, he has not omitted to notice any town, village, or nobleman's seat, worthy the attention of the intelligent Traveller.

In arranging the Roads, he has followed the plan pursued by M. Reichard in his celebrated Itineraries of the Continent, by which method the inconvenience of frequent reference is in a great measure avoided, and the route rendered perfectly intelligible on the

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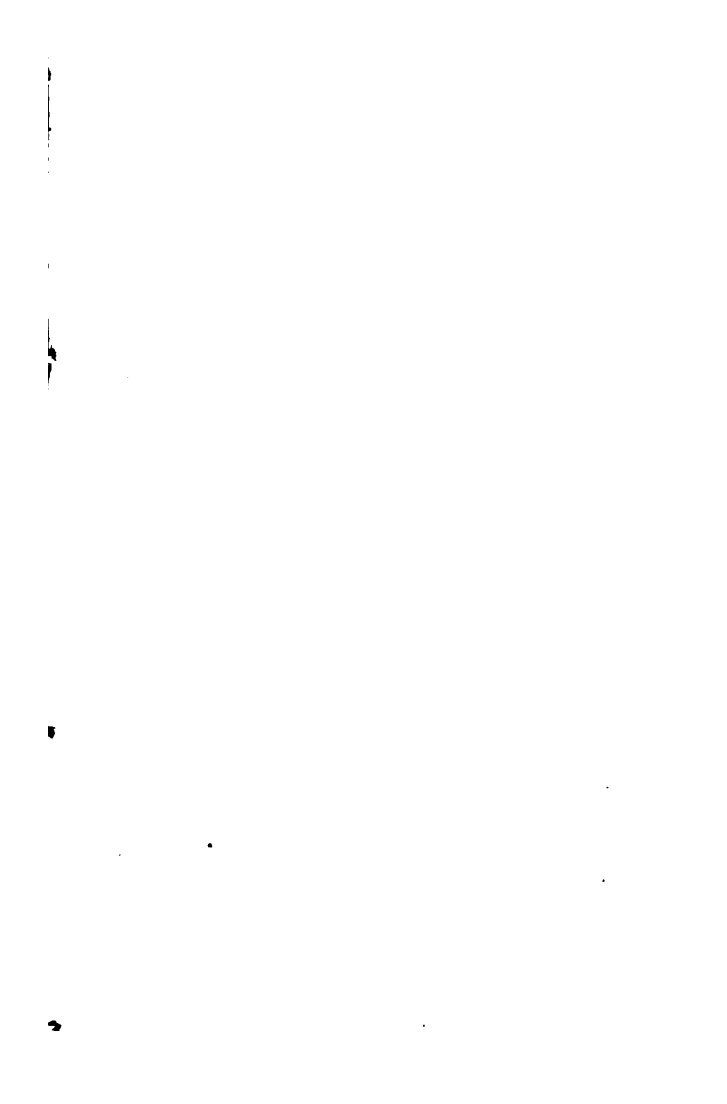


Table
of the
PRICE OF POSTING,
showing the Charges usually made
for a
Pair of Horses.

Miles	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.9
6	6.0	6.6	7.0	7.6	8.0	8.6	9.0	10.6
7	7.0	7.7	8.2	8.9	9.4	9.11	10.6	12.3
8	8.0	8.8	9.4	10.0	10.8	11.4	12.0	14.0
9	9.0	9.9	10.6	11.3	12.0	12.9	13.6	15.9
10	10.0	10.10	11.8	12.6	13.4	14.2	15.0	17.6
11	11.0	11.11	12.10	13.9	14.8	15.7	16.6	19.3
12	12.0	13.0	14.0	15.0	16.0	17.0	18.0	21.0
13	13.0	14.1	15.2	16.3	17.4	18.5	19.6	22.9
14	14.0	15.2	16.4	17.6	18.8	19.10	21.0	24.6
15	15.0	16.3	17.6	18.9	20.0	21.3	22.6	26.3
16	16.0	17.4	18.8	20.0	21.4	22.8	24.0	28.0
17	17.0	18.5	19.10	21.3	22.8	24.1	25.6	29.9
18	18.0	19.6	21.0	22.6	24.0	25.6	27.0	31.6
19	19.0	20.7	22.2	23.9	25.4	26.11	28.6	33.3
20	20.0	21.8	23.4	25.0	26.8	28.4	30.0	35.0

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went into the power of the Scotch army. *Pop.* 8004. *Inns*; the Kingston Arms, the Saracen's Head, the Ram.

CARLTON. *Inn*; the Bell.

TUXFORD, in Nottinghamshire, is remarkable for its miry situation. *Pop.* 979. *Inn*; the Red Lion.

EAST RETFORD, in Nottinghamshire, is seated on the Idle. It has manufactories of paper, hats, sailcloth, and candle-wick, and carries on a considerable trade, particularly in hops. Here likewise is a Free Grammar School, a neat Gothic Church, and an Hospital. *Pop.* 2465. *Inns*; the Crown, the White Hart.

BAWTRY is a small, but well-built town, situated partly in Nottinghamshire, and partly in the West Riding of Yorkshire. It has a considerable road trade. *Pop.* 1027. *Inns*; the Crown, the Swan.

DONCASTER, in Yorkshire, on the S. bank of the Don, is one of the genteeldest towns in the North of England. The principal objects worthy of notice are, the Mansion House, a handsome stone building in the centre of the town; the Town Hall, containing a Free Grammar School, as well as the apartments for the corporation business; the Church of St. George, erected on the site of an ancient castle, a spacious edifice, containing a curious antique font, and a good organ; and the theatre, well-frequented during the Races, which usually take place in the last week of September, and continue four days. Here likewise are several Meeting-houses, an Hospital, a Dispensary, a Workhouse, and several other Charitable Institutions. On the Race Ground, which is near the town, there is an elegant and commodious stand for the accommodation of the spectators. *Pop.* 9117. *Inns*; the Angel, the Rein Deer, the Red Lion.

FERRYBRIDGE. *Inns*; the Angel, the Swan, the Greyhound.

ABBERFORD, in Yorkshire, is a small town with the ruins of an ancient Castle. *Pop.* 900. *Inn*; the Swan.

WETHERBY, in Yorkshire, has a handsome bridge over the Wharfe, and a little above it, a cascade, over

which the salmon may often be seen leaping with great dexterity. On the opposite side of the river is a spring, called *Thorp-Arch-Spa*, or *Boslin Spa*, where a neat village has been erected for the accommodation of visitors. *Pop.* 1217. *Inns*; the Angel, the Swan and Dog.

About 4 miles from Wetherby is *Ribstone Hall*, in the gardens of which that delicious apple called the Ribstone pippin was first cultivated.

BOROUGHBRIDGE, in Yorkshire, is situated on the Ure, over which there is a stone bridge. The houses are well built, and the town carries on a great trade in hardware. In the market-place is a handsome fluted Doric column, and in a field about half a mile distant, are three immense stones called the Arrows, generally supposed to have been erected by the Romans. It was at Boroughbridge Edward II. defeated the Earl of Lancaster. *Pop.* 860. *Inns*; the Greyhounds, the Crown.

DISHFORTH. *Inn*; the Swan.

NORTH ALLERTON, in Yorkshire, is situated on an eminence, and has a spacious market-place, a Gothic Church, and a Prison, erected on Mr. Howard's plan. Near this town took place the celebrated battle of the Standard, at which King David was defeated by the Barons. The spot still retains the name of Standard Hill, and some caverns near it are supposed to be the places where the Scots were buried. *Pop.* 4431. *Inns*; the Golden Lion, the King's Head.

SMEATON, in Yorkshire, is remarkable for the beauty of the surrounding scenery.

CROFT, in Yorkshire, has a much frequented mineral spring.

DARLINGTON, in Durham, is situated on the Skern, over which is a bridge of three arches. It carries on a considerable trade, and several manufactures, particularly of woollens, linens called huckabacks, leather, hemp, and cotton. The Church is a spacious and ancient building, with a lofty spire; and near Darlington is a curious machine for grinding optical glasses, invented by a native. In the vicinity

there is a miraculous spring. *Pop.* 6881. *Inns*; the Talbot, the King's Head.

AYCLIFFE, in Durham. *Inn*; the George.

BUTCHER RACE. *Inn*; the Coach.

DURHAM, the capital of the county of Durham, has a unique and striking appearance, being situated on a rocky eminence, almost surrounded by the Weare. The principal objects of attention are the Cathedral, a large and magnificent edifice, in the Norman style of architecture, founded in 1093, but not completed till the end of the thirteenth century: the Castle, now the Bishop's palace, occupying the N. side of the Palace Green; the promenade near it called the Banks, along the windings of the Weare; the New Prison, a very fine building; the remains of Finchall Abbey, in a vale near the river, and the Town Hall on the W. side of the market-place. Durham also possesses six Churches, several Meeting-Houses, an Infirmary, three Bridges, one of which is an elegant modern structure, a neat Theatre, a Subscription Library, and a Race Course.

To the W. of this city is *Nevil's Cross*, erected by Ralph, Lord Neville, in memory of the defeat and capture of David II. *Pop.* 9822. *Inns*; the Green Dragon, the Wheatsheaf, the Queen's Head.

About 7 miles from Durham is *Lunney Castle*, the noble residence of the Earl of Scarborough; and about a mile from it *Lambton Hall*, the seat of the family of that name, a modern edifice, erected by Bonomi.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE, in Northumberland, is situated between the Picts' Wall and the river whose name it bears, and is particularly famous for its trade in coals, of which it has exported, or sent coastwise, more than 600,000 chaldrons in one year. It exports also a considerable quantity of lead, salt, tallow, butter, salmon, and grindstones, and imports wine, timber, hemp, and iron. It has likewise a share in the Greenland fishery; and possesses glass-houses, potteries, and manufactories of iron, steel, and woollen cloths. The houses are variously built of stone, brick, and timber, and the upper or Northern part of the town, inhabited by the highest classes, presents some spacious and well-built streets.

The principal objects worthy of notice are, the Exchange, in front of which is a spacious quay; the Sessions House, or New Courts, a handsome modern building; the Bridge over the Tyne, consisting of nine arches, erected in 1781; the Church of St. Nicholas, an edifice of very singular architecture, with an elegant spire in the form of an imperial crown, and a valuable library, containing amongst other curious books the Bible of Exham Abbey; the church of St. John, in the cemetery of which is buried Cunningham the poet; All Saints Church, a magnificent edifice of a circular form, with an Ionic portico and a neat and elegant spire; the Keelmen's Hospital, erected and supported by that class of labourers; the Theatre; the Mansion House; the Promenade called the Firth, and the Baths outside the West Gate.

Newcastle also possesses several Chapels of Ease, Meeting-houses for various classes of dissenters, a Literary and Philosophical Society, which has obtained considerable reputation; a Dock Yard, where very fine vessels are built; a Lunatic Hospital, a Lying-in Hospital, an Infirmary, a Grammar School, a Dispensary, and several other Charitable Institutions. Newcastle was the birth-place of Admiral Collingwood, and one of the streets bears his name. *Pop.* 35,181. *Inns*; the Crown and Thistle, the Cock, the Shakspeare, the Queen's Head, the Turk's Head.

MORPETH, in Northumberland, is situated on the Wansbeck, and is remarkable for its weekly cattle-market, the largest in England, except that of Smithfield. It has a Town Hall, erected in 1714, by the Earl of Carlisle, from designs by Vanbrugh, and a Free School founded by Edward VI. Here also is the County Gaol. Only some fragments of the ancient castle now remain. *Pop.* 4292. *Inns*; the Queen's Head, the Phoenix.

ALNWICK, the county-town of Northumberland, is only remarkable for the Castle, the residence of the Duke of Northumberland. This noble mansion, which is situated on the S. bank of the Alne, is said to have been founded by the Romans, and to have come into the possession of the present proprietor's ancestors in 1240.

It consists of three wards, enclosing about five acres, and is flanked by sixteen towers, adorned with statues of warriors. The apartments are fitted up with great splendour, and ornamented with numerous fine pictures. *Pop.* 5937. *Inn*; the White Swan.

Between 4 and 5 miles to the right of Alnwick, and about a mile from the sea, is *Howick*, the seat of Earl Grey.

BELFORD, in Northumberland, is a very neat town, near which are the ruins of an ancient chapel, surrounded by oak-trees; and about 4 miles distant *Bamborough Castle*, a celebrated piece of antiquity. *Pop.* 1208. *Inn*; the Bell.

BERWICK-UPON-TWEED, is a fortress of great strength, and was of great consequence during the wars between England and Scotland, to neither of which it belongs, but has a jurisdiction peculiar to itself, called the Berwick Bounds. It has a large salmon fishery, and carries on a considerable trade in this article, as well as in wool, corn, eggs, damask, carpets, and linen. The chief objects demanding attention are, the Town Hall, a spacious edifice; comprising the Exchange, the Prison, and two halls; the Bridge over the Tweed, consisting of fifteen arches, erected in the reign of James I.; the Church, the Pier, the ruins of the Castle, and near them the Bell Tower, which formerly contained a bell to give warning of the approach of enemies. Berwick has also a Free School, and near the town is a Chain Bridge over the Tweed. *Pop.* 8793. *Inns*; the King's Arms, the Red Lion, the Hen and Chickens.

DUNBAR, in Haddingtonshire. To the right of this town is Dunbar House, the seat of the Earl of Lauderdale. It has a tolerable harbour, and the ruins of an old castle. John Baliol was defeated here by Earl Warrenne in 1296, and Oliver Cromwell obtained a victory over the Scots at this place, in 1650. *Pop.* 5272. *Inns*; the New Inn, St. Andrew.

Between Dunbar and Haddington is *Tynningham Castle*, the seat of the Earl of Haddington, famous for its woods.

HADDINGTON, in Haddingtonshire, is remarkable

as the birth-place of John Knox. The house in which he was born in Giffard Gate, is still shown. The ruins of the Abbey, partly occupied as a parish church, are worthy of notice. *Pop.* 5255. *Inns*; the Bell, the Star, the George and Dragon.

About a mile from Haddington is *Amisfield*, the property of the Earl of Wemyss, with a gallery of fine pictures, a beautiful garden, and an extensive park.

Thence the traveller passes by *Gladesmuir*, where Dr. Robertson wrote his history of Scotland; and *Tranent*, beyond which is *Preston Park*, where Colonel Gardiner fell in 1745.

MUSSELBURGH, in Edinburghshire, is situated on the Esk, over which is a very ancient bridge. It has a Grammar School, several places of worship besides the parish Church, and numerous manufactories. Near the town is *Pinkie House*, behind which the battle of Pinkie took place in 1547; and on the downs of Musselburgh is a stand and excellent turf racing ground, where the Edinburgh races are now held.

Thence by Porto Bello, where there are several neat lodging houses for bathers, numerous villas, and a chapel, to

LEITH, the sea-port of Edinburgh, situated at the mouth of the river of the same name. The principal objects worthy of notice are, the Docks, comprising more than ten English acres, and capable of containing 150 vessels, constructed from a design by Rennie; the Trinity House, a handsome building of Grecian architecture, erected in 1817; the Grammar School; the Tolbooth and the Weigh House, both ancient buildings; the Bank, erected in 1806; the Exchange, containing an assembly-room, a coffee-room, a sale-room, a subscription-room, and a reading-room; the Custom and Excise office on the N. side of the harbour; the Church of North Leith, with a handsome portico of the Ionic order; the Chain Pier, erected by Captain Brown, in 1831; and the Seafield Baths, a noble edifice, comprising baths of every description, as well as an hotel. Leith also possesses a Merchant Company, several shipping Companies, two Public Libraries, a Literary So-

ciety, and numerous Charitable Institutions. The *smacks* which sail between this port and London, are elegantly fitted up; and the steam-vessels, which sail regularly during the summer, often accomplish the voyage in less than 60 hours. There is also a ferry from Leith to the opposite coast of Fife. *Pop.* 26,000. *Inns*; the King's Arms, the Britannia.

A little to the W. of Leith is *Newhaven*, whence the markets of Edinburgh are principally supplied with fish.

EDINBURGH is remarkable for its elevated and singular situation; being built upon three hills, the central ridge of which is occupied by the Old Town, and terminated by an inaccessible rock, on which stands the Castle; and the Northern side is occupied by the district generally called the New Town. The communication between the Old and New Towns is formed by an immense Earthen Mound, commenced in 1783, and consisting of upwards of 1,500,000 cart-loads of earth, which are now formed into a solid mass, capable of supporting buildings.

The principal public edifices of Edinburgh are, the Castle, containing the Governor's house, barracks, batteries, a store-room, and arsenal, with 30,000 stand of arms, a chapel, the apartment where James VI., of Scotland, and I. of England was born, and a room in which is deposited the Scottish regalia; the Palace of Holyrood House, where may be seen portraits of 111 monarchs of Scotland, a curious painting of Charles I. and his queen going out hunting, and the apartments of the unfortunate Mary; the ruins of the Abbey of Holyrood House, and the Royal Chapel, contiguous to which is the height called Arthur's Seat, 822 feet above the level of the sea; the Parliament House, formerly the place where the Scottish parliament met, but now occupied by the Courts of Law and the Advocate's Library, in front of which is a fine equestrian statue of Charles II.; the Register Office, a noble edifice, erected as a depository for the Records of the kingdom; the New County Hall, built as an imitation of the Temple of Erectheus, in the Acropolis at Athens; the Excise Office, a handsome edifice in St. Andrew's Square, de-

signed by Sir W. Chambers; the Exchange, on the N. side of High Street; the Scottish Bank, at the entrance to the Mound; the Royal Bank, near the Excise; the University, comprising a Library of more than 80,000 volumes, a Museum of Natural History, open to the public, and particularly rich in ornithology, and a collection of anatomical preparations; the Observatory on the summit of the Calton Hill, erected in the form of a cross, with four noble porticoes of the Doric order fronting the four cardinal points; the Royal College of Physicians, an elegant imitation of ancient Grecian Architecture; the New Assembly Rooms in George Street; the Theatre, at the north bridge, a plain building, but elegantly fitted up; Lord Melville's Column, in St. Andrew's Square, a copy of Trajan's at Rome; the New Prison and Bridewell, two large buildings on the Calton Hill; the office of the Insurance Companies; the Caledonian Theatre, at the commencement of the Leith Road; Nelson's Monument on the Calton Hill; the North and South Bridges, and Regent's Bridge, with Waterloo Place, consisting of well-built houses. Besides these numerous edifices, a national Monument, to resemble the Parthenon at Athens, was commenced on the Calton Hill in 1822, and promises to rival in magnificence every other building.

Edinburgh possesses sixty-four places of public worship; one of the most remarkable is St. Giles's Church, an ancient Gothic fabric, forming the N. side of Parliament Square, and comprising the High Church, in which are seats for the King, the Judges, Magistracy, &c., the Old Church under the great tower, the Tolbooth Church; and the New North or Haddo's Hole Church. In this edifice are deposited the remains of James, Earl of Murray, Regent of Scotland, of the Marquis of Montrose, who perished by the hand of the executioner, and of Napier, the inventor of logarithms. The buildings in the adjacent square stand on the site of the cemetery of St. Giles, in which the celebrated Knox was buried. The other religious edifices worthy of notice are, St. George's Church, on the W. side of Charlotte Square, the dome of which is a miniature imitation of

St. Paul's at London; Trinity College Church, founded in 1462, but repaired in 1814; the Tron Church, in High Street, so called from its vicinity to the Tron, or public beam; St. Andrew's Church in George Street, with an elegant spire 168 feet in height; Lady Yester's Church, founded by that lady in 1647, but rebuilt in 1804; the Canon Gate Church in the street of the same name, in the cemetery of which is buried Adam Smith, the Author of the Wealth of Nations, as well as Fergusson the poet; St. Cuthbert's Church, in the valley near the Castle, the largest, but certainly not the most elegant place of worship in Edinburgh; the Old and New Greyfriars Churches, in the cemetery of which lie the celebrated George Buchanan, Dr. Robertson the historian, Sir G. Mackenzie the Scottish lawyer, Dr. Archibald Pitcairne, and Dr. Black the chemist; St. Paul's Chapel, in York Place, a spacious Gothic edifice, erected in 1818, and adorned with stained glass; St. John's Chapel, Princes Street, also a Gothic edifice, built in 1818; the Chapel in Nicholson Street, the Gothic front of which is very pretty; the Roman Catholic Chapel, at the end of Leith walk, containing a fine painting by Vandyke; and the Chapel at the end of Broughton Street, with a handsome portico of the Doric order.

Amongst the Charitable Institutions are, the Royal Infirmary, in the hall of which is a bust of Provost Drummond, one of its principal promoters, by Nollekens; the Public Dispensary, in West Richmond Street; the Lunatic Asylum, at Morningside; Heriot's Hospital, founded by George Heriot, jeweller to James VI., for the maintenance and instruction of poor boys; Watson's Hospital, where about 80 boys are supported and instructed; Gillespie's Hospital, for the relief of aged persons, and the instruction of the young; the Merchant Maiden Hospital, for the education and support of daughters of merchant burghesses of Edinburgh; the Orphan Hospital near the North Bridge; the Trinity Hospital, for the relief of the aged of both sexes; the Asylum for the Indigent Blind, in Nicholson's Street; the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, in Chessel's Court, Canongate, open to the public inspection, and the Magdalen Asylum.

Edinburgh has also a Grammar School, called the High School, and several celebrated literary and scientific societies, amongst which may be mentioned the Royal Society, the Wernerian Society, the Society of Antiquaries, the Caledonian Horticultural Society, the School of Arts, &c. &c. The Advocate's Library at the Parliament House, contains upwards of 100,000 printed volumes, besides MSS., prints, coins, and medals; the dome of the principal apartment is painted by Stothard; and represents Apollo and the Muses, with several celebrated Historians, Poets, Mathematicians, &c. The Library of Writers to the Signet occupies a part of the buildings to the W. of Parliament House, and is particularly rich in British and Irish history, antiquities, biography, and topography. Besides these and the University Library, there are several subscription Libraries, and there is also a Botanic Garden.

The most singular Antiquities of this city are, the House of John Knox, on the N. side of the High Street; two heads in alto-relievo, of Roman sculpture, exactly opposite to it; the Hare Stone, from which the standard of James IV. was displayed, previous to the battle of Flodden Field, now visible in the wall on the left hand of the road to Boroughmuirhead; Merchiston Castle, a little to the West, remarkable as the residence of Napier, already mentioned; the Regent Murray's house, in Croftangrie Lane; and the ruins of the Chapel and Hermitage of St. Anthony, near Holyrood House.

The traveller should also visit the Calton Hill, and the Terrace at the W. end of the Old Town, on the Castle Hill, from both of which there are extensive views; the King's Park, at the E. extremity of the city, diversified by beautiful walks, and a steep hill called Arthur's Seat, commanding a delightful prospect; the Meadows, a retired walk on the S. side of the city; Burntsfield Links, where the citizens often amuse themselves at golf, and the troops are exercised; and St. Bernard's Well, the walk to which along the Water of Leith is peculiarly beautiful.

Pop. 136,275. Hotels; Waterloo Hotel, Waterloo Place; Royal Hotel, Princess Street; London House,

South St. Andrew's Street; Union Hotel, St. Andrew's Square; Black Bull Inn and Hotel, Catherine Street; and Commercial Inn, Nicholson Street.

Leaving Edinburgh, the traveller passes by *Lauriston Castle*, where Law, the Author of the Mississippi Scheme, was born; thence to S. Queensferry. *Inn*; New Halls. Across the Forth to N. Queensferry, in Fifeshire. *Inns*; the Red Lion, Ship Inn. The view enjoyed in this passage is remarkably beautiful, including numerous splendid mansions of the Scottish nobility, which occupy the N. and S. banks of the Forth.

INVERKEITHING, in Fifeshire, is delightfully situated on a bay of the Forth, and carries on a considerable shipping trade. It has several salt pans, and an iron foundry. Near the town is *Rosyth Castle*, which was a favourite residence of the unfortunate Mary; it is a ruinous edifice, and at high water is entirely surrounded by the sea. *Pop.* 2512.

KINROSS, in Kinrosshire, standing on the W. bank of Loch Leven. About 6 miles W. of this place, on the Alloa Road, is the romantic scenery of the Rumbling Bridge, Devil's Mill, and Cauldron Linn. *Pop.* 2563. *Inn*; the Lion. Near Kinross is *Loch Leven*, famous for its trout and char, and the Castle where Mary, Queen of Scots, was imprisoned.

DAMHEAD BRIDGE. Near this place is *Glen Targ*, one of the most beautiful and romantic glens in Scotland; and beyond it is *Moncrieffe Hill*, commanding an exquisite prospect, having on the S. the beautiful valley of Strathern, and on the N. that of the Tay, in which stands the city of

PERTH, situated on the banks of the river, over which there is a fine bridge. It has manufactories of linen, leather, paper, and cotton, and an extensive salmon fishery. This city has often been the residence of the Scottish kings, and here James I. was assassinated. At the S. end of the Watergate Street, once stood the Gowrie palace, the scene of the celebrated Gowrie Conspiracy. The traveller should notice the Church, now divided into three, where John Knox preached a sermon against idolatry in 1559; the Episcopal Chapel, a

Beautiful specimen of architecture, the Town Offices, near the Prison, erected from a design by Smirke, and the Theatre, an elegant modern building. The principal objects of curiosity in the vicinity, besides the romantic scenery, are the Kinnoul Craigs, a cave in which is said to have been the hiding-place of Wallace; Windy Gowl, a steep hollow near them; Montague's Walk, a serpentine road, leading to the summit called Law Tay, commanding a fine prospect; and Eloth Castle, 5 miles down the river. *Pop.* 19,068. *Inns*; the George, the Star, the Salutation.

Between Perth and Cupar Angus, in the range of Lidlaw Hills to the right of the road, and on a hill, which commands a fine prospect, stand the ruins of *Macbeth's Castle*. Here also may be seen vestiges of *Birnam Wood*, mentioned by Shakspeare.

CUPAR ANGUS, in Angushshire, is pleasantly situated. It has a tannery, and a linen manufactory. *Pop.* 2622. *Inn*; the Strathmore Arms.

Pass by *Meikle*, near which is seen the *Tamulus*, where Macbeth fell; and *Glamis*, near which is *Glamis Castle*, where Malcolm II. was assassinated. Here also is shewn the bedstead on which it is supposed Duncan was murdered, and in the churchyard his grave.

FORFAR, in Angushshire, is a town of considerable antiquity. It has an elegant modern Town House, numerous places of worship, and several manufactories. On the N. side of the town is an artificial mount, formerly occupied by the castle of Malcolm Canmore; and to the E. are the remains of an ancient encampment. About 4 miles beyond Forfar, at *Pitsochdlay*, are two large obelisks, said to have been erected in memory of a victory over the Danes, in the 12th century. *Pop.* 5697. *Inns*; the Cross Keys, the New Inn.

BRECHINE. The principal objects worthy of notice are, the ancient Cathedral; converted into a modern church; the monumental pillar in the churchyard, supposed to have been built in the time of the Picts; and the old Castle, now transformed into a modern residence. *Pop.* 5906. *Inn*; the Swan.

LAWRENCE KIRK, situated in Kincardineshire, on the Luther. This was the birth-place of Dr. Beattie. *Pop.* 931. *Inn*; the Boar's Head.

STONEHAVEN, in Kincardineshire, has a harbour at the mouth of the river Carron. It has a considerable trade and good schools, commands a fine prospect, and is an excellent bathing-place. Near it are the remains of *Dunnottar Castle*, famous in the time of Bruce and Baliol. *Pop.* 1110. *Inn*; the Mill.

ABERDEEN is divided into two distinct towns.

ABERDEEN CITY, generally called Old Aberdeen, to distinguish it from the town of Aberdeen, about a mile distant, is situated on the Don, near its egress into the sea. The traveller should notice the remains of the Cathedral, still occupied as a place of worship; the Town House, a neat building, of moderate dimensions; and the University, called King's College, a handsome edifice, containing a library of more than 13,000 volumes, and several curious MSS., among which is a copy of the Koran, said to have been that used by Tippoo Saib. Here also are several hospitals.

ABERDEEN, or **NEW ABERDEEN**, is a sea-port, situated on an eminence between the Don and Dee, at the mouth of which is a safe and spacious harbour, defended by a pier of considerable length. The principal public buildings deserving notice are, the East Church, a fine Gothic structure; the West Church under the same roof; St. Andrew's Chapel, an elegant modern edifice, fronted with free-stone; the University, called Marischal College, situated on the N.E. part of the city, and comprising a library of about 10,000 volumes, an observatory, a museum, and a very complete philosophical apparatus; the Town House and Prison in Castle-street, containing a small armoury, and an instrument for inflicting capital punishment resembling the Guillotine; the Bridewell, opened for the reception of culprits in 1809; and the New Bridge, of a single arch, in Union Street.

There are also several Chapels of Ease and Meeting Houses, a Roman Catholic Chapel, a Quaker's Meeting-house; several Hospitals and Dispensaries, a neat The-

atre, an Infirmary, and a Lunatic Asylum. The principal manufactures are woollens, linens, cottons, hosiery, nails, and cordage; and here also are iron-foundries, breweries, and dock-yards. Aberdeen carries on an extensive trade in grain, fish, thread, hosiery, cotton, linen goods, and granite, and many of its vessels are employed in the whale fishery. *Pop.* 44,796. *Inns*; the New Inn, Dempster's Hotel, the Lemon Tree.

CONTINUATION.

Doucaster to Pontefract . . . *Miles.*
16½

PONTEFRAC^T, or POMFRET, in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, is a neat and well-built town, pleasantly situated on an eminence, and surrounded by numerous villas. It is celebrated for its gardens and nurseries, and for the cultivation of liquorice, which is made into cakes, named after this town. The Church of St. Giles contains a fine painting of the Crucifixion, and the Castle is remarkable as the scene of several tragical events, the most celebrated of which was the murder of Richard II. Pontefract has also several Meeting Houses and a Roman Catholic Chapel. *Pop.* 4447. *Inns*; the Red Lion, the Star.

No. 2. From LONDON to ABERDEEN. SECOND ROAD.
Through BOROUGHBRIDGE, COLDSTREAM, and DUNDEE.

<i>Shoreditch Church to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Shoreditch Church to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Morpeth*, as at No. 1.	285	Kinghorn	389½
Longhorsley	291½	Kirkcaldy	393½
Whittingham	304½	Plasterers	399½
Wooler Haugh Head	314½	Falkland	404½
Wooler	318½	Abernethy	413½
Coldstream	330½	Perth*	420
Greenlaw	340½	Inchture	432½
Norton Inn	352½	Dundee	441½
Falla	365½	Arbroath or Aberbrothwick	458½
Dalketh	373	Montrose	471½
Edinburgh*	379½	Inverbarrie	484½
Edith*	388	Stonehaven*	489½
Across the Frith of Forth to		Aberdeen*	509½

WHITTINGHAM, in Northumberland. *Inn*; the Castle.

WOOLER HAUGH HEAD. *Inn*; the George.

WOOLER, in Northumberland, is situated on the Till, and is much resorted to in summer by invalids for its goat's milk and whey. The Church is a modern structure, and there are several Meeting Houses. *Pop.* 1830.

Between Wooler and Goldstream is *Millfield*, near which is the celebrated *Flodden Field*.

COLDSTREAM, in Berwickshire, is a small town, with a neat bridge, and is remarkable as the place where the Goldstream regiment of Guards was originally raised by General Monk. *Pop.* 2801.

GREENLAW is a small and poor town in Berwickshire. *Pop.* 1349. *Inn*; the Castle.

DALKETH, in Edinburghshire, is remarkable for its large corn-market, held on Thursday, and for its Palace, the seat of the Duke of Buccleugh, where, in 1622, his Majesty George IV. resided. One of the apartments was entirely furnished by Charles II., when his son the Duke of Monmouth and Buccleugh married the heiress of this family. The original building was the headquarters of General Monk, and here the restoration of Charles II. was planned. *Pop.* 5169. *Inn*; the White Hart.

EDINBURGH and LEITH. See No. 1.

From Leith across the Frith of Forth to Pettycur Harbour in **FIFESHIRE**. Steam as well as sailing-vessels are constantly employed at this ferry.

KINGHORN, in Fifeshire, is famous for its thread stockings. It has the ruins of an ancient Castle. *Pop.* 2443. *Inns*; the Lion, the Three Crowns.

KIRKCALDY, in Fifeshire, has a small harbour, and carries on a considerable trade in corn, coals, flax, iron, &c. Here likewise are manufactories of cheeks and tickings. The principal buildings are the Town House and the Assembly Rooms. Adam Smith, the author of the *Wealth of Nations*, was born at Kirkcaldy. *Pop.* 4442. *Inn*; the New Inn.

PLASTERERS; New Inn.

FALKLAND, in Fifeshire, has manufactories of coars linens and osanaburghs. Here may be seen the ruins of the Palace in which James V. expired. *Pop.* 2459.

ABERNETHY. *Inn*; the *Star*.

PERTH. See No. 1.

INCHTURE. *Inn*; the *Wheatsheaf*.

DUNDEE, in Angusshire, has an excellent harbour, and manufactories of linen, leather, sailcloth, shoes, hats, and yarn. The principal buildings are the Town House, the New Church, and the Gothic Tower in the centre of the town, erected in the twelfth century. It exports a considerable quantity of salmon to London. Boethius, who wrote the History of Scotland, and Admiral Lord Duncan, were natives. *Pop.* 30,575. *Inns*; the Merchant's Hotel, the Dundee Arms.

ARBROATH or **ABERBROTIIWICK**, in Angusshire, has several manufactories, and a considerable trade. The harbour, though small, is commodious, and at spring-tides will admit vessels of 200 tons. The principal buildings are the New Town Hall, the Guildhall, and the Chapel of Ease. The ruins of the Abbey, said to have been founded by William the Lion, in honour of Thomas à Becket, are worthy of notice. Near the town are some chalybeate springs. *Pop.* 5817. *Inn*; the *Fairweather*.

MONTROSE, in Angusshire, is pleasantly situated on a gentle eminence, in a peninsula, formed by the S. Esk and the German Ocean. The harbour is a fine semi-circular basin, with a handsome stone pier, and numerous vessels belong to this port. It has tan-works, ropewalks, and manufactories of linen and thread. The salmon fisheries in the N. and S. Esk also form a considerable branch of commerce. The Pretender embarked at this port in 1716. *Pop.* 10,338. *Inns*; the *Star*, the *Ship*.

The traveller then crosses the N. Esk by a bridge of eight arches; and beyond it the ravine of *Donsnella*, where there is a fall of water of about seventy feet.

INVERBERVIE or **BERVIE**, in Kincardineshire, is situated at the mouth of the river Bervie, over which there is a fine bridge. It has a small harbour for fishing.

boat, and a machine for spinning linen yarn, which is said to have been the first of the kind in Scotland. *Pop.* 1092.

STONEHAVEN and ABERDEEN. See No. 1.

No. 3. From LONDON to ABERYSTWITH. FIRST ROAD. Through HIGH WYCOMBE, WORCESTER, and RADNOR.

<i>Tyburn Turnpike to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Tyburn Turnpike to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Oxford *, as at No. 28.	54½	New Radnor	150.
Worcester *, as at No. 31.	111½	Penybont	168.
Bromyard	125½	Rhayader	178.
Leominster	137½	Cwm Ystwith	189½
Mortimer's Cross . .	143½	Devil's Bridge . . .	194½
Prestelgn	151½	Aberystwith	207½

: BROMYARD, in Herefordshire, is a small town, with a Church, in the Saxon style of architecture. The scenery on the S. side is pretty. *Pop.* 2767. *Imm.*; the Falcon.

Ten miles from Bromyard is *Hampton Court*, a splendid mansion erected in the time of Henry IV., and ornamented with numerous paintings; one of the apartments is kept in the same state as when occupied by William III., and in the library is preserved the handkerchief applied to the wound he received at the Boyne.

LEOMINSTER, in Herefordshire, is situated in a fertile vale of the Lugg, which flows along its N. and E. sides; and carries on a considerable trade in hats, as well as in wheat, wool, cider, and hops, produced in its vicinity. The clothing business also employs a considerable number of the inhabitants. The streets in the ancient part of the town are narrow, and the stranger will, no doubt, be amazed at the grotesque carvings with which many of the old timber and plaster houses are adorned: there are, however, many good modern brick buildings. The principal objects worthy of notice are the Church, a magnificent but irregular Gothic structure, rebuilt at the commencement of the last century, and adorned with an altar-piece of the Last Supper, by

Haberg; the Town Hall, or Butter Cross, as it is generally called, a singular building of timber and plaster, erected about 1638; the Market-house, a neat edifice of the Tuscan order; the Gaol, built about 1750; and the House of Industry, which is remarkable as having been part of a priory. Here also are several Meeting-houses and Charitable Institutions. *Pop.* 4646. *Inns*; the Crown, the King's Arms, the Talbot, the Unicorn, the Red Lion.

MORTIMER'S or NEW CROSS. On this spot is a pedestal erected in commemoration of the battle which took place here, and fixed Edward IV. on the throne.

PRESTEIGN or LLAN-ANDREW, situated partly in Radnorshire and partly in Herefordshire, is a neat town on the small river Lugg; it has a Church surrounded by an extensive cemetery, a Town Hall, where the assizes are held, and a Free-school. Near it is a circular hill, called the Warden, adorned with plantations and delightful walks, which are much visited. *Pop.* 1941. *Inn*; the Crown.

NEW RADNOR, though formerly the county town of Radnorshire, is now a miserable village: the church, however, still exists on the N. side of the town. *Pop.* 436.

Five miles from New Radnor is the mineral spring of *Blanedow*, and nearer to it the cascade called *Water-break-its-Neck*.

PENYBONT, in Radnorshire. Three miles from this place are the mineral springs of *Llandrinded*, much frequented during the summer.

RHAYADER, in Radnorshire, is a small town on the Wye; it has a Town Hall, beneath which is the market-place, a neat modern Church, a Free-school, and a Meeting-house. Its name is derived from the fall of the river which formerly took place here, but which has been obviated by the erection of the bridge in 1780, *Rhayader* signifying in the native language *fall of the Wye*. *Pop.* 647. *Inn*; the Red Lion.

CWM YSTWYTH in Cardiganshire. Two miles to the left of this place is *Hafod*, formerly the seat of Mr. Johnes, who erected a church here, from designs by

Wyatt, which is adorned with an altar-piece by Fussell, and a monument by Chantry, in memory of Miss Johnes.

DEVIL'S BRIDGE, in Cardiganshire, is a most singularly romantic spot, where two arches, one being above the other, cross a deep cleft in the rocks, at the bottom of which the rapid river Mynach descends in terrific cascades. The lower bridge is said to have been constructed by the monks of Strataflorida Abbey; but having appeared a work of supernatural ability, tradition has ascribed its erection to the personage by whose name it is designated: the upper arch was built in 1752. Near it is a commodious inn called the Hafod Arms, which was erected by Mr. Johnes, and about three miles distant is *Crosswood*, the seat of the Earl of Lisburne.

ABERYSTWITH, in Cardiganshire, is situated at the mouth of the Rheidol, over which is a handsome stone bridge of nine arches; it is the most populous place in the county, and is much frequented for sea-bathing; the shore being well adapted for that purpose, and the lodging-houses numerous and convenient. Delightful walks have also been formed in the vicinity for the amusement of visitors. In the principal street is a handsome Town Hall, with a market-place beneath, and on the summit of a rock projecting into the sea are the picturesque ruins of a Castle erected by Edward I. This town has an extensive herring fishery, and a considerable coasting trade in corn, lead, oak-bark, and butter, *Pop.* 3556. *Inns*; the Talbot, the Gogerddan Arms.

CONTINUATION.

Presteigne to Knighton

Miles.

7

KNIGHTON, in Radnorshire, on the S. bank of the Teme, is called in Welsh Tref-y-Clawdd, that is, town upon the dyke, an appellation which it derives from its situation on the earthen rampart raised by Offa. This rampart was constructed as a separation between the Britons and Saxons; and Harold made a law, that if any Welshman passed this boundary, he should lose his right hand. Knighton has a modern Church, and for-

merely possessed a Castle, no traces of which, however, are now visible. Pop. 1000. Inn; the Duke's Arms.

No. 4. From LONDON to ABERYSTWITH. SECOND ROAD. Through GLOUCESTER and HEREFORD.

<i>Tyburn Turnpike to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Tyburn Turnpike to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Ross *, as at No. 28.	119½	Kington	154
Callow	120	Stanner	156½
Hereford	123½	New Radnor * . . .	160½
Sarnsfield	145	Aberystwith * . . .	202½

CALLOW, in Herefordshire, commands a beautiful view of what is called the Golden Vale.

HEREFORD, the capital of Herefordshire, is situated on the banks of the Wye, over which is an ancient and irregularly-built bridge of six arches. The principal building is the Cathedral, erected in the time of William I. In 1786, the W. front, with its tower, fell down; but it has since been rebuilt, and the other parts of the edifice have been repaired, though greatly to the detriment of the architecture: the interior is adorned with a profusion of carved work, and numerous sepulchral monuments. Philips the poet was buried here.

The visitor should likewise notice the New Courthouse or Shire Hall, a noble building of sandstone; the Bishop's Palace, an edifice of mean appearance, though containing some elegant apartments; the College, a venerable pile, inhabited by the vicars choral; the County Gaol, with a gate of the Tuscan order; the Theatre, the nursery of a Clive, a Siddons, and a Kemble; the Angel Inn, in Wide-Marsh Street, remarkable as the birth-place of Garrick; the ruins of a Monastery of Black Friars; Coningsby's Hospital, near the Wide-Marsh Gate; the Infirmary; the Lunatic Asylum; three Churches besides the Cathedral; and the Race-course.

Here also are several Charitable Institutions, and Meeting-houses. The principal manufacture is that of gloves, but hats and flannels are likewise made here. The chief

beverage of the inhabitants is cider, as the vicinity abounds with apple-trees. A meeting of the three chieftains of Worcester, Hereford, and Gloucester, is held here triennially for the performance of oratorios, and the profits are appropriated to charitable purposes. *Pop.* 9090. *Inns*; the City Arms, the Green Dragon, the Black Swan, the Greyhound, the Hereford Hotel, the Mitre, the New Inn.

SARNSFIELD, in Herefordshire. Two miles distant is an eminence called *Lady Lift*, commanding a very extensive prospect.

KINGTON or **KYNETON**, in Herefordshire, is a small town on the Arrow, and the Kington canal; it has a Church and Free Grammar School, and carries on a considerable clothing business. *Pop.* 1980. *Inns*; the King's Head, the Oxford Arms.

STANNER, in Radnorshire. Near this place are some beautiful rocks.

No. 5. From LONDON to APPLEBY. FIRST ROAD.
Through STAMFORD, WORKSOP, and BOREUGH-
BRIDGE.

London to Appleby *, as at No. 79.

Miles.
271½

No. 6. From LONDON to APPLEBY. SECOND ROAD.
Through LEICESTER, MANCHESTER, and KENDAL.

<i>Ricks's Hall to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Ricks's Hall to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Kendal *, as at No. 80.	262½	Appleby *	296
Orton	276½		

ORTON, in Cumberland. Near this place is *Orton Hall*, which formerly belonged to J. Burn, Esq., the son of the Author of the "Justice of the Peace." The Church is a Gothic building. *Pop.* 208.

No. 7. From LONDON to APPLEBY. THIRD ROAD.
Through HATFIELD, DONCASTER, LEYBOURN, and
KIRKBY STEPHEN.

<i>Rider's Hall to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Rider's Hall to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
York Gate, as at No. 79.	215	Askrigg	348½
Masham	225½	Kirkby Stephen	368½
Cover Bridge	233½	Brough*	373
Leybourn	237	Appleby*	291½

MASHAM in Yorkshire. *Inn*; the King's Head.

COVER BRIDGE in Yorkshire. One mile from this place is *Middleham*, remarkable for the ruins of its castle and the beauty of the surrounding scenery.

LEYBOURN, in the North Riding of Yorkshire, is quite a modern town, having been entirely rebuilt within a few years. On the W. side is a delightful promenade about a mile long, whence there is an opening into a wood, called *Queen's Gap*, by which, it is said, Mary, Queen of Scots, passed, when she attempted an escape from *Bolton Castle*. *Pop.* 810.

Thence by *Wensley*, from which *Wensley Dale*, a romantic and picturesque tract, watered by the *Eure*, and abounding with cascades, takes its name; and *Red-mire*, near which is *Bolton Castle*, where the unfortunate Mary was confined.

ASKRIGG, in the North Riding of Yorkshire. In the vicinity of this place, of *Aysgarth*, *Carperby*, and *Bishop's Dale*, are the celebrated falls of the *Eure*, which numerous travellers have pronounced superior to the cataracts of the Nile. The fall at *Heating*, about two miles from *Aysgarth*, is remarkably beautiful. *Pop.* 765. *Inns*; the Angel, the Red Lion.

KIRKBY STEPHEN, in Westmorland, is situated in a fertile plain on the *Eden*; it has a manufactory of worsted stockings, and a considerable number of cattle are fed here for the *Liverpool* market. The Church contains several curious monuments, and there is a Free Grammar School. In the vicinity are many picturesque hills, the loftiest of which is *Willbourn Fell*, commanding an extensive prospect. *Pop.* 1212. *Inns*; the King's Head.

**No. 8. From LONDON to ARUNDEL through
DORKING and PULBOROUGH.**

<i>Westminster Bridge to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Westminster Bridge to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Upper Tooting	5½	Ockley	30½
Ewell	13	Billinghurst	41
Epsom	14½	Pulborough	46½
Leatherhead	18½	Houghton Hill	52½
Dorking	23½	Arun del	55

CONTINUATIONS.

	<i>Miles.</i>
Arun del to Little Hampton (<i>Sussex</i>)	4
Arun del to Bognor * (<i>Sussex</i>)	9½

UPPER TOOTING, in Surrey. *Inn*; the Bell.

EWELL, in Surrey, has a Church containing some curious monuments, and opposite to it is a private mansion in the castellated style. *Pop.* 1757. *Inn*; the Bull's Head.

EPSOM, in Surrey, was formerly celebrated for its mineral springs, but now for its annual races held on a course about a mile from the town. *Pop.* 2890. *Inns*; the King's Head, the Spread Eagle.

LEATHERHEAD, in Surrey, is situated on the Mole, which, having sunk into the earth at Mickleham, near the foot of Box Hill, re-appears at a short distance from this place. The town stands on a ridge, and in the vicinity are several elegant seats. *Pop.* 1478. *Inn*; the Swan.

About three miles beyond Leatherhead is *Box Hill*, remarkable for the extent and beauty of its prospects.

DORKING, in Surrey, is famous for its fowls, which are remarkably large, and have five claws on each foot. It has a Church and a Town House, and the vicinity, which is remarkable for its beautiful scenery, abounds with mansions and villas. *Pop.* 3812. *Inns*; the Red Lion, the White Horse.

OCKLEY or **STONE STREET**, in Surrey, commands a fine view of *Leith Hill*, the highest eminence in the county. The distance from this place to its summit, which embraces a prospect of immense extent, including London in one direction, and the sea in another, is two

sities, and the ascent is rendered pleasing by scenery of the most beautiful description. *Inns*; the King's Arms.

HOUGHTON HILL, in Sussex, commands a fine prospect.

ARUNDEL, in Sussex, is seated on the Arun, over which is a stone bridge. The church is a fine Gothic structure, containing several monuments of the Howards, and Earls of Arundel.

The most remarkable object however here, is the castle, the seat of the Duke of Norfolk, which confers the Earldom of Arundel on its possessor. It is a noble quadrangular Gothic building, situated on an eminence, and containing an elegant staircase, numerous apartments richly adorned with carved work, a fine library, fitted up with great taste, and a chapel ornamented with an imitation of relief, by Le Brun, and painted glass, in which the late Duke and Duchess are represented as Solomon and the Queen of Sheba. Here also is a large room called the Baron's Hall, ornamented with a painted window of the Signing of Magna Charta, by Backler, and numerous other paintings on glass of the family of the Howards. The keep and part of the walls are the only vestiges of the ancient ruins. *Pop.* 2511. *Inns*; the Norfolk Arms, the Crown.

**No. 9. From London to ARUNDEL, SECOND ROAD.
THROUGH GUILDFORD and PETWORTH.**

<i>Stones Ell, Borough to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Stones Ell, Borough to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Kingston	11½	Godalming	38½
Reber	15½	Petworth	40
Guildford	29½	Arun del	62½

CONTINUATION.

Guildford to Farnham* (Surrey) 10½

Pass by *Vauxhall*, celebrated for its public gardens; across *Fatney Heath*, on which is an Obelisk; erected in memory of an invention for securing buildings against fire; by the side of Richmond Park, beyond which is *Glade Wood*, the seat of the Earl of Riversdale.

KINGSTON-UPON-THAMES, in Surrey, is situated, as its name imports, on the Thames, over which is a very ancient bridge. It has a Town Hall, ornamented with a statue of Queen Anne; a new Court House, and a spacious Church, on the N. side of which is a stone used, according to tradition, at the coronation of our Saxon kings. A mile below this town is the first lock on the Thames, and a wear to retain the upper waters. *Pop.* 6091. *Inns*; the Castle, the Bull, the Griffin, the Sun.

ESHER, in Surrey. Near this place is *Claremont House*, a noble mansion, erected by Lord Clive, and remarkable from having been the residence of the Princess Charlotte, and the scene of her death. *Pop.* 1108. *Inns*; the Bear, the White Lion.

GUILDFORD, the county-town of Surrey, is situated on the Wey, and consists principally of one long street, in which may be seen the Free Grammar School, founded in the reign of Edward VI; Trinity Church, containing two handsome monuments in memory of Archbishop Abbot and Mr. Speaker Onslow; Abbot's Hospital, the chapel of which is adorned with curious painted glass and several portraits, and in the record room of which the Duke of Monmouth was confined in 1685, on his way to London; the Market House, a handsome building, erected in 1819; and the Town Hall, containing portraits of James I., Charles II., James II., William III. and his Queen, and a picture of Sir R. Onslow receiving the Dutch flag after the victory in 1707, painted by Russel, who was a native of Guildford. There are also two other churches, St. Mary and St. Nicholas, both ancient; several Meeting-houses; a Roman Catholic chapel, a New Gaol; a Theatre; and about 300 yards S. of the High Street, the ruins of a Saxon Castle, and several caverns excavated in the cliff. About 2 miles E. of the town is a Race Course, where plates are run for in Whitsun Week. Guildford carries on a considerable trade in corn and timber. *Pop.* 3161. *Inns*; the White Hart, the Crown.

The traveller then passes by *Catherine Hill*, on the

summit of which are the ruins of a chapel of uncertain origin, but rebuilt in the time of Edward I.

GODALMING, in Surrey, is seated on the Wey, which is navigable from here to the Thames. It formerly carried on a considerable manufactory of kerseys and cloths; but the chief employment of the inhabitants now is in preparing silk and worsted for stockings and gloves. It has a neat Church, and in the vicinity are several paper and corn mills. *Pop.* 4098. *Inns*; the King's Arms, the George.

PETWORTH, in Sussex, is seated on a branch of the Arun. The Church contains the remains of many of the Percies, Earls of Northumberland, and the Market House is a handsome stone building, adorned with a bust of William III.; but the principal object of attraction here is *Petworth House*, the seat of the Earl of Egremont, a magnificent mansion, erected by the Duke of Somerset. The front, built with freestone, and ornamented on the top with statues, is remarkably beautiful, presenting one unbroken range, having 21 windows in each story. The interior contains one of the finest collections of books, pictures, statues, and busts, in the kingdom. The park is extensive, and is well-stocked with various kinds of sheep and cattle. *Pop.* 2781. *Inns*; the Half-moon, the Swan.

No. 10. From LONDON to AYLESBURY. FIRST ROAD.
Through WATFORD.

London to Aylesbury *, as at No. 18. *Miles.* 39

CONTINUATION.

Aylesbury to Bicester 16½

BICESTER, in Oxfordshire, is a neat town of great antiquity, and is noted for its malt liquor. The Church contains several curious monuments. The poor are employed in making lace and slippers. *Pop.* 2544. *Inn*; the King's Arms.

No. 11. FROM LONDON TO BARNSTAPLE, Through STAINES, BASINGSTOKE, ANDOVER, and TAUNTON.

Hyde Park Corner to	Miles.	Hyde Park Corner to	Miles.
Brentford	7½	Hindon (c)	9½
Hounslow (a)	9½	Mere	10½
Staines	16½	Wincaunton (d)	10½
Egham	17½	Ainsford Inn (e)	11½
Bagshot	26	Somerton	12½
Hartford Bridge	36½	Langport	130½
Basingstoke	45½	Taunton	144½
Whitchurch	56½	Wellington	151½
Andover	63½	Tiverton	166
Amesbury (b)	78	South Molton	184½
Deptford Inn	87	Barnstaple (f)	196

CONTINUATIONS.

(a) Hounslow to Chertsey (Surrey)	10½
(b) Amesbury to Warminster * (Wills)	18½
(c) Hindon to Bruton * (Somerset)	14½
(d) Wincaunton to Bruton * (Somerset)	5
(d) Wincaunton to Sherborne * (Dorset)	9
(e) Ainsford Inn to Yeovil * (Somerset)	12½
(f) Barnstaple to Combe Martin * (Devon)	9
(f) Barnstaple to Ilfracombe * (Devon)	10

Leaving Hyde Park Corner, the traveller passes by Kensington, in which is situated *Holland House*, the seat of the noble Lord of that name; Turnham Green, to the left of which is *Chiswick* and *Chiswick House*, the magnificent seat of the Duke of Devonshire, where Fox expired, to

BRENTFORD, in Middlesex, where the Grand Junction Canal joins the Thames. This is considered the county-town of Middlesex, being the place where the meetings of the election of members are held. In the church is a picture of the Lord's Supper, by Zoffany, and on the opposite side of the river may be seen the New Palace of Kew. Pop. 2086. Inns; the Pigeons, the Red Lion.

Beyond Brentford is *Sion House*, the noble residence of the Duke of Northumberland; and still further *Smallbury Green*, on the right of which is *Spring Grove*, formerly occupied by Sir Joseph Banks.

HOUNSLOW, in Middlesex, consists principally of one street, and depends chiefly on the road traffic. On the adjacent heath, which has been enclosed within a few years, are barracks and powder mills. *Inns*; the George, the Red Lion, the Rose and Crown.

STAINES, in Middlesex, is situated on the Thames, over which is an iron bridge. In the vicinity are flour mills and calico grounds. The name of Staines is supposed to be derived from the Saxon word *stana*, a stone; the London mark-stone, which denotes the boundary of the city's jurisdiction over the river, being situated at Cole Ditch beyond the bridge. *Pop.* 1957. *Inn*; the Bush.

EGHAM, in Surrey, is remarkable for its races, which are held in a meadow called Runnymede, on the 4th, 5th, and 6th of September. This mead is likewise celebrated as the place where King John was compelled to sign Magna Charta. The Church is a handsome edifice, erected in 1820. In this parish is *Cooper's Hill*; the subject of Denham's poem. *Pop.* 3616. *Inns*; the Crown, the King's Head, the Red Lion.

BAGSHOT, in Surrey. To the right of this place is *Bagshot Park*, the seat of the Duke of Gloucester. *Inns*; the White Hart, the King's Arms. Beyond Bagshot is the Military College of Sandhurst.

HARTFORD BRIDGE. *Inn*; the White Lion. Beyond this place is *Hackwood Park*, the seat of Lord Bolton, and still further is *Basing*, where may be seen the ruins of *Basing House*, rendered memorable by the defence which the fifth Marquess of Winchester made against the Parliament.

BASINGSTOKE, in Hampshire, is a large and ancient town, which carries on a considerable trade in corn, malt, timber, and coals. It has a spacious Church and a handsome Town Hall; and at the N. extremity of the town are the remains of Holy Ghost Chapel. Many of the inhabitants are employed in the manufacture of

druggots and shalloons. *Pop.* 2165. *Inns*; the Crown, the Bolton Arms.

WHITCHURCH, in Hampshire, is a straggling town, situated on a small stream, famous for its trout. Many of the inhabitants are engaged in the manufacture of shalloons and serges, and there is a large paper mill for making Bank post. *Pop.* 1434. *Inns*; the White Hart. Beyond this place is *Hurstborne Park*, the seat of the Earl of Portsmouth.

ANDOVER, in Hampshire, is a large and populous town, carrying on a considerable trade in malt and shalloons, which are manufactured here. It has a Church, founded in the time of William I.; a Town Hall, and several Charitable Institutions. In the vicinity are several encampments, particularly on *Bury Hill*, about 2 miles distant. There is a Canal from this place to Southampton. *Pop.* 4219. *Inns*; the Star and Garter, the White Hart.

Four miles beyond Andover is *Wayhill*, celebrated for the greatest fair in England for hops, cheese, cattle, sheep, &c.; it commences on the day preceding Michaelmas Day, and usually lasts seven days.

AMESBURY, in Wiltshire, is a small but ancient town on the Avon, containing nothing remarkable except its Church, supposed to have belonged to an abbey here: it is, however, often visited by the curious on account of its proximity to *Stonehenge*, which is only 2 miles distant. This celebrated piece of antiquity, which is situated on Salisbury plain, consists of a rude collection of immense stones, placed in a circular form, and some of them connected at the top by a flat piece laid across, but by whom erected, or for what purpose, remains a subject of dispute amongst antiquaries; some having attributed it to the Romans, others to the Danes, others to the Druids, &c. &c.

Amesbury House, on the N.W. side of the town, is remarkable, as having often been the residence of Gey, whilst under the patronage of the Duke and Duchess of Queensbury. *Pop.* 810. *Inns*; the George.

HINDON, in Wiltshire, is a small town, with very little trade. One mile S.E. of Hindon is *Fonthill Abbey*.

erected by Mr. Beckford, under the direction of Wyatt, and justly considered one of the most curious buildings in the W. of England. The valuable library and numerous collections of pictures, prints, and other curiosities which adorned this edifice, were sold by auction in September, 1822. *Pop.* 830. *Inn*; the Lamb.

MERE, in Wiltshire. The inhabitants of this place are principally employed in the manufacture of dowlas and ticking. *Pop.* 1220. *Inn*; the Ship.

Beyond Mere is *Zeals Green*, near which is *Sloughhead House*, the seat of Sir R. C. Hoare, a splendid mansion, situated in delightful grounds, and adorned with a picture gallery, a library, and a choice collection of curiosities.

WINCAUNTON, in Somersetshire, is a small but neat town, watered by the Cale. It has manufactories of serges, hose, and ticking. *Pop.* 2143. *Inns*; the Bear, the Greyhound, the White Horse.

AINSFORD INN, in Somersetshire. About a mile from this spot is CASTLE CARY, where may be seen the vestiges of a manor-house, in which Charles II. took refuge after the battle of Worcester. The surrounding country is very beautiful.

SOMERTON, in Somersetshire, is a small town, surrounded by luxuriant valleys and beautiful scenery. It is remarkable in history as having been the residence of several Saxon kings, and the place where John of France was confined after being removed from Hertford. It has an ancient Church, a good Free School, a Town Hall, and a Gaol. *Pop.* 1643. *Inn*; the Red Lion.

LANGPORT, in Somersetshire, is an ancient town, seated on the Parret, near its junction with the Ivel. It has a considerable coal trade, and the river abounds with eels. *Pop.* 1004. *Inn*; the Swan.

Beyond Langport is *Burton Pynsent*, the seat of Lord Chatham, with an obelisk erected in honour of the late Earl of Chatham, by Sir R. Pynsent.

TAUNTON, in Somersetshire, is a handsome and well-built town on the river Tone. The principal objects deserving notice are, the Market House, comprising the Town Hall, a coffee-room, an assembly-room, and a

billiard-room, besides other apartments; the remains of the Castle erected by Ina, king of the West Saxons; the Church of St. James, a plain building, with a tower erected in the thirteenth century; and the Church of St. Mary Magdalen, an elegant specimen of the florid Gothic, richly adorned both within and without, and rendered conspicuous by a lofty and beautiful tower, from the balustrade of which there is a delightful prospect. Taunton also possesses a Free Grammar School, a Theatre, several Meeting-houses, a Roman Catholic Chapel, numerous Charitable Institutions, and Manufactories of serges, druggets, and beer. After the Battle of Sedgmore, it was the scene of many bloody executions by the inhuman Kirke and Jeffreys. *Pop.* 8584. *Inns*; the Castle, the George, the White Hart, the London.

WELLINGTON, in Somersetshire, is situated on the Tone. It has manufactories of earthenware, serges, and druggets, and a handsome Church of Gothic architecture, containing the monument of Sir John Popham, a liberal patron of this town, whose house here was occupied by the Parliament forces in the time of Charles I. It is from this place that the Duke of Wellington derives his title; and on his domain is a lofty stone column, recently erected to commemorate his victories. *Pop.* 4170. *Inns*; the Squirrel, the White Hart.

TIVERTON, in Devonshire, is situated on a branch of the Exe, and is famous for its woollen manufactures. The traveller should notice the Church, a fine Gothic structure, adorned with numerous monuments, and a well painted altar-piece; the adjacent tower, from the summit of which the view is remarkably picturesque, as well as from the church-yard; the remains of the Castle, which was a formidable fortress, till stormed by the Parliamentary army; and the Free Grammar School, a handsome stone building, erected by Peter Blundell, a native and clothier of this place. There is also a good Bowling Green in the centre of the town. Tiverton has a Chapel of Ease, and several Meeting Houses. *Pop.* 8631. *Inns*; the Angel, the Three Inns.

SOUTH MOLTON, in Devonshire, is situated on an

eminence on the W. bank of this river. It has a handsome Market Place; a Guildhall; and a spacious Church, adorned with several monuments, and a good altar-piece. Many of the inhabitants are occupied in obtaining lime from the kilns in the vicinity, and in manufacturing felts, serges, and shalloons. *Pop.* 3314. *Inn*; the George.

Between South Molton and Barnstable is *Castle Hill*, the splendid mansion of Earl Fortescue.

BARNSTAPLE, in Devonshire, is a neat and well-inhabited town, agreeably situated on the Taw, which is not, however, navigable here for vessels of above 200 tons. There is a stone bridge of 16 arches over the river, and a fine quay on its banks, terminated by a handsome piazza. The town carries on a considerable manufacture of baize, silk stockings, and waistcoats, though that of woollens, which it once possessed, has declined. It has a spacious Church, with a handsome spire; a neat Theatre, and a Free Grammar School, which afforded education to the poet Gay, who was born in the vicinity. *Pop.* 5079. *Inns*; the Golden Lion, the Union Hotel, the Exeter Inn.

CONTINUATION.

	<i>Miles.</i>
Hartford Bridge to Odiham	5½
Odiham to Alton *	8.
	<hr/> 13½

ODIHAM, in Hampshire, is situated near the Basingstoke Canal, by means of which all kinds of goods are conveyed to and from London. Many of the inhabitants are employed in spinning worsted and winding silk. The keep of an ancient castle is still to be seen here, in which David of Scotland was confined. *Pop.* 2423. *Inn*; the George.

CONTINUATION.

	<i>Miles.</i>
Amesbury to Market-Lavington	12.
Market-Lavington to Westbury	9
	<hr/> 21

MARKET, or **EAST LAVINGTON**, in Wiltshire, is situated beneath the ridge of hills which bound the Salisbury Downs. The Church, erected in the reign of Richard III., contains some curious monuments and inscriptions. *Pop.* 1438.

Between Lavington and Westbury is *Earl Stoke Park*, the seat of G. Watson Taylor, Esq., a noble mansion, fitted up in the most elegant style, and surrounded by pleasure-grounds of extraordinary beauty.

WESTBURY, in Wiltshire, is a town of considerable antiquity, with a venerable Church, containing several monuments of distinguished personages. It has a Town Hall, which is partly used as a Market House, and carries on a considerable trade in malt and wool. *Pop.* 2117. *Inns*; the *Lopez Arms*.

CONTINUATION.

Barnstaple to Bideford	.	.	.	²⁵ 84
Bideford to Hartland*	.	.	.	13
				<hr/> 97

BIDEFORD, in Devonshire, is seated on the banks of the Torridge, over which is a bridge of twenty-four arches. It is remarkable for the beauty of its scenery, particularly above the bridge. This town has greatly increased in importance within a few years, and now carries on an extensive trade; it exports earthenware to Wales; oak bark to Ireland and Scotland; and has a considerable interest in the Newfoundland Fisheries. The Custom House is situated near a handsome quay, at which ships of great burden may unload. Bideford has a large Church and Meeting-Houses. *Pop.* 4053. *Inns*; the *Castle*, the *Pack Horse*.

HARTLAND is a sea-port of Devonshire, situated on a neck of land called Hartland Point, between which and Bideford is Barnstaple Bay. The Church is a large and handsome structure, and standing on an eminence near the sea, it forms a landmark for mariners.

In the vicinity is *Hartland Abbey*, a modern mansion, which includes the cloisters of the original building. *Pop.* 1968.

No. 12. From LONDON to BATH. First Road. Through MAIDENHEAD, READING, and CHIPPEN- HAM.

London to Bath *, as at No. 29.7 . . . ^{Miles.} 103½

CONTINUATION.

Bath to Pensford (*Somerset.*) . . . 10

No. 13. From LONDON to BATH. SECOND ROAD. Through READING and DEVIZES.

<i>Miles</i>	<i>High Park Corner to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>High Park Corner to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Marlborough * as at No. 29.	74½	Devizes		98½
Fifeild	77	Melksham		95½
Silbury Hill	80½	Bath *		100½
Beckhampton Inn	80½			

FIFIELD, in Wiltshire. Here is a curious cromlech, called the Devil's Den.

SILBURY HILL, in Wiltshire, is distinguished by an immense barrow, and near it is *Avebury*, or *Abury*, famous for the remains of a Druid's temple.

DEVIZES, is an extensive and populous town, on an elevated situation, in the centre of Wiltshire. Its chief trade is in woollen manufactures. The principal buildings are the two Churches, St. Mary's and St. John's; the latter, an interesting study to antiquaries, on account of its various styles of architecture; the Town Hall, a handsome modern structure; the New Gaol; the Free Grammar School; the House of Industry; the Chapel of Ease, and the Market Cross, erected by Mr. B. Wyatt, at the expense of Lord Sidmouth. In the Market Place is an inscription recording the sudden death of an unhappy woman, who imprecated the divine vengeance, if she had not paid for some corn, although the money was afterwards found in her hand. *Pop.* 4208. *Inns*, the Castle, the Black Bear.

MELKSHAM is seated on the Avon, in Wiltshire. It has considerable woollen manufactories. The Church contains some curious monuments, and there are several

Meeting Houses. In the vicinity are two Mineral Springs, said to resemble those of Cheltenham. *Pop.* 5776. *Inns*; the King's Arms, the George.

No. 14. From LONDON to BATH. THIRD ROAD.
Through BASINGSTOKE, ANDOVER, and DEVIZES.

<i>Hyde Park Corner to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Hyde Park Corner to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Andover *, as at No. 11. . .	63½	Devizes * . . .	89½
Ludgershall	70½	Melksham * . . .	96½
Uphaven	80½	Bath *	108

LUDGERSHALL, or LUGGERSHALL, is pleasantly situated on the borders of Chute Forest, in Wiltshire. The only objects of interest are the ruins of the Castle; the Market Cross, on which are represented Scriptural subjects, though much defaced; and the Church, containing a handsome monument in memory of Sir R. Brydges. Near Ludgershall, on the summit of a hill, is *Chidbury Camp*, of considerable extent. *Pop.* 477.

UPHAVEN, or UP AVON, in Wiltshire, is so called from its situation on that river. *Pop.* 464.

No. 15. From LONDON to BEDFORD. FIRST ROAD.
Through HATFIELD and HITCHIN.

From London to Bedford *, as at No. 102. 50 miles.

No. 16. From LONDON to BEDFORD. SECOND ROAD.
Through ST. ALBANS.

<i>Hick's Hall to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Hick's Hall to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
St. Albans *, as at No. 80. . .	21	Silsoe	40½
Gibraltar Inn	29	Bedford * . . .	51½
Luton	31½		

GIBRALTAR INN, in Bedfordshire. In the vicinity is *Luton Hoo Park*, the seat of the Marquis of Bute, a noble mansion, almost rebuilt by Adams; adorned with a good library and fine collection of paintings,

LUTON in Bedfordshire. The Church contains a curious ancient font, a singular representation of the defence of Religion by baptists, against the attacks of the Devil; a handsome chapel founded in the reign of Henry VI.; and numerous monuments. *Pop.* 2986. *Inn*; the *George*.

SILSOE, in Bedfordshire, *Inn*; the *George*.

CONTINUATION.

Silsoe to Ampthill . . . *Miles.*
4½

AMPTHILL in Bedfordshire, is a small town, pleasantly situated between two hills. It has a handsome Market house. The Church contains a curious monument to the memory of R. Nicolls, Esq., who was killed in the celebrated engagement with the Dutch, May 28, 1672, by a cannon ball, which is here preserved intaid in the pediment.

Ampthill Park, in the vicinity, is a superb edifice, containing a valuable collection of paintings, a library, and a museum. The park affords agreeable prospects, and is remarkable for its ancient oaks. In the old castle of Ampthill Park, which stood on higher ground than the present mansion, Queen Catherine resided during the time her unjust divorce was in agitation; and in reference to this circumstance, an octagonal monument with an inscription was erected in the park, by the late Earl of Ossory. *Pop.* 1527. *Inns*; the *White Hart*, the *King's Arms*.

No. 17. From LONDON to BIRMINGHAM. FIRST ROAD. Through STONY STRATFORD, and COVENTRY.

London to Birmingham *, as at No. 93. . . *Miles.*
109½

CONTINUATION.

Birmingham to Walsall (*Stagford*). . . 8½

CONTINUATION.

Birmingham to Hales Owen	Miles.
Hales Owen to Stourbridge	7½
	4½
	<hr/> 12½

HALES OWEN, in Shropshire, is pleasantly situated in a valley, and was formerly celebrated for its Abbey remains of which still exist. The Church, which is admired for its beautiful spire supported by four curious arches, contains a monument by Banks, in honour of Major Halliday, and another with a poetical inscription by Graves, in memory of Shenstone the poet, who was buried in the adjacent cemetery. In the vicinity is the *Leasowes*, the beauties of which his refined taste so much improved as to render them models for the picturesque style in laying out grounds. In the churchyard of Hales Owen is the tomb of Miss Powell, with an epitaph by Shenstone. *Pop.* 10,946.

STOURBRIDGE, in Worcestershire, is seated on the river Stour, and is a large and populous town, noted for the manufacture of glass. It has also manufactories of woollen cloth, iron, particularly nails, leather, and crucible clay. The canal which passes the town communicates with the adjacent counties, and contributes greatly to its prosperity. Stourbridge has a Free School, founded by Edward VI.; a good public Library; a handsome Church, and several Meeting Houses. *Pop.* 5090. *Inns*; the Crown, the Talbot.

CONTINUATION.

Birmingham to Dudley	10 miles
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DUDLEY, is situated partly in Worcestershire and partly in Staffordshire. It has two Churches, containing some ancient stained glass, and monuments of knights in armour; a Free School, numerous Charity Schools and Assembly Rooms. Its principal manufactures are glass and iron, particularly nails. *Dudley Castle*, situated on a hill above the town, is a venerable ruin, commanding an extensive view over seven English and two Welsh counties. *Pop.* 18,211. *Inn*; the Dudley Arms.

No. 18. From LONDON to BIRMINGHAM. SECOND ROAD. Through WATFORD, BANBURY, and WARWICK.

<i>Tyburn Turnpikes to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Tyburn Turnpikes to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Edgeware	8½	Brackley	63½
Watford (a) . . .	15	Banbury	72½
Two Waters	23	Edge Hill	80½
Berk Hempstead (b) .	26½	Kineton	85½
Tring	31½	Warwick	96
Aylesbury	39	Knowle	106½
Winslow	49½	Birmingham . .	116
Buckingham . . .	56½		

CONTINUATIONS.

(a) Watford to Hemel Hempstead (<i>Herts.</i>) . .	8½
(a) Watford to Rickmansworth (<i>Herts.</i>) . .	3
(b) Berkhemstead to Ivinghoe (<i>Bucks.</i>) . .	6½

EDGEWARE, in Middlesex, has a considerable road trade. *Pop.* 551. *Inn*; the White Hart.

Beyond Edgeware is *Stanmore*, adorned with numerous villas, and *Bentley Priory*, the seat of the Earl of Aberdeen, containing a choice collection of pictures and busts.

WATFORD, in Hertfordshire, a populous and well-built market town, almost surrounded by the Coln, on which are mills for throwing silk and making paper. The Church contains two fine monuments in memory of two Sir C. Morisons, executed by Nicholas Stone.

Near Watford is *Cashiobury Park*, the seat of the Earl of Essex, a spacious edifice in the castellated style. The pictures which adorn the apartments possess great merit. In the vicinity, also, is *Grove Park*, the Earl of Clarendon's, containing a good collection of pictures. *Pop.* 2960. *Inns*; the Essex Arms, the Rose and Crown.

TWO WATERS, in Herts, is so called from the junction of the Gade with Bulbourne Brook, and is famous for its paper mills.

BERK HEMPSTEAD, or **HAMSTEAD**, in Herts, is

situated on a branch of the Gade, and on the Grand Junction Canal. The Church, containing some ancient monuments, and the ruins of the Castle, formerly the residence of the kings of Mercia, are the only objects of interest. *Pop.* 3510. *Inn*; the King's Arms.

About three miles distant is *Ashridge Park*, the noble domain of the Earl of Bridgewater.

TRING, in Herts, is a neat but irregular town, with an elegant Church, in which are several ancient monuments. *Tring Park* is a beautiful seat adorned with pleasing scenery. *Pop.* 3286. *Inn*; the Rose and Crown.

AYLESBURY, in Buckinghamshire, is situated on an eminence in the rich and extensive tract called the Vale of Aylesbury. The Town Hall is a handsome modern brick building, and the Church a spacious structure, with a large cemetery, intersected by several walks planted with trees. Here also is the County Gaol, and an elegant Market House. The inhabitants of this town and its vicinity rear an immense number of early ducklings, which are sent to the London market. *Pop.* 4400. *Inns*; the George, the White Hart.

WINSLOW is a neat town in Buckinghamshire, consisting principally of three streets. *Pop.* 1222.

BUCKINGHAM, in Bucks, is an ancient and irregularly built town, the poorer inhabitants of which are chiefly employed in agriculture and lace-making. The Church is an elegant stone building, with a lofty spire, erected in 1780, on an artificial mount formerly occupied by a castle; the altar is adorned with a copy of Raphael's celebrated picture of the Transfiguration, presented by the Marquis, now Duke of Buckingham. The Town Hall and New Gaol are likewise handsome buildings.

Three miles from Buckingham is *Stowe*, the magnificent seat of the Duke of Buckingham, and one of the noblest mansions in England. The most prominent objects of attention, are the Saloon, ornamented with marbles of various descriptions; the Library, containing upwards of 10,000 volumes, including many curious MSS.; the pictures with which the various apartments

are adorned; and the Pleasure Grounds, embellished with obelisks, columns, towers, and temples. *Pop.* 3465. *Inns*; Lord Cobham's Arms; the White Hart.

BRACKLEY, in Northamptonshire, is one of the most ancient boroughs in England. It has a handsome Market House, two Churches, a Free School, and the ruins of an hospital. *Pop.* 1851. *Inns*; the Crown.

BANBURY, in Oxfordshire, is seated on the Charwell, and is famous for its malt liquor, its cheese, and the cakes which are called by its name. The Church is a neat modern edifice. *Pop.* 5247. *Inns*; the Red Lion; the White Lion.

EDGE HILL, in Warwickshire, is remarkable as the spot where the first battle between Charles I. and the Parliament took place.

KINETON, or KINGTON, in Warwickshire. The castle of this place is said to have been erected by king John. No vestiges of it, however, remain, but there is a well known by the name of King John's well. *Pop.* 1071. *Inns*; the Red Lion; the Swan.

WARWICK, the capital of Warwickshire, is an ancient and neat town, situated on an eminence watered by the Avon. It has two churches, St. Nicholas and St. Mary: the latter, which is the principal, has a lofty square tower, supported by piers between which carriages may pass; it is also remarkable for a richly worked stone roof, and several handsome monuments, but more particularly for the Chapel of our Lady, generally called the Beauchamp Chapel, a beautiful specimen of the Gothic style, erected in pursuance of the will of Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, in the reign of Henry VI. and Edward IV.: in the centre is the monument of the founder, considered the most splendid in the kingdom, with the exception of that of Henry VII.; and there is also a monument in memory of Dudley, the celebrated Earl of Leicester.

The other public buildings are, the County Hall; the Court House, or Town Hall; the County Gaol; the Bridewell; the Theatre; and the County Asylum. There are also several Meeting Houses. The manufactures of Warwick consist of combing and spinning wool,

preparing worsted, weaving calicoes, and other cotton goods. Near the W. end of the town, is a plain where Races are held annually.

Warwick Castle, the principal residence of the Earls of Warwick, is situated at the S. E. end of this town, on a rock washed by the Avon. The time of its original erection is unknown. It has an ancient but magnificent appearance, being built in the castellated style, and the interior is remarkable for its splendour and elegance. The principal suite of apartments extends 330 feet in a right line, and the whole is adorned with valuable paintings, and curious specimens of armoury. In the Green House is an immense marble vase, presented by Sir W. Hamilton, and capable of containing upwards of 163 gallons. *Pop.* 8235. *Inns*; the Black Swan; the Castle; the Warwick Arms.

KNOWLE, in Warwickshire, is a small village, with a handsome Chapel containing some curious carving. *Pop.* 1082. *Inn*; the Mermaid.

No. 19. From LONDON to BIRMINGHAM. THIRD ROAD. Through OXFORD, and STRATFORD ON AVON.

<i>Tyburn Turnpike to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Tyburn Turnpike to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Oxford *, as at No. 26.	54½	Stratford on Avon	54
Woodstock	69½	Henley in Arden	101½
Chapel House	72½	Birmingham *	117
Shipston	82½		

WOODSTOCK, in Oxfordshire, is famous for its manufacture of gloves, and other leather articles; that of polished steel, for which it was also noted, has declined, in consequence of the cheapness of the Birmingham and Sheffield wares. It has a handsome Town Hall, built from a design by Sir W. Chambers, and is celebrated in history as the occasional residence of Henry I. and II.; the latter concealed fair Rosamond in the Royal Park here.

Adjoining Woodstock is *Blenheim*, the magnificent seat erected by the British nation for John, Duke of Marl-

borough, as a reward for the victory he obtained at the village of that name in Germany. The architect employed was Sir John Vanbrugh. The approach is formed by a triumphal arch of the Corinthian order, on entering which is seen, on the left, the vicarage house, and on the right, a fine column, erected by Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough. In front, a bridge of exquisite architecture stretches across an artificial piece of water of not less than 250 acres, and beyond it is seen the grand front of the edifice, displaying a variety and originality which may well compensate for the deviations from the usual principles of art with which it has been charged. The interior contains apartments splendidly furnished, numerous and valuable pictures, a hall beautifully painted; a library of more than 17,000 volumes, and an elegant chapel. The grounds are laid out with great taste, and the park is richly wooded; the trees are said to have been planted in imitation of the position of the troops at the battle of Blenheim. Near the entrance is a small building, containing a collection of curious china. *Pop.* 1455. *Inns*; the Bear, the Marlborough Arms.

Between Woodstock and Chapel House, are situated *Ditchley House*, the seat of the Earl of Normanton, adorned with a fine collection of portraits; and *Blandford Park*, the seat of the Duke of Beaufort.

CHAPEL HOUSE. Two miles from this spot, on an eminence, are *Rollrich Stones*, curious vestiges of antiquity, composing an irregular ring, which have been a fertile subject of conjecture for antiquaries. Dr. Stukely supposes them to have been erected by the Druids.

SHIPSTON, or **SHIPSTON UPON STOUR**, in Worcestershire, is remarkable for its situation in the parish of Tredington, which is quite detached from the great mass of the county. *Pop.* 1562. *Inn*; the George.

STRATFORD-ON AVON, in Warwickshire, will ever be celebrated as the cradle of Shakspeare. The house in which the immortal bard first drew breath, is situated in Henley Street, a few doors from the White Lion Inn; and the interior walls are covered with the names of persons who have visited it. In a garden belonging to the White Lion, is a mulberry tree raised from a shoot

of the celebrated one planted by Shakspeare. The Church, delightfully situated on the banks of the Avon, is approached by an avenue of lime-trees; in the chancel is the celebrated bust of the poet, in front of which he and his wife are buried. The Town Hall in High Street, erected at the time of the Jubilee in honour of Shakspeare, in 1769, is adorned with an excellent statue of Shakspeare, presented by Garrick; and in the interior are three fine portraits, Shakspeare, painted by Wilson; Garrick, by Gainsborough; and the Duke of Dorset, by a pupil of Reynolds. In the High Street, also, are the remains of an ancient cross, and at a short distance those of the Chapel of Holy Cross; and near them the Guildhall, the lower part of which is occupied as a Grammar School. *Pop.* 3069. *Inns*; the White Lion, the Red Horse.

HENLEY IN ARDEN, a small town, in the market place of which are the vestiges of an ancient cross. Its name is derived from its situation in the ancient forest of Arden. *Pop.* 1249. *Inn*; the Swan.

No. 20. From LONDON to BRECON. FIRST ROAD.
Through **HIGH WYCOMBE, GLOUCESTER, and MONMOUTH.**

London to Brecon *, as at No. 28. . . . 166½

No. 21. From LONDON to BRECON. SECOND ROAD,
Through **GLOUCESTER, LEDBURY, and HEREFORD.**

<i>Tyburn Turnpike to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Tyburn Turnpike to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Northleach *, as at No. 28.	63	Hereford	132½
Gloicester *, as at No. 37.	101½	Hammer's Cross . .	142½
Leadbury	118½	Hay	152½
The Trumpets . . .	122½	Brecon	167½
Dormington	128		

LEDBURY, in Herefordshire, is situated near the Malvern Hills, and carries on a considerable manufactory

of ropes, lines, and sacks. Large quantities of cider are also made in the vicinity. The Church, which is of Saxon origin, contains several monuments, and some curious carving. *Pop.* 3476. *Inns*; the George, the Feathers, the New Inn.

THE TRUMPETS. This spot commands a fine view of the *Herefordshire Beacon*, which is about four miles distant.

DORMINGTON. A short distance from this place, is *Holm-Lacey*, the property of the Duke of Norfolk, a venerable mansion ornamented with some rich carving, by Gibbons, and remarkable as the place where Pope wrote the "Man of Ross." In the garden is a pear-tree of immense size.

HEREFORD. See No. 4.

HAY, in Brecknockshire, is seated on the Wye, where it receives the little river Dulais. The Church is delightfully situated, and contains a curious ancient silver cup. On an eminence may be seen the remains of the Castle. *Pop.* 1319. *Inn*; the Swan.

BRECON, or **BRECKNOCK**, is delightfully situated at the confluence of the Honddu with the Usk. The principal objects deserving attention are, the remains of the Castle, consisting chiefly of the Keep, called Ely Tower, from having been the prison of Morton, bishop of Ely, and the supposed scene of his conference with the Duke of Buckingham, respecting the union of the houses of York and Lancaster; the ruins of the ancient Priory, founded in the reign of Henry I.; the County Gaol outside the town, erected on Mr. Howard's plan; the Church of St. John the Evangelist, situated on the same eminence as the Castle, and adorned with several monuments; St. Mary's Church, with a noble steeple ninety feet in height; St. David's Church, a neat edifice, on the N. bank of the Usk; and Christ Church College, in the same part of the town, consisting of a church, a dwelling house, which has been the residence of several bishops of St. David's, a Free Grammar School, and several cottages. There are also several Meeting Houses, and Charitable Institutions.

Brecon is particularly distinguished by two public

walks, one of which is along the banks of the Uck, and the other passes through the Priory woods, overlooking the Honddu. The principal manufactures are hats and woollen cloth. The mansion house, called the Priory, is the property of the Marquis Camden. *Pop.* 4193. *Inns*; the Bell, the Castle, the Lion.

No. 22. From LONDON TO BRIGHTON. FIRST ROAD. The New Road through CROYDON and BALCOMBE.

<i>Westminster Bridge to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Westminster Bridge to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Croydon	9½	Cuckfield	27½
Red Hill	20½	Friar's Oak Inn . .	43
Black Corner . . .	27½	Brighton	51½
Balcombe	33		

CROYDON is situated on the edge of Banstead Downs, in Surrey. The traveller may notice the Church, a fine ancient building, containing the monuments of Archbishops Sheldon, Wake, Grindall, Whitgift, Potter, and Herring; the remains of a Palace, formerly belonging to the Archbishops of Canterbury, but now occupied as a calico-printing manufactory; the Court House, where the assizes are held alternately with Guildford and Kingston; Whitgift's Hospital, founded by the Archbishop of that name; and the Theatre. An iron railway passes by this town from Wandsworth to Merstham, and a canal forms a communication between Croydon and the Thames.

At *Carshalton*, near Croydon, is the Greyhound Inn, a celebrated place of rendezvous for the sportsmen of the vicinity, which is admirably adapted for the pleasures of the chase. *Pop.* 9354. *Inns*; the Greyhound, the Crown, the King's Arms.

RED HILL, in Surrey. *Inns*; the Somers Arms.

BLACK CORNER, in Surrey. *Inns*; the Ship and Anchor.

CUCKFIELD, in Sussex, presents nothing worthy of notice. *Pop.* 2385. *Inns*; the King's Head, the Talbot.

BRIGHTON, or **BRIGHTHELMSTONE**, in Sussex, is one of the most fashionable watering places in the king-

Gen. The principal object deserving notice is the Pavilion, a singular but splendidly furnished palace, erected by his Majesty George IV., as a summer residence. The stables adjoining it are built in the Moorish style, and are far superior to any other establishment of the kind in England. The New Church is a handsome edifice, at the entrance of Brighton, erected in 1824; and at the N. W. extremity of the town is the Old Church, containing a font said to have been brought from Normandy, in the time of William I. In the churchyard adjoining the latter, is a monument in memory of Mrs. Crouch the actress; and near the chancel door is another over the remains of Captain Tetterzell, who commanded the vessel which conveyed Charles II. to France, after the battle of Worcester.

The visiter should also notice the Steyne, a charming lawn surrounded, except on the side towards the sea, by houses, and forming a delightful promenade; the Marine Parade, extending along the E. cliff, likewise much frequented as a promenade; the New Chain Pier, erected in 1828, for the accommodation of persons embarking and disembarking; the Theatre, where the London actors often perform; the Chapel, erected by Mr. Kemp, a handsome building, both as to its exterior and interior; the Unitarian Chapel, likewise a handsome edifice; and the Royal Chapel attached to the Pavilion, where, during the residence of the King, some of the finest vocal and instrumental music may be heard.

Brighton also possesses several Meeting Houses; a Roman Catholic Chapel; a Jews' Synagogue; several Charitable Institutions; a neat Market-house; cold, hot, and shower baths, besides bathing machines; Assembly Rooms; numerous boarding houses; and several libraries, where concerts, raffles, &c., take place for the amusement of the visitors. It employs a great number of hands in the herring and mackerel fishery, and is one of the places of embarkation for France. Near the Old Church is a chalybeate spring, the waters of which have been found efficacious in cases of debility and indigestion. About a mile from the town is a fine Race-ground, with a convenient stand for the spectators; and five

miles N. W. of Brighton, is a romantic place called the Devil's Dyke. Both these spots, but particularly the latter, command extensive prospects.

Near Brighton, on the road to Rottingdean, is *Kemp Town*, a modern erection, which derives its name from its proprietor, T. R. Kemp, Esq.

Pop. 24,429. *Inns*; the Castle, the Royal York, the Old Ship, the New Ship, the New Inn, the White Horse, St. James's Tavern, and Steyne Hotel.

No. 23. From LONDON to BRIGHTON. SECOND ROAD. Through SUTTON and RYEGATE.

<i>Westminster Bridge to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Westminster Bridge to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Tooting*	6	Crawley	30½
Sutton	11½	Hickstead	40
Gatton	19½	Brighton*	59½
Ryegate	21		

SUTTON. *Inn*; the Cock. Beyond Sutton is the seat of the Earl of Derby, called the *Oaks*, a noble mansion, adorned with some good pictures, and commanding fine views.

GATTON, in Surry, is remarkable as one of the most rotten boroughs in England.

RYEGATE, in Surry, formerly derived considerable importance from its castle, no remains of which, however, now exist. On its site, however, is a cavern or crypt, where, it is said, the Barons met previous to their interview with King John at Runnymede. It has a Church, a Market House, and a Town Hall, but none of them remarkable. Near the latter, is a tunnel through a hill, executed in 1824. The Priory, a modern house, belonging to Lord Somers, stands on the site of a convent of Augustines. *Pop.* 2961. *Inns*; the Swan, the White Hart.

CRAWLEY. A little before this place, the traveller enters *Sussex*, the boundary of which is denoted by a solitary tree, called the County Oak. *Inns*; the George, the Rising Sun.

HICKSTEAD, in *Sussex*. *Inns*; the Castle.

No. 24. From LONDON to BRIGHTON. THIRD ROAD. Through CROYDON and LINDFIELD.

Westminster Bridge to	Miles.	Westminster Bridge to	Miles.
Croydon *	9½	Lindfield	27
Godstone Green	19	Ditchling	46
New Chapel Green	24½	Brighton *	54½

GODSTONE GREEN. *Inn*; the White Hart.

LINDFIELD, in Sussex, *Inn*; the Tiger.

No. 25. From LONDON to BRIGHTON. FOURTH ROAD. Through E. GRINSTEAD and LEWES.

Westminster Bridge to	Miles.	Westminster Bridge to	Miles.
Croydon *	9½	Chalvey	43½
New Chapel Green	24½	Lewes	48
East Grinstead	28½	Palmer	53
Wyeh Cross	32½	Brighton *	57½

EAST GRINSTEAD, in Sussex. The Church contains a curious monument, with an inscription, stating that it was founded by R. Lewknor, Esq. and his wife, who was one of the ladies to the Queens of Edward IV. and Henry VII. At the E. end of the town, is Sackville College, erected by Robert, Earl of Dorset, for the residence of twenty-four aged persons. There is also a Free School. *Pop.* 8163. *Inns*; the Crown, the Dorset Arms.

WYCH CROSS, in Sussex. About four miles distant is *Sheffield Place*, the seat of the Earl of Sheffield, and *Fletching Church*, containing the remains of Gibbon the historian, on whose monument is an inscription by the late Dr. Parr.

LEWES, in Sussex, is an ancient, well-built, and populous town, situated on the Ouse, and generally considered the capital of the county. The principal objects of curiosity are, the remains of the Castle, erected by Warren, Earl of Surry, in the time of William I.; the vestiges of the Priory, founded at the same period; the Church of St. John sub Castro, in the centre of a small oval camp, and remarkable for containing an inscrip-

tion, said to have been executed in the reign of Edward III., and a fine altar-piece, representing the Presentation of children to our Saviour; the Church of St. John Southover, in which is a tablet, recording that Gundred, the daughter of William I. is buried here; the Shire Hall in the High Street, an elegant and convenient modern building; and the House of Correction, built on Mr. Howard's plan.

There are also four other Churches, several Meeting Houses and Charitable Institutions, a Free Grammar School, Assembly Rooms, a Theatre; and an extensive Library belonging to a Society. The Meetings of the Sussex Agricultural Society are held in this town, and here was buried the celebrated William Huntington, over whose grave is an epitaph, written by himself. The markets of Lewes are well supplied, and there is an annual fair, at which from 60 to 80,000 sheep are sold.

On a hill, about three-quarters of a mile from the town, is a Race-ground, considered one of the finest in England, and a commodious stand for the visitors. The races generally take place in the first week of August, and last three days. This eminence was, in 1264, the scene of a bloody battle between Henry III. and the barons, under the Earl of Leicester, when the king was defeated, and, together with his brother, taken prisoner. *Pop.* 7083. *Inns*; the Star, the White Hart.

FALMER, in Sussex. To the right of this place, is *Stanmer Park*, the seat of the Earl of Chichester.

CONTINUATION.

Lewes to Newhaven	.	.	.	6½
Newhaven to Seaford	.	.	.	3½
				<hr/>
				10½

NEWHAVEN, in Sussex, is situated at the mouth of the Ouse, by means of which, it carries on a considerable trade. It has a tolerable harbour. Near the wall of the church-yard is an obelisk, erected to commemorate the fate of his majesty's ship *Brazen*. Captain Hanson, which was wrecked here in Jan. 1800, when only one out of 105 persons escaped. *Pop.* 927. *Inn*; the Bridge Inn.

SEAFORD, in *Sussex*, was formerly a flourishing place, but is now only a fishing village. It is, however, occasionally resorted to as a bathing-place by those who love retirement. *Pop.* 1047. *Inns*; the New Inn, the Old Tree.

No. 26. From LONDON to BRISTOL. FIRST ROAD.
Through **READING, CHIPPENHAM, and MARSHFIELD.**

<i>Hyde Park Corner to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Hyde Park Corner to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Chippenham *, as at No. 29.	92½	Bristol *	112½
Marshfield	101½		

MARSHFIELD, in *Gloucestershire*, has a considerable trade in malt. Near this town, is a place called the Rocks, at which the three shires of Gloucester, Somerset, and Wilts, meet. *Pop.* 1562. *Inn*; the Catherine Wheel.

CONTINUATION.

Bristol to Weston on the Sea (*Somersetts.*) 19½

No. 27. From LONDON to BRISTOL. SECOND ROAD.
Through **READING, CHIPPENHAM, and BATH.**

London to Bristol *, as at No. 29. . . . 119

No. 28. From LONDON to CAERMARTHEN. FIRST ROAD.
Through **OXFORD, GLOUCESTER, and BRECON.**

<i>Tyburn Turnpike to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Tyburn Turnpike to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Southall	9½	Gloucester	103
Uxbridge	14½	Ross	119½
Gerard's Cross	19½	Monmouth	129½
Beaconsfield	22½	Abergavenny	146½
High Wycombe (a)	28½	Crickhowell	153½
Stoken Church	36½	Brecon *	166½
Tetworth	42½	Trecastle (b)	177½
Oxford	54½	Llandovery	186½
Witney	66½	Llandilo Vawr	201½
Barford	73	Abergwill	214
Northleach	82	Caermarthen	216½
Cheltenham	94½		

CONTINUATION.

- (a) High Wycombe to Risborough or Prince
Risborough (*Bucks.*) . . . 8
(b) Treacastle to Llangadock (*Caerm.*) . . . 10½

SOUTHALL, in Middlesex, is famous for its weekly cattle market, the largest in Middlesex except Smithfield. *Pop.* 697. *Inns*; the White Hart, the Red Lion.

UKERIDGE, in Middlesex, is situated on the Coln, and on the Grand Junction Canal. It is one of the first markets for corn in this part of the kingdom, and has long been famous for its bread. At the Crown Inn, at the further end of the town, may be seen the room, in which the commissioners of Charles I. and of the Parliament met in 1664. *Pop.* 2750. *Inns*; the Three Tuns, the King's Arms, the White Horse.

GERARD'S CROSS, in Bucks. To the left of this place is *Bulstrode*, granted to the Portland family by William III. The mansion is situated in a fine park of 800 acres, and is adorned with some fine paintings.

BEACONSFIELD, in Buckinghamshire, is a small town on an eminence. The Church contains a mural tablet, in memory of Edmund Burke, who was buried here. *Butler's Court*, where he resided, and in which he died, was about a mile distant, but is no longer in existence. In the church-yard, also, are deposited the remains of the poet Waller, and one mile S. of Beaconsfield is *Hall Barn*, which he built for his residence. *Pop.* 1736. *Inns*; the White Hart, the Saracen's Head, the Bull.

HIGH WYCOMBE, in Buckinghamshire, is the handsomest, if not the largest town, in the county. It is a flourishing place, and has a handsome Town Hall, erected in 1757, by John, Earl of Shelburne; a Free Grammar School; and an ancient Church, ornamented with a fine altar-piece, representing St. Paul preaching to the Druids, and with superb monuments to Henry Petty, Earl of Shelburne, and Sophia, the first wife of the Marquis of Lansdown. The Wycombe stream, which passes through this parish, gives motion to fifteen paper and corn-mills. Many of the inhabitants are employed in lace-making.

Wycombe Park, and *Wycombe Abbey*, in the vicinity, are both celebrated for the beauty of their scenery. *Pop.* 5589. *Inn*; the Red Lion.

Beyond High Wycombe is *West Wycomb*, remarkable for a handsome mausoleum, erected by Lord Despenser, and for its Church, on the tower of which is a ball, visible at a great distance, and capable of containing twelve persons.

STOKEN CHURCH, in OXFORDSHIRE. To the left of this place is *Sherburn* or *Shirburn Castle*, the seat of the Earl of Macclesfield, containing two libraries, an armory, several fine specimens of painting and sculpture, and, amongst other portraits, an original of Catharine Parr, with a lock of her hair.

TETSWORTH, in Oxfordshire. *Inn*; the Swan. To the left of this place is *Cuddesdon*, the episcopal residence of the Bishops of Oxford.

OXFORD, the county town, is situated at the confluence of the Isis and the Charwell, and is remarkable for the beauty and magnificence of its buildings, which have a particularly striking appearance as the traveller enters High Street. The University, which is situated in this city, and is one of the most celebrated in Europe, contains twenty colleges and five halls, all of which are more or less remarkable. The following deserve particular notice. All Souls' College, founded in 1437, by Chicheley, archbishop of Canterbury, with a hall, containing various paintings and sculptures, a fine statue of Judge Blackstone, by Bacon, and an excellent picture of the Finding of the Law, by Sir J. Thornhill; a chapel, ornamented with a fine *Noli me tangere*, painted by Mengs; and a library, in which are several vases and busts, and, amongst the latter, one of the founder, by Boubiliac;—Baliol College, founded in 1269, by John de Baliol, father of John Baliol, king of Scotland, with a chapel, adorned by windows of beautifully-painted glass;—Corpus Christi College, founded in 1516, by Fox, bishop of Winchester, having, in its centre, a curious dial, and in the chapel an altar-piece, by Rubens;—Christ Church College, founded in 1525, by Cardinal Wolsey, and worthy of notice for the bell, called Great Tom, the cathedral, containing several ancient monu-

mens; the hall, adorned with portraits of persons edu-
 cated here; the library; the Guise gallery of pictures,
 in Peckwater Square; and the theatre of anatomy;—
 Jesus College, founded in 1571, by Queen Elizabeth, in
 the hall of which is a portrait of Charles I., by Vandyke,
 and, in the chapel, a copy of Guido's celebrated picture
 of Michael triumphing over Satan;—Magdalen College,
 founded in 1458, by Bishop Waynfleet, the chapel of
 which is adorned with a picture of Christ bearing the
 Cross, said to be by Guido, and a beautiful painting of
 the Last Judgment;—Merton College, founded in 1264,
 by Bishop Merton, with a fine Gothic Chapel, contain-
 ing an altar-piece of the Crucifixion, supposed to be by
 Tintoretto;—New College, or Winchester College,
 founded in 1379, by Wykeham, bishop of Winchester,
 and distinguished by the most beautiful chapel in the
 University; it contains the crosier of the founder, and is
 adorned with some fine sculpture by Westmacott, and
 painted windows, the principal of which is that exe-
 cuted by Jervais, from cartoons by Sir J. Reynolds, re-
 presenting the Nativity and the Cardinal and Christian
 Virtues;—Oriel College, founded in 1524, by Adam de
 Brom, the chapel of which has a painted window of the
 Presentation in the Temple;—Pembroke College, found-
 ed in 1620, in the hall of which is a bust of Dr. John-
 son, by Bacon, and a portrait of Charles I., together with
 other paintings;—Queen's College, founded in 1540, the
 chapel of which has its ceiling painted with a repre-
 sentation of the Ascension, by Sir James Thornhill, and
 on its altar a copy, by Cranke, of Coreggio's famous
 Night-piece:—St. John's College, founded in 1557, with
 beautiful gardens, and, in its chapel, a curious piece of
 tapestry, representing our Saviour and his two disciples
 at Emmaus;—Trinity College, with an altar-piece, in
 needle-work, from West's painting of the Resurrection;
 —University College, founded by Alfred, with a hall,
 containing several paintings; a chapel, with a curious
 altar-piece after Carlo Dolce, burnt in wood, and in the
 common room, a fine bust of Alfred, by Wilton;—and
 Wadham College, remarkable as having given rise to
 the Royal Society, the first meeting of which was held
 in a room over the gateway.

The other public establishments connected with the University are, the Schools, a noble quadrangle of Gothic architecture, in one part of which are the Arundelian marbles;—the Bodleian or Public Library, containing a larger collection of books and MSS. than any other library in Europe except the Vatican;—the Picture Gallery adjoining it, adorned with portraits of all the founders of colleges, copies of Raphael's Cartoons, by Sir J. Thornhill, and a fine copy of Raphael's School of Athens, by Julio Romano, besides numerous other paintings and busts;—the Theatre, built by Sir C. Wren, at the expense of Archbishop Sheldon, and ornamented with a painted ceiling, by Strentor, representing the descent of the arts and sciences, and several portraits, particularly his Majesty George IV., by Sir T. Lawrence; and Alexander, Emperor of Russia, and Frederick, king of Prussia, by Gerard;—the Radcliffe Library, founded by the physician of that name, and erected by Gibbs, in 1749, a noble building, ornamented with a dome, and the interior embellished by numerous fine busts, two curious Roman candlesticks, and a good collection of books;—the Clarendon Printing House, so called, because the expense of its erection was defrayed with the profits arising from the sale of "Lord Clarendon's History of the Rebellion;"—the Ashmolean Museum, built by Sir C. Wren, in 1682, for the reception of the natural and artificial curiosities of Ashmole, the antiquary, to which numerous additions have since been made;—and the Astronomical Observatory, an elegant building at the N. end of the town, but not opened to public inspection.

The principal churches of Oxford are St. Mary's, a Gothic structure, in the High Street, attended by the chief members of the University, except on particular days; All Saints, likewise in High Street, a fine building of the Corinthian order; and St. Peter's in the East, a curious specimen of Saxon architecture, in the corner of which is buried Hearne the antiquarian. The other churches present nothing worthy of notice. The Roman Catholics have a Chapel here, and there are several Meeting Houses.

The visitor should also notice the *Physic Garden*, occupying about five acres, opposite *Magdalen College*; the celebrated walk of *Christ Church Mead* in the immediate vicinity; *Magdalen Bridge*, a handsome stone structure, forming the E. entrance to the city; the *Town and County Hall*, built in 1752; the *Market Place*, an extensive range of buildings, erected in 1774; the *Town and County Gaol*, erected on the site of the castle, built by *William I.*; the *City Bridewell*, where is preserved the door of the apartment in which *Cranmer*, *Ridley*, and *Latimer*, were imprisoned; and the *Radcliffe Infirmary*, a large and handsome stone building, erected by the trustees of *Dr. Radcliffe*.

In *Port Meadow*, a short distance from the city, races are held annually. *Pop.* 16,364. *Inns*; the *Angel*, the *King's Arms*, the *Star*, the *Roe Buck*, the *Mitre*.

Beyond *Oxford*, and to the right of *Botley*, is *Wytham Abbey*, the seat of the *Earl of Abingdon*.

WITNEY, in *Oxfordshire*, has long been famous for its blankets and other thick woollens. It is a well-builit and cheerful town, with several handsome edifices, the principal of which are, the *Church*, a spacious Gothic structure, with several ancient monuments; the *Town Hall*, a modern erection with a market-place beneath; and the *Staple or Blanket Hall*. *Pop.* 2827. *Inns*; the *Staple Hall Inn*, the *Lamb*.

BURFORD, in *Oxfordshire*, is situated on an eminence on the *Windrush*, the meanderings of which, in the vicinity, present a singular spectacle. It formerly carried on a large manufacture of woollen cloths and malt, but both these branches of trade are declining. The *Church* is a handsome fabric with a fine spire. At this place *Dr. Heylin* was born, and in a house here is a celebrated picture of *Sir Thomas More's* family; by *Holbein*. *Pop.* 1686. *Inns*; the *Bull*, the *George*.

NORTHLEACH, in *Gloucestershire*, was formerly remarkable for its clothing trade, which has now much declined. The *Church* is a handsome building, and it has a *Free Grammar School*. A short distance from the town is the *County Bridewell*. *Pop.* 773. *Inns*; the *King's Head*, the *Sherborne Arms*.

Beyond Northleach is Frog Mill Inn; the hill beyond which commands a fine prospect, including Tewkesbury, Cheltenham, Worcester, and the Malvern Hills.

CHELTENHAM is delightfully situated in the vale of Gloucester, and is celebrated for the salubrity of its air, and the medical properties of its waters. The houses are principally ranged in one street, nearly a mile long, though there are numerous other buildings erected in the vicinity within a few years. The principal objects deserving notice are, the New Church, a handsome edifice, erected in 1821; the Well Walk, an elegant and shaded promenade, about 200 yards in length; the Spa, or Long Room, built in 1775, for the accommodation of persons taking the waters: the Montpellier Pump Room, a spacious and handsome building, erected by Mr. Thompson, and ornamented with a statue of Hygeia; the Montpellier Walks and Rides, commanding fine views of the adjacent country; the Assembly Rooms in the principal street, on the ground-floor of which auctions take place every day during the season; the Baths, which are commodiously fitted up; the Theatre, situated in Cambray Mead; and the Old Church, a stately building, with an elegant spire, near the centre of the town.

Cheltenham has also several other Mineral Springs, Boarding Houses, a Bowling Green, Billiard Rooms, Circulating Libraries, a well-supplied Market House, a Free School, an Hospital, and several Meeting Houses and Charitable Institutions. The summer is recommended as the proper time for drinking the waters, which should be taken early in the morning. The season commences in May, and terminates in November. *Pop.* 13,396. *Inns*; the George Hotel, the Plough Hotel, the Fleece, the Royal Hotel, Sheldon's Hotel, the Lamb, the Old Swans, the Crown, and the King's Head.

GLOUCESTER, the capital of the county, is situated on the Severn. The Cathedral, originally the Abbey Church, is a magnificent building, exhibiting the architecture of various ages, and distinguished by the elegance of its central tower, and the beauty of its cloisters. The interior is grand and impressive; the

chapel is richly adorned with carving, and there is a whispering gallery, the only one in England except that at St. Paul's. Amongst the monuments deserving notice are those in memory of Robert, Duke of Normandy, Edward II., the Earl of Hereford, Mrs. Morley, Alderman Blackleach, Bishop Warberton, and Dr. Jenner.

There are also five other parochial Churches, but none of them worthy of distinction; a County Gaol, on the plan of Mr. Howard, erected on the site of the Castle; a Market House, a Town or Shire Hall, a Custom House, a County Infirmary, a House of Industry, a Theatre, Assembly Rooms, two Grammar Schools, and several Meeting Houses. The principal trade of Gloucester consists in the manufacture of pins, flax, and hemp, and in the navigation of the Severn, which admits sloops and brigs to come up to the wharf near the bridge.

A short distance S.E. of the city is a Mineral Spring recently discovered and much frequented, its waters being considered equal, if not superior, to those of Cheltenham. The proprietor has built a handsome pump-room, constructed hot, cold, and vapour baths, and laid out several promenades for the accommodation of the visitors. Pop. 9744. *Inns*; the Bell, the Booth Hall, the King's Head, the Ram.

About three miles beyond Gloucester is *Higginham Court*, the seat of Sir B. W. Guise, erected soon after the civil wars, from a design by Inigo Jones, and adorned with several original portraits, amongst which are those of Oliver Cromwell and Algernon Sidney.

ROSS, in Herefordshire, is situated on a rock considerably elevated above the E. bank of the Wye; it is rendered celebrated by the appellation given of *the Man of Ross* to one of the inhabitants, Mr. John Kyrle, whose benevolence and public spirit have been immortalized by Pope. The house in which he resided is now the King's Arms Inn, near the entrance of the town from Gloucester; he was buried in Ross Church, where a monument, representing Charity and Benevolence, has been erected to his memory. The Church is a handsome building, with a well-proportioned spire, and its church-

yard is celebrated for its extensive and beautiful prospects. The adjacent Prospect Ground, and Promenade, formed by Mr. Kyrle, likewise command fine views.

Ross has a Market-house and several Meeting-houses. It is a favourite resort for summer parties visiting the Wye, and boats are kept here for the accommodation of persons wishing to make an excursion on this picturesque river. Ross may be considered the centre of the barley country. Pop. 1977. Inns; the King's Head, the King's Arms, and the Swan.

Five miles beyond Ross is *Goodrich*, remarkable for the ruins of its castle, which was a scene of contest during the reign of Charles I., and is certainly one of the most picturesque objects on the banks of the Wye; and a mile and a half beyond it is *Whitchurch*, near which is *Symonds Yat*, a lofty rock, surmounted by an encampment, and commanding a fine prospect, particularly of the Wye, which here forms a cascade of the most romantic beauty.

MONMOUTH, the capital of Monmouthshire, is pleasantly situated at the confluence of the Munnow and the Wye, at the termination of a fine valley. The principal objects worthy of notice are the Remains of the once-celebrated Castle, on an eminence by the banks of the Munnow; the Town Hall in the Market-place, with a statue of Henry V., who was a native of this town; the County Gaol, a well-constructed building; St. Mary's Church, with a spire nearly 200 feet in height, formerly attached to a Benedictine priory; St. Thomas's Church, exhibiting in several parts curious specimens of ancient architecture; and the Free School. The rides and walks round Monmouth are particularly romantic, and on the summit of Kymin Hill, in the vicinity, a pavilion has been erected, intended to form a naval monument, and affording a prospect of extraordinary extent and beauty. It is decorated with medallion portraits of the most eminent British Admirals, and other appropriate devices. The inhabitants of this town are chiefly employed in the iron and tin works in the neighbourhood, in preparing bark, and in the trade arising from the navigation of the

Wye. *Pop.* 4164. *Inns*; the King's Head, the Beaufort Arms.

About half a mile from Monmouth is *Troy House*, the seat of the Duke of Beaufort, particularly famous for its gardens. Here also is shewn the cradle of Henry V.; and the armour which he wore at Agincourt.

ABERGAVENNY, in Monmouthshire, is an ancient but handsome and well-built town at the junction of the rivulet Gavenny with the Usk; it was once fortified, and the ruins of its castle, forming a very picturesque object, may still be seen. The Church, dedicated to St. Mary, was formerly attached to a Priory, and is ornamented with numerous monuments. Abergavenny has also several Meeting-houses, a Roman Catholic Chapel, a Free Grammar School, and manufactories of flannel, shoes, and cabinet ware, but its trade has greatly declined: during the summer, however, it is much frequented by genteel company.

Near Abergavenny is the *Sugar-loaf Mountain*, upwards of 1650 feet above the level of the sea. The ascent is by no means difficult, even with a carriage, and the summit commands prospects of great beauty and extent. *Pop.* 3388. *Inns*; the Greyhound, the Angel.

CRICKHOWELL, in Brecknockshire, is a small but pretty town on the Usk, over which is a bridge of fourteen arches. The traveller should notice the Church, containing some monuments, the Town Hall over the Market-place, and the ruins of the Castle to the E. of the town. *Pop.* 1008.

Four miles further are the picturesque ruins of *Tre-tower Castle*.

BRECON. See No. 21.

LLANDOVERY, in Caermarthenshire, is a small town on the Bran, on the W. bank of which may be seen the ruins of the Castle. A considerable quantity of woollen stockings are made here, and it has a handsome stone bridge. *Pop.* 1292. *Inn*; the Castle.

LLANDILO VAWR or LLANDEILO FAWR, in Caermarthenshire, is a neat built town on the W. bank

of the Towy, over which there is a substantial but narrow bridge. The river abounds with salmon, trout, and eels. *Pop.* 1019. *Inn*; the Bear.

The traveller then passes *Dynevor Castle*, with a beautiful park; *Rhuradar*, to the left of which is *Golden Grove*, the seat of Lord Cawdor; and the ruins of *Dryslwyn Castle*, situated on an eminence, commanding a delightful view of the vale of Towy.

ABERGWILI or **ABERGWYLLY**, in Caermarthen-shire, is remarkable for its Church, and the Episcopal residence of the Bishops of St. David's; near it also is *Merlin's Cave*, an opening in the rock, said to have been the scene of the magician's incantations.

CAERMARTHEN, the capital of the county, is a well built and populous town on the Towy, over which is a handsome stone bridge. The river admits vessels of moderate burthen, and a commodious quay has been formed for the traffic carried on by them. The Church is a large and neat building, containing several ancient monuments, and in the tomb of the Seurlock family is buried Sir R. Steele, though it bears no inscription to that effect.

The other objects here worthy of notice are the Guild-hall, a spacious and elegant modern building; the County Gaol, occupying the site of the Castle, only the ruins of which are now visible; the Free Grammar-school, founded by Dr. Owen, bishop of St. David's, and the Parade, a beautiful promenade, commanding a fine view of the river and the adjacent vale. Here also are several Meeting-houses, and an Academy for the education of Presbyterian ministers. *Pop.* 8908. *Inns*; the Boar's Head, the King's Arms, the Ivy Bush.

CONTINUATION.

Stoken Church to Thame

Miles.

8½

THAME is an ancient town on an eminence, near the river Thame, in Oxfordshire; it is noted as the birth-place of Chief-Justice Holt, and has a handsome Gothic Church, containing numerous monuments. Near this town is *Thame Park*, the ancient seat of an abbey, con-

siderable remains of which are incorporated with the modern mansion erected on its site. *Pop.* 2479. *Inn*; the Red Lion.

CONTINUATION.

	<i>Miles.</i>
Tetsworth to Forest Hill . . .	7½
Forest Hill to Islip . . .	6½
Islip to Deddington . . .	13
	<hr/> 27

FOREST HILL, in Oxfordshire, is a remarkably neat village, and is rendered interesting by its connexion with Milton, whose first wife was one of its inhabitants. The Church stands near the top of a hill, and being surrounded with yew-trees, and covered with ivy, has a very picturesque appearance. *Pop.* 118.

ISLIP, in Oxfordshire, is seated on the Charwell, and is noted as the birth-place of Edward the Confessor. *Pop.* 655.

DEDDINGTON, in Oxfordshire, is remarkable for the excellence of its ale. In the vicinity are two medicinal springs. *Pop.* 1404.

No. 29. From LONDON to CAERMARTHEN. SECOND ROAD. Through MAIDENHEAD, CALNE, BATH, BRISTOL, CARDIFF, and SWANSEA.

<i>Hyde-Park Corner to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Hyde-Park Corner to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Brentford *	7½	Mariborough . . .	74½
Hounslow *	9½	Calne . . .	87
Colnbrook . . .	16½	Chippenham (b) . . .	92½
Slough . . .	20½	Box . . .	99½
Salt Hill . . .	21½	Bath . . .	105½
Maidenhead (a) . . .	26	Keynsham . . .	113½
Reading . . .	39	Bristol . . .	119
Woolhampton . . .	49½	New Passage over Severn . . .	129½
Speenhamland . . .	55	Black-Rock Inn (c) . . .	133½
Newbury . . .	55½	Caerwent . . .	136½
Speen . . .	56½	Christ Church . . .	145
Hungerford . . .	64½	Newport . . .	147½
Froxfield . . .	67½	Cardiff . . .	155½

LONDON TO CAERMARTHEN.

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<i>Hyde Park Corner to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Hyde Park Corner to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Cowbridge	171½	Neath	196½
Eweany Bridge . . .	177½	Swansea	204½
New Inn	178½	Pontarddylais . .	212½
Margam	185½	Llanon or Llanann .	217½
Aberavon	190½	Caermarthen* . .	231

CONTINUATIONS.

	<i>Miles.</i>
(a) Maidenhead to Great Marlow (<i>Bucks.</i>)	5
(b) Chippenham to Chipping Sodbury (<i>Gloucesters.</i>) .	16½
(c) Black-Rock Inn to Caerleon (<i>Monmouths.</i>) . .	14

COLNBROOK is situated partly in Middlesex and partly in Bucks, and has a considerable road trade. *Inns*; the George, the White Hart.

SLOUGH is celebrated as having been the residence of Sir W. Herschel. The immense telescope, erected at the back of his house, may be seen on application. *Inns*; the Crown.

SALT HILL is noted as the scene of the Eton Montem. The Castle here is an excellent inn, and the gardens command a fine view of Eton College and Windsor Castle.

The traveller then crosses the Thames at *Maidenhead Bridge*, the prospect from which is very beautiful, including numerous villas.

MAIDENHEAD, in Berkshire, is a populous town, consisting principally of one paved street; it has an elegant Chapel, commenced in 1824. The vicinity abounds with Gentlemen's Seats. *Pop.* 945. *Inns*; the Sun.

READING is the capital of Berkshire, and a town of great antiquity, having been a place of considerable importance in the time of the Saxons; it is situated on the Kennet at its junction with the Thames, and carries on a considerable trade, particularly in flour, by means of these rivers and the Kennet and Avon Canal, which forms a communication with the Severn. Its clothing manufacture has declined, but it has some establishments for making sail-cloth, ribands, and pins. The principal buildings are the Town Hall over the Free School; the

County Gaol; St. Mary's Church, which is the most ancient, and is generally admired for its tessellated tower; St. Giles's Church, still bearing marks of the cannonading of the Parliament Army; and several Meeting-houses. From a spot called the Forbery, on the N.E. side of the town, there is a charming prospect.

One mile from Reading is *White Knights*, a beautiful seat, which belonged to the Duke of Marlborough, and about seven miles to the left of Reading is *Stratfield Saye*, the seat of the Duke of Wellington. Races are held on Bull-Marsh Heath on the third Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday in August. Pop. 12,867. Inns; the Bear, the George, the Crown.

WOOLHAMPTON, in Berkshire. Near this place are several villas, and *Woolhampton House*, the residence of the Earl of Falmouth. Inn; the Angel.

SPEENHAMLAND. To the right is *Shaw House*, celebrated for having been the head-quarters of Charles I. at the last battle of Newbury; an old wainscot is preserved here, through which, it is said, a shot was fired at the monarch while dressing.

NEWBURY, in Berkshire, is situated in a fertile plain, watered by the Kennet; it was famous in the reigns of Henry VII. and VIII. for its woollen manufactures, which gave great celebrity to John Winscomb, commonly called Jack of Newbury, by whom a considerable portion of the Church was erected. Scarcely any cloth, however, is made here now, except serge, but many of the poor inhabitants are employed in spinning, and a considerable trade is carried on in flour. The Town Hall is a handsome building over the Market-place. Newbury was the scene of two dreadful actions between Charles and the Parliament. One occurred on the common, called the Wash, in 1643; the other, in the fields by Shaw House, in 1644, the king commanding his army in person on both days. Pop. 5347. Inns; the White Hart.

SPEEN, in Berkshire. Near this place are the ruins of *Dorington Castle*, celebrated for its resistance to the Parliament; and as having been the residence of Chaucer during the latter part of his life; and beyond it is *Berham*.

Park, at the extremity of which is *Hemstead Lodge*, the seat of Lord Craven.

HUNGERFORD, in Berkshire, is seated on two branches of the Kennet, and carries on a considerable trade by means of the Kennet and Avon Canal. The Church is an ancient structure, pleasantly situated at the end of a shaded walk ; and in the centre of the town, are the Market Place and Shambles, in an apartment of which is preserved the Hungerford Horn, given with a charter to this town by John of Gaunt, and still used annually to assemble the inhabitants for the election of a constable. *Pop.* 1130. *Inns* ; the Black Bear, the Angel.

FROXFIELD, in Wiltshire. At this village is a large almshouse, founded by the Duchess of Somerset. Beyond it, is *Marlborough* or *Savernake Forest*, at the end of which is *Tottenham Park*, the seat of the Marquis of Aylesbury, who is also proprietor of the forest, remarkable as the only one in the kingdom belonging to a subject. The house is a handsome brick building, containing many fine portraits, and in the park is a column, erected in 1781, by Thomas, Earl of Aylesbury, in honour of his uncle, Charles, Earl of Aylesbury, from whom he inherited the estate.

MARLBOROUGH, in Wiltshire, is an ancient town, chiefly supported by its markets and road trade, and situated on the Kennet. It consists principally of one street, a portion of which has a piazza for the convenience of pedestrians in bad weather. St. Mary's Church, near the centre of the town, exhibits various specimens of architecture ; and St. Peter's, at the W. end, is ornamented with a lofty square tower. There are also several Meeting Houses ; a Market House, comprising a council room, an assembly room, and a court room ; extensive Shambles ; a commodious Prison, employed as a county bridewell and gaol ; and several Charitable Institutions.—*Pop.* 3038. *Inns* ; the Castle, the Marlborough Arms.

From MARLBOROUGH to BECKHAMPTON INN.
See No. XIII.

Beyond Beckhampton Inn is *Oldbury Camp*, an an-

cient fortification, situated on the summit of a hill, on the side of which the figure of a horse is cut out of the chalk rock, but by whom executed is a matter of dispute amongst antiquaries.

CALNE, in Wiltshire, is an ancient borough, carrying on a considerable trade in broad cloth, kerseymered, &c. The Market House and Town Hall is a commodious building, and the Church is adorned with a richly carved roof. Calne also possesses a Free School and several Meeting Houses. *Pop.* 4612. *Inns*; the Catherine Wheel, the White Hart.

Four miles from Calne is *Bow Wood*, the magnificent seat of the Marquis of Lansdown, remarkable for the elegance of its architecture, and its beautiful grounds, adorned with an extensive lake, numerous cascades, and a mausoleum, erected by Earl Shelburne.

CHIPPENHAM, in Wiltshire, is a populous town on the Avon, over which is a handsome stone bridge. Its chief manufacture is that of woollen cloth. The principal buildings are, the Church, an ancient Gothic edifice, deserving notice for its architecture and monuments; the Charity School, and several Meeting Houses. The Town Hall is an insignificant building in the principal street. In the vicinity are two Chalybeate Springs. *Pop.* 2901. *Inns*; the Angel, the White Hart.

Four miles from Chippenham is *Corsham House*, celebrated for its choice collection of pictures.

BOX, in Wiltshire, is remarkable for the beauty of the surrounding scenery, and for its stone-quarries. In this parish also is a medicinal spring.

BATH, in Somersetshire, is situated on the Avon. This fine city and fashionable bathing-place is indebted for its origin and importance to its medicinal waters, which are used both externally as baths and internally as a medicine, and are particularly efficacious in paralytic, gouty, bilious, and a variety of other cases. There are four public baths; the King's, the Queen's, the Hot, and the Cross Bath; and two private baths, those belonging to the Corporation, in Stall Street, fitted up with pumps, sudatories, &c., and those erected on the site of the Abbey House, by the Duke of Kingston. The Pump

Bath is a handsome edifice, attached to the King's and Queen's baths, and ornamented with a fine statue of the celebrated Beau Nash; a music gallery, where a band performs during the season; and a handsome marble vase, from which the water is handed to the company. On the architrave outside, is a Greek inscription to the following effect—"Bath water is better than Bath wine." There are also commodious rooms, fitted up with pumps and pipes, for directing the water to any particular part of the body, as well as the public bathing-rooms. The Seasons for bathing and taking the waters are spring and autumn.

The Abbey Church or Cathedral, is a venerable building, in the florid Gothic style, finished in 1582. The Western, which is the grand front, is distinguished by the richness of its ornaments, and the whole fabric is illuminated by no less than fifty-two windows, whence it has sometimes been called the Lantern of England. The altar-piece represents the Wise Men's offering, and the organ is considered one of the best in Europe. Amongst the numerous monuments are those of Quin, the actor, with an epitaph by Garrick, and Nash, the Master of the Ceremonies. The other churches are, St. James's, a neat free-stone structure, adorned with a picture of Christ at Emmaus; St. Michael's, containing paintings of Moses and our Saviour; St. Swithin, or Walcot Church, rebuilt in 1786; and Bathwick Church, an elegant modern building, in the Gothic style. There are also several Chapels of ease, a Roman Catholic Chapel, and numerous Meeting Houses.

Almost all the streets of Bath are built with stone, which gives them a splendour and elegance far superior to every other town in England. Amongst the public buildings which deserve notice are, the Guildhall, a handsome structure in the High Street, erected in 1773, and comprising apartments for the administration of justice, a council-room, and a banquetting-room, ornamented with portraits; the Theatre, in Beaufort Square, an elegant and convenient building, erected in 1805; the Assembly Rooms between Bennet and Alfred Streets, first opened in 1771, and considered the most elegant

and spacious apartments in the kingdom for this purpose; the Bath Literary Institution, a modern edifice; and the General Hospital, established for the reception of all the poor, whose complaints require the use of the Bath waters.

Several of the streets are remarkable for the beauty of their architecture; the visiter should particularly notice Great Pulteney Street; the Circus, a handsome range of uniform structure, adorned with all the various ornaments of the different orders; Queen's Square, in the centre of which is an obelisk, erected by Nash, in honour of Frederick Prince of Wales and his Royal Consort; the North and South Parades; St. James's Square; Lansdown Crescent; Catherine Place and Rivers Street, commanding fine prospects; Camden Place; Portland Place; and the Royal Crescent, a noble range of buildings, in an elliptical form, ornamented with Ionic pillars.

Bath also possesses a Free Grammar School, numerous Charity and Sunday Schools, several Hospitals and Almshouses, a Society for the encouragement of Agriculture, Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, a Philosophical Society, a Public Library, and a Prison, situated near the bridge over the Avon. At the extremity of Pulteney Street, are Sydney Gardens, which are opened every day, and are much frequented during the season. Bath Races are generally held in September, on Lansdown Hill, which commands a rich and varied prospect. *Pop.* 36,811. *Inns*; the Lamb, the Greyhound, the White Hart, the York Hotel, the White Lion, the Castle.

KEYNSHAM, in Somersetshire. The Church here contains several curious monuments, and there is a stone bridge over the Avon. *Pop.* 1761.

BRISTOL is situated partly in Gloucestershire and partly in Somersetshire, on the banks of the Avon, about ten miles from its junction with the Severn. In wealth, trade, and population, it was long considered next to London, but it is now surpassed by Liverpool and other towns, where the spirit of adventure and improvement are more active. Its merchants and tradesmen, however, yield to few in credit and opulence, and carry on

an extensive inland traffic by means of the Avon, the Severn, and the Wye; and a large export and import trade with Ireland, the West Indies, Spain and Portugal, and America. There are also numerous manufactories of glass, soap, copper, brass, iron, lead, and tin.

The city itself is closely built, but the suburbs are more airy and pleasant, and many of the buildings very handsome. The Cathedral, founded in 1140, and originally the collegiate church of a monastery, presents some fine specimens of Gothic architecture: it has a square tower with four pinnacles, and is adorned with painted windows, and several monuments, particularly that of Mrs. Draper, the celebrated Eliza of Sterne. There is also an elegant altar-piece discovered in 1821, and supposed to have been concealed since the time of Henry VIII. The W. gateway is said to be one of the finest vestiges of architectural antiquity in the kingdom.

Bristol has likewise nineteen Churches, numerous dissenting places of worship, and a Synagogue; St. Mary, Redcliffe, is considered one of the handsomest parochial churches in England, and is adorned with a finely-carved stone roof, and several monuments, amongst which may be seen that of Sir W. Penn, the father of the celebrated Quaker, and that of William Canninge, the founder of this church, who was several times Mayor of Bristol.

The stranger should also notice the Bishop's Palace adjoining the Cathedral, rebuilt in 1744; the City Library, a handsome stone edifice; the Theatre, an elegant and very commodious building; the Commercial Rooms, in Corn Street, a noble fabric of the Ionic order, erected from a design by Mr. Busby in 1810; the Quay, above a mile long; the Docks, in one of which is a curious crane for loading vessels; and the Harbour. Bristol has thirteen city companies, several of which have neat halls; a Prison; several Charitable Institutions; and an Academy for the education of Baptist ministers.

About a mile from Bristol is the romantic village of *Clifton*, situated on a lofty rock overhanging the Avon. Here are the Hot Wells, a great resort of invalids during the summer, for whose accommodation there are nu-

merous lodging-houses, a pump-room, a ball-room, coffee-houses, &c. The Avon here flows between rocks of immense height overhung with shrubbery, and the scenery is of the most beautiful description. *Pop.* 59,889. *Inns*; the Bush, the Talbot, the White Hart, the Full Moon, the White Lion.

Before the traveller leaves Bristol, he should ascertain the time at which the Severn may be passed, or he may be detained some time on its banks.

About five miles from Bristol is *Pen Park*, in which is a singular excavation, called *Pen Park Hole*.

NEW PASSAGE. Here the traveller crosses the Severn, which is about three miles in breadth, to Black Rock Inn.

CAERWENT, in Monmouthshire, is remarkable for the remains of its fortress, and for the grand and picturesque ruins of *Caldecot Castle* in the vicinity.

CHRIST CHURCH, in Monmouthshire. In the church of this place is a tomb with two figures, said to have extraordinary powers in healing the sick.

NEWPORT, in Monmouthshire, is a long straggling place, situated on a rising ground, at the summit of which stands the Church. A portion of its ancient Castle still remains in a habitable condition. This town has a small trade in coals, iron, and deals, and there is a handsome bridge over the Usk.

About a mile and a half from Newport, is *Mabey Church*, a singular piece of antiquity, supposed to be of Saxon origin. *Pop.* 951. *Inns*; the King's Head, the West Gate House.

Three miles from Newport is *Tredegar Park*, the magnificent seat of the Morgan family, with a mansion erected in the time of Charles II., and adorned with some good portraits.

CARDIFF, the county town of Glamorganshire, is situated on the Taff, over which there is a handsome stone bridge of five arches, erected in 1796. It has a commodious port, and carries on a considerable coasting trade, as well as the manufacture of iron hoops. The principal objects deserving attention are, the Church, a plain Norman structure, having a lofty square

tower, erected in the reign of Edward III., and adorned with pinnacles which are much admired; the Town Hall, a handsome building, is the centre of the town; the County Gaol, built on Mr. Howard's plan; and the Castle, which still retains a grand and venerable appearance, though a portion of it has been modernized. The apartments are decorated with some valuable paintings, and in the grounds are the ruins of the keep. In this castle, after being confined many years by his brother Henry I., died Robert, duke of Normandy, the eldest son of William I. The Cardiff canal has contributed greatly to the prosperity of this town. *Pop.* 3521. *Inns*; the Angel, the Cardiff Arms.

COWBRIDGE, in Glamorganshire, is a small but neat town, with a Town Hall, a Grammar School, and a Church of singular shape. *Pop.* 1107. *Inn*; the Bear.

EWENNEY BRIDGE. Three miles distant is *Duthraen Castle*, a modern edifice, erected on the site of that, inhabited by the celebrated Caractacus, and remarkable for some apertures in the cliffs on the shore near it.

MARGAM PARK, in Glamorganshire, is remarkable for the ruins of an abbey, and an elegant Conservatory, containing a fine collection of orange-trees, numerous curious models, fine statues, and antiquities.

ABERAVON, in Glamorganshire, is a small and badly-built town, situated on the Avon. *Pop.* 365.

NEATH, in Glamorganshire, is pleasantly situated on the E. bank of the river Neath, near its mouth. Its port admits vessels of 200 tons, by means of which it exports coals and other mineral products of the vicinity, to Bristol and London. It also carries on a considerable trade by means of its canal. The traveller should notice the Town Hall over the Market Place; the Church, which is spacious and handsome; and the ruins of the Castle, with the gateway almost entire. In the vicinity, are Copper Works, Iron Works, and numerous villas; and about four miles up the river Neath, is the famous waterfall, called *Melincourt*. *Pop.* 2823. *Inn*; the Ship and Castle.

SWANSEA, in Glamorganshire, is a commercial town

of considerable importance, built on a rising ground, on the W. side of the Tawe, the mouth of which forms an excellent port, with piers, quays, and every other accommodation for traffic. It has extensive potteries, and carries on a large trade in coals, copper, lead, iron, and soap, by means of its canal and communication with the sea. The principal objects worthy of notice are, the Town Hall, a fine modern building; the Church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, containing some ancient monuments; the Theatre; the House in Goat Street, where Beau Nash was born; the Hot and Cold Baths for the accommodation of invalids; and the remains of the Castle, consisting principally of a lofty circular tower, now converted into a gaol, and commanding a fine view. There are also several Meeting Houses, a Free School, and numerous Charitable Institutions.

Within a few years, Swansea has become quite a fashionable watering-place, as the beach is well adapted for bathing, the bay extremely favourable for aquatic excursions, and the rides and walks in the vicinity remarkably pleasant. Near the town are large copper works. Packet Boats sail from Swansea to Ilfracombe in Devonshire, twice a week. *Pop.* 11,236. *Inn*; the Mackworth Arms.

PONTARDDYLAIS or PONTARDILLIS is a village in Caermarthenshire. Its name, in Welsh, signifies—bridge over the Dulas, on the banks of which it is situated.

LLANON or LLANNAN, in Caermarthenshire. *Inn*; the King's Head.

CONTINUATION.

Hungerford to Swindon	.	.	.	16
Swindon to Wotton Bassett	.	.	.	6½
				<hr/> 22½

SWINDON, in Wiltshire, is pleasantly situated on an eminence, and is adorned with the mansions of several persons of independent fortune. The Church is neatly fitted up, but the exterior has by no means an imposing appearance. In Newport Street is a Free School. *Pop.* 1580. *Inns*; the Bell, the Crown.

WOTTON BASSET, in Wiltshire, is an ancient borough, with a Town Hall, Market House and Shambles, and two Free Schools. The Church presents nothing worthy of notice. *Pop.* 1701. *Inn*; the Royal Oak.

CONTINUATION.

Pontarddulais to Llanelli	6½
Llanelli to Kidwelly	9
	<hr/> 15½

LLANELLY, in Caermarthenshire, is a small town, pleasantly situated on a creek of the sea. Its Church is rendered remarkable by having two steeples, one of which is spiral, and the other embattled. Coal and iron are found in the vicinity, and there are several iron works. *Pop.* 2621.

KIDWELLY or **CYDWELI**, in Caermarthenshire, is an ancient town, on the banks of the Lesser Gwendraeth, over which there is a stone bridge. It is divided into New and Old Town, the former occupying the E., and the latter the W. bank of the river. The Church in New Kidwelly, is a neat structure, with a lofty spire; and the remains of the Castle are in a more perfect state than those of any other in this part of the country. The vicinity abounds with coal and iron. *Pop.* 1733. *Inn*; the Pelican.

No. 30. From LONDON to CAERNARVON. FIRST ROAD. Through DAVENTRY, BIRMINGHAM, SHREWSBURY, and BALA.

<i>Hicks' Hall to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Hicks' Hall to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Shrewsbury, as at No.		Festiniog	219
95	153½	Maentwrog	214½
Knockin	165½	Pont Aberglasslyn	222
Llangedwyn	175½	Beddgelert	223½
Llangynnog	184½	Caernarvon	235½
Bala	194½		

BALA, in Merionethshire, is a neat and populous town, situated on a lake to which it has given name. It is famous for its trade in knitted woollen stockings, Welsh

wigs, and gloves; and is much frequented in the season for grouse shooting. At the end of the town is an artificial mount, called *Tommen y Bala*, supposed to have been the site of a Castle. *Pop.* 1163. *Inn*; the White Lion.

FESTINIOG, in Merionethshire. Near this place, in a charming valley, are the two falls of the *Cynfael*, and between them is a singular rock, called *Hugh Loyd's Pulpit*, whence, it is asserted, a magician of that name delivered his incantations.

MAENTWROG, in Merionethshire, is remarkable for the enchanting and picturesque scenery by which it is surrounded.

PONT ABERGLASSLYN is a single stone arch, erected over a torrent at an immense height, and supported by two perpendicular precipices, at the base of which is a salmon leap. It connects the counties of Merioneth and Caernarvon. The bridge itself presents nothing remarkable, but no language is adequate to describe the sublime and picturesque scenery by which it is environed.

BEDDGELERT is situated in Caernarvonshire. Here guides may be procured by persons wishing to ascend the mountain of *Snowdon*, which is four miles distant. The summit is 3571 feet above the level of the sea, and is so frequently enveloped in clouds and mists, that unless the weather be unusually fine, the ascent is rather difficult. The best means of attaining the summit, says a gentleman who resided in the vicinity, is to take a boat at *Cwmy Glo Llanrug* up the lower *Llan Beris* lake or *Llyn Padarn*, and land on the little isthmus between the pools, just below the old castle *Dol Badarn*; thence take a guide, and ascend by *Cannant Mawr*, the great chasm, where there is a fine waterfall, climb along the S. side of the ridge separating *Llan Beris* hollow, from *Cwm Brwnog*, another hollow or mountain flat; then ascend in sight of *Llyn Du Yr Arddu*, which must be left on the right; the steep rock above the *Arddu* pool is celebrated amongst botanists: then you ascend along a steep place called *Llechweddy Re*, thence to the celebrated coldspring or well, which is

within a mile of the highest peak, called Wyddva, the conspicuous. The summit, which is not more than seven yards in diameter, is surrounded by a dwarf wall, and commands, in fine weather, views of part of England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales, and the Isle of Man.

CAERNARVON, the capital of Caernarvonshire, is an ancient and well-built town, situated partly on the Menai Strait, and partly on the estuary of the Leiont. Though the harbour is difficult of access, the town carries on a considerable trade with London, Liverpool, Bristol, and Ireland, exporting slates and importing wine, porter, coals, and grocery. The principal object of interest is the Castle, the walls of which are almost entire, and present an image of extraordinary strength, whilst its light and lofty turrets rising over an embattled parapet exhibit all the elegance of which the architecture of the age was capable. It was erected by Edward I. who here gave the Welsh the equivocating promise, that they should have a native prince for their ruler, which he performed by making the Castle the birth-place of his son, Edward II. The room in which he was born is still shown here.

The traveller should also notice the Town Hall, the County Hall, the County Prison, the Market House, the Sea Water Baths erected by the Marquis of Anglesea, the Quay, the Custom House, and the Terrace from the quay to the N. end of the town walls, forming a pleasant promenade. From the summit of the rock behind the Caernarvon hotel, there is a fine view. Pop-5788. Inns; the Goat, the Caernarvon Hotel, the Sportsman.

No. 31. From LONDON to CAERNARVON, SECOND ROAD. Through HIGH WYCOMBE, WORCESTER, and MONTGOMERY.

<i>Tyburn Turnpike to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Tyburn Turnpike.</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Oxford *, 'as at No. 28 . . .	54½	Four Shire Stone . . .	80½
Woodstock *	62½	Moreton in the Marsh (a) . . .	82
Chipping Norton	72½	Broadway (b)	90½

Turnpike to	Miles	Turnpike to	Miles
Pershore	1101	Llanfair	1101
Worcester	1111	Llanerfyl	1101
Holt Heath	1171	Cdn Office Inn	1101
Stockton	1231	Dynas Moutby	1101
Newnham	1301	Dolgetli	1101
Tenbury	1331	Llanelltyd	1101
Ladlow (c)	1421	Frawafydd	1101
New Inn	151	Beddgelert	1101
Bishop's Castle	1591	Caernarvon	1101
Montgomery	169		

CONTINUATIONS.

- (a) Moreton in the Marsh to Camden (Gloucesters.) 8
 (b) Broadway to Evesham * (Worcesters.) 6
 (c) Ladlow to Church Stretton (Shrops.) 161

About five miles beyond Woodstock, on the right, is *Haythorp*, the seat of the Duke of Beaufort, in the grounds of which is a Conservatory containing some of the finest vines, and peach, and pectaring trees in the kingdom.

CHIPPING NORTON, in Oxfordshire, is an ancient but well-built town, with a Free Grammar School, and a manufactory of coarse woollen cloth. The Church is a handsome Gothic structure, much admired for the workmanship of its windows. *Pop.* 2640. *Inn*: the White Hart.

FOUR SHIRE STONE is a neat pillar inscribed with the names of the four counties of Worcester, Warwick, Gloucester, and Oxford, which meet here.

MORETON IN THE MARSH, in Gloucestershire, employs a considerable number of hands in spinning yarn. *Pop.* 1015. *Inns*: the Unicorn, the White Hart.

Beyond Moreton in the Marsh is *Northwick*, with a beautiful park, the residence of Lord Northwick.

BROADWAY, in Worcestershire. From the hill of this place there is a delightful prospect of the Malvern Hills, and Vale of Evesham. *Pop.* 1382. *Inn*: the White Hart.

PERSHORE, in Worcestershire, is a handsome and

well-built town, on the N. bank of the Avon, remarkable for the beauty of its situation, and the fertility of the surrounding country. Its principal trade is the manufacture of stockings. Here may be seen the ruins of a Monastery; and there are two Churches, one of which contains several ancient monuments. The scenery of the vicinity is very picturesque, particularly at a place called *Aylesborough*, about a mile N. of the town. *Pop.* 1910. *Inn*; the Angel.

WORCESTER, the capital of the county, is a remarkably well built and pleasant city, on the banks of the Severn, over which there is an elegant stone bridge, erected in 1781. The streets are broad, and well paved, and at night lighted by gas.

The Cathedral is a spacious and lofty edifice, in the simple Gothic style, erected chiefly during the twelfth and thirteenth centuries; the tower and roof are adorned with light and elegant pinnacles, and the summit of the former commands a fine view. The interior presents many objects worthy of notice, particularly the stone pulpit, carved out of the stone; the tomb of Prince Arthur, surrounded by rich work in the Gothic style; the Tomb of King John, the most ancient royal monument in England; the capitals of the pillars, which are exquisitely sculptured; the modern painted windows; and the monument of Bishop Hough, by Roubiliac. Here also may be seen the tomb of Bishop Gauden, who is said to have been the author of *Eikon Basilicæ*; the tombs of Bishops Wolstan and Oswald, the founders of the Cathedral; a fine bust by Nollekens, and two monuments by Bacon.

Adjoining the Cathedral is a capacious Cloister, the roof of which is adorned with various sculptures, one of them, on the key-stone of the S. side, representing the genealogy of the kings of Judah and Israel; and the Chapter House, a handsome apartment, used as a library and a council-room.

The Refectory, now called the College Hall, in the S. cloister, is appropriated to the King's School, but is also used at the triennial meetings of the choirs of Worcester, Hereford, and Gloucester,

Besides the Cathedral, there are numerous Churches and several Meeting Houses, but none of them particularly remarkable, except the New Church of St. Clements, St. Andrews, with a lofty spire much admired for the beauty of its proportions, and St. Helen's, containing several curious monuments, and eight bells, with inscriptions in honour of the most splendid victories obtained during the reign of Queen Anne.

Amongst the buildings, may be noticed the Episcopal Palace, which was the residence of George III. and his Queen during their stay at Worcester, in 1788; Edgar's Tower, a curious but well-preserved specimen of antiquity, on the front of which are statues of King Edgar and his queens; the Market Place, a handsome and commodious structure, erected in 1804; the Guildhall, a handsome brick edifice, built by Mr. White, a native artist, containing several good portraits; the County Prison, the City Prison, and the Infirmary.

Worcester has also a Theatre, a Race Ground, with an elegant stand, a public Subscription Library, and numerous Hospitals, and other Charitable Institutions. It carries on an extensive trade, particularly in hops, by means of the Severn and its canal; but its principal manufactures are gloves and porcelain, for the excellence of which it has long been famed. The curious traveller should not omit to visit the porcelain works of Messrs. Flight and Barr, in Palace Row, or those of Messrs. Chamberlain, near the Cathedral, where the whole process of manufacture may be seen.

Worcester was the birth-place of Lord Somers, and is celebrated for the defeat of Charles II. by Cromwell, in 1651. *Pop.* 17,092. *Inns*; the Crown, the Angel, the Hop Pole, the Star and Garter, and the Unicorn.

Three miles beyond Worcester is *Hallow*, situated on a hill commanding a fine prospect, and beyond it, on the left, is *Thorn Grove*, which was for some time the residence of Lucien Buonaparte.

HOLT HEATH. *Inn*; the Red Lion. Two miles further is *Whitley Court*, the seat of Lord Foley, a noble mansion, situated in delightful grounds, and connected by a gallery with the parish church, which is one of the

most richly decorated in the kingdom; the ceiling was painted by Verrio, and the windows have painted glass, by Price...

STOCKTON, in Worcestershire. The Church contains a handsome monument in memory of the Right Hon. Thomas Winnington, to whose family the adjacent mansion and park of *Stanton Court* belong.

NEWHAM. *Iron*; the Talbot.

TENBURY, in Worcestershire, is situated on the river Kyre, close to its junction with the Teme. It carries on a considerable trade in hops and cider, and has a west Church with a Gothic tower, a commodious Butter Cross, and a handsome stone bridge. Its position is low, and it has often been flooded by the inundations of the Teme... *Pop.* 1008. *Iron*; the Swan.

LUDLOW, in Shropshire, is situated on the N. bank of the Corve, near its confluence with the Teme. It is distinguished by the beauty of its situation, the regularity of its streets, and the neatness of its buildings; but excites particular attention by the ruins of its Castle, which was long the residence of royalty, and afterwards of the Lords Presidents of the Welsh Marches. It has also been the scene of several celebrated events. Richard Plantagenet, duke of York, set up his standard here previous to the battle of Wakefield, in which he was killed; and this fortress was dismantled after that celebrated day, by the forces of Henry VI. Prince Arthur, the brother of Henry VIII., held his court and died in this castle, and Milton's *Masque of Comus* was first performed here, under the direction of the Earl of Bridgworth. Here also, in one of the towers, Butler wrote a part of *Hudibras*. The once royal apartments are now ruinous and covered with ivy.

The traveller should also notice the Church, a venerable stone structure, with painted windows, containing a fine organ, and several inscriptions and monuments, one of which is in memory of Prince Arthur, whose bowels were interred here; the Town Hall, an elegant building of hewn stone; the Market House; and the Assembly Room. There are also several Charity Schools, an Hospital, and Meeting Houses.

About five miles from Ludlow, is *Downton Castle*, which belonged to the late R. P. Knight, Esq., an elegant mansion, surrounded by fine grounds, and scenery of the most beautiful description. *Pop.* 4820. *Inns*; the Angel, the Crown.

BISHOP'S CASTLE, in Shropshire, is a small but neat town, on an eminence near the Clun. It contains nothing remarkable. *Pop.* 1880. *Inn*; the Castle.

Three miles from Bishop's Castle is *Walcot House*, the residence of the Earl of Powis, and near it are the remains of several encampments.

MONTGOMERY, the capital of Montgomeryshire, is a small but neat town, situated within two miles of the Severn. The principal objects worthy of notice are the Church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, a handsome structure, containing amongst other monuments that of R. Herbert, Esq., the father of the celebrated Lord Herbert of Chirbury; the Guildhall, an elegant building, where the sessions are held alternately with Welch Pool; the County Gaol, a strong stone edifice; the ruins of the Castle, and the British encampment on a hill near it. This castle was built in the time of William I., and during the civil wars was garrisoned for the king by Lord Herbert of Chirbury, who surrendered on the approach of the Parliamentary army. The royal troops made an attempt to retake it, but were completely defeated. The Castle was afterwards dismantled, and is now a mass of ruins. Montgomery has very little trade, but is chiefly inhabited by persons of small independent fortunes. The vicinity abounds with pleasing scenery. *Pop.* 1062. *Inn*; the Dragon.

LLANFAIR, in Montgomeryshire, is a small but neat town, near the banks of the Virnwy, which furnishes the inhabitants with a great quantity of fish of various kinds. *Pop.* 2514.

LLANERFYL, in Montgomeryshire. In the vicinity are several tumuli and encampments, and a well called *Flyanon Eroul*, famous for the healing qualities of its waters.

CAN OFFICE INN, in Montgomeryshire. Near this spot is a large tumulus.

DYNAS MOUTHY, or **DYNAS MOWDY**, in Merionethshire, is a very poor town, in a singular, romantic, and beautiful situation.

DOLGELLI, or **DOLGELLEN**, in Merionethshire, is situated in a fertile valley between the rivers Arran and Wnion, surrounded by mountains, and justly celebrated for the beauty of its scenery. It has a considerable trade in flannels, coarse cloths, and kerseymeres, and is much frequented by persons making excursions of pleasure. The principal building is the County Gaol, but it has also a neat Church, a Market House, and a Town Hall. The summer assizes are held here.

Four miles from Dolgelly is *Cader Idris*, the parent of the Merionethshire mountains, the summit of which is 2830 feet above this town. The ascent is not so difficult as that of Snowdon, though it is very steep and craggy on every side, particularly towards the Talythyn lake. The top, on a clear day, commands a view at least 400 miles in circumference. *Pop.* 2093. *Inn*; the Ship, the Golden Lion.

LLANELTYD, in Merionethshire. Two miles from this place, on the right, are the two Waterfalls of the Mawdach and the Cain.

CONTINUATION.

Chipping Norton to Stow in the Wold . . .	9
Stow in the Wold to Winchcombe . . .	13

42

STOW IN THE WOLD, in Gloucestershire, is a small town, situated on the summit of a lofty hill, near the Windrush. The Church is an ancient building, containing several monuments, and in its chancel is the tomb of an officer on the side of Charles I., who died in 1645. *Pop.* 1731. *Inn*; the Unicorn.

WINCHCOMBE, in Gloucestershire, was formerly the seat of a mitred abbey. The Church, begun in the time of Henry VI., is a Gothic structure ornamented according to the style of that age, and contains several monuments. *Sudley Castle*, one mile from Winchcombe, is a noble

specimen of ancient grandeur. The chapel is particularly elegant. *Pop.* 2240.

CONTINUATION.

Ludlow to Clun 16

CLUN, in Shropshire, is a small town on the river of the same name. It has the ruins of a Castle. *Pop.* 792.

CONTINUATION.

Dolgell to Barmouth 10½

BARMOUTH, in Merionethshire, is situated on a small arm of the sea, into which several rivulets discharge themselves, and is one of the most frequented watering-places in Wales. The town is romantically built on the sloping side of a rock, and bears considerable resemblance to Gibraltar; its construction is so singular that in many instances a person coming out of the door of one house may look down the chimney of another. Barmouth carries on a considerable coasting trade, and is furnished with a small pier. The beach forms a charming promenade, and the surrounding country is very beautiful. *Inns*; the Red Lion, the Hotel.

CONTINUATION.

Dolgell to Harleigh 18

HARLEIGH, or HARLECH, in Merionethshire, is a poor and insignificant town, distinguished solely by its Castle, which was erected by Edward I. In the vicinity are several Druidical remains, as well as a cataract of the Rhaiadsdu.

No. 32. From LONDON to CAMBRIDGE. *Fast Road.* Through WARE and BARKWAY.

<i>Shrovetide Church to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Shrovetide Church to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Peckridge, as at No. 1.	26½	Cambridge	50½
Barkway	24½		

CONTINUATIONS.

Cambridge to St. Neot's (*Huntingdons.*) 18

Cambridge to Newmarket (*Cambridgeshire*) 13

BARKWAY, in Hertfordshire, has a handsome Church, situated in the centre of the town. *Pop.* 771. *Inn*; the Wheatsheaf.

CAMBRIDGE, the capital of Cambridgeshire, derives its name from the Cam, which flows through it. It is irregularly built, and possesses few objects worthy of notice except its celebrated University, which consists of seventeen colleges and halls, situated in different parts of the town.

Trinity College, founded by Henry VIII. in 1546, is a noble and magnificent building, enclosing two quadrangular courts, one of which is considered the finest in the University; the entrance is formed by a tower gateway, adorned with a statue of Henry VIII., and formerly surmounted by an observatory erected for the studies of Newton; beyond this is the Chapel, ornamented with a fine statue of that great philosopher, by Roubiliac; and near it is the Library, a noble building 190 feet long, erected by Sir C. Wren, and containing a good collection of books, and numerous curiosities, particularly several Roman monuments; a portrait of Shakspeare, said to be an original; a quiver of arrows employed at Bosworth Field; a globe, dial, quadrant, and compass, made use of by Newton; a mummy; an ibis, &c. &c. King's College, founded by Henry VI., in 1441, is celebrated for its Chapel, the most perfect specimen of English Gothic architecture in existence; it is 304 feet long, 73 broad, and 91 high; and its roofs, for it has two, one of them consisting of immense stones exquisitely carved, and the other of wood covered with lead, are unsupported by a single pillar. The windows are of stained glass, and the interior has an imposing and majestic appearance.

The other colleges worthy of notice are, St. Peter's College, founded in 1257, with a Chapel containing some fine painted glass, representing the Crucifixion;—Clare

Hall, founded in 1326, one of the neatest and most uniform buildings in the University;—Pembroke Hall, founded in 1348, at which is preserved a celestial globe of extraordinary dimensions;—Caius and Gonville College, founded in 1348, and distinguished by a beautiful specimen of architecture, called the Gate of Honour;—Queen's College, founded in 1448, with pleasant gardens on the banks of the Cam;—Catharine Hall, founded in 1474, a handsome and regular building;—Christ's College, founded in 1505, an ancient structure, in the gardens of which is a mulberry-tree planted by Milton;—Magdalen College, founded in 1519, containing in its library some very curious MSS.;—and Downing College, a handsome modern edifice, founded in 1800.

The visiter should also notice the Schools; and University Library, in the vestibule of which is a fine bust of Dr. E. D. Clarke, by Chantrey; the Fitzwilliam Museum, a fine collection of books, pictures, and curiosities bequeathed to the University by the noble Earl of that name; the Senate House, a magnificent building of the Corinthian order, erected by Gibbs, and adorned with several statues; the Botanic Garden, richly stored with exotics; St. Mary's Church, where the principal members of the University attend; All Saints' Church, in which is a monument by Chantrey, to the memory of Henry Kirke White; St. Sepulchre's, or the Round Church, remarkable for its antiquity; the County Prison, built on Mr. Howard's plan; Addenbrooke's Hospital, founded by a physician of that name; the Shire Hall in the Market place; the Town Hall behind it; and the Conduit, given by Hobson, the celebrated carrier, in the time of James I., who gave rise to the proverb of "Hobson's choice, this or none," by refusing to let out his horses to the students except in regular rotation. Cambridge has also ten other churches, several Meeting Houses, a Synagogue, a Free Grammar School, and numerous Charitable Institutions.

The town carries on a considerable trade by means of the Cam, and near it is annually held Stourbridge Fair, one of the largest in England, for all kinds of commodities, though it has lately much declined. *Pop.* 14,142.

LONDON TO CAMBRIDGE.

89

Inns: the Black Bull, the Red Lion, the Sheep, the Rose, the Eagle and Child, and the Sun.

No. 33. From LONDON to CAMBRIDGE. SECOND ROAD. Through ROYSTON.

Shoreditch Church to	Miles.	Shoreditch Church to	Miles.
Royston, at No. 1.	37½	Cambridge*	59½
Harston	45½		

No. 34. From LONDON to CAMBRIDGE. THIRD ROAD. Through EPPING.

Shoreditch Church to	Miles.	Shoreditch Church to	Miles.
Woodford	8½	Newport (c)	38½
Epping (a)	16½	Great Chestonford	44½
Harlow	22½	Stapleford	50½
Sawbridgeworth	26	Cambridge?	56
Hockeril (b)	30		

CONTINUATIONS.

- (a) Epping to Chipping Ongar (*Essex*) . . . 7½
- (b) Hockeril to Dunmow* (*Essex*) . . . 8½
- (c) Newport to Linton (*Camb.*) . . . 9½

WOODFORD, in *Essex*, is a large village, containing numerous country residences of the London citizens. In the churchyard is a yew-tree of extraordinary size, and an elegant monument of the Corinthian order, designed by Sir R. Taylor, and erected in memory of the descendants of Sir Edmundbury Godfrey, who formerly lived here. Oliver Cromwell and Milton are also said to have resided in this village. *Pop.* 2699. *Inns*; the Castle, the George, the White Hart.

Beyond Woodford, are *Woodford Wells*, formerly much celebrated for their medicinal properties, but now fallen into disuse.

EPPING, in *Essex*, is famous for the excellence of its cream, butter, and sausages. A stag is turned out on the

adjacent forest, for the amusement of the public, on Easter Monday. *Pop.* 1688. *Inn*; Epping Place.

HARLOW, in Essex, is noted for its fair, called Harlow Bush Fair, held on the 9th of September. *Pop.* 1928. *Inn*; the Green Man.

SAWBRIDGEWORTH, in Hertfordshire. Beyond this place on the right is *Hyde Hall*, the seat of the Earl of Roden.

HOCKERIL, in Hertfordshire. *Inn*; the Red Lion. A quarter of a mile to the left is BISHOP'S STORTFORD, a populous and extensive town on the Stort. It carries on a considerable trade by means of its canal to the Lea. The traveller should notice the Church adorned with several monuments; the Market Place, over which is a school and library; and the ruins of the Castle, on the E. side of the town. *Pop.* 3358. *Inn*; the George.

NEWPORT, in Essex. *Inn*; the Star. Two miles beyond Newport is *Audley End*, the mansion of Lord Braybrooke, with delightful grounds.

GREAT CHESTERFORD, in Essex. *Inn*; the Crown.

CONTINUATION.

Harlow to Dunmow	-	-	14½
Dunmow to Thaxstead	-	-	6
			<hr/> 20½

DUNMOW, in Essex, is situated on an eminence, near the Chelmer, and is supposed by many to have been a Roman station. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in manufacturing baize and blankets. It has a large and ancient Church, and in the centre of the town is a Market Cross. This place is celebrated for a singular custom, which was instituted by Lord Fitzwalter in the reign of Henry 3d. If any man, a year and a day after his marriage, will go to the priory and swear that he has not quarrelled with his wife or repented of the union, he shall receive a gammon or flitch of bacon. Some old records here, mention several persons who have received it, but the custom is gradually expiring. *Pop.* 2409.

THAXSTEAD, in Essex, was formerly noted for its cutlery, but that manufacture has now failed. *Pop.* 3045.

CONTINUATION.

Newport to Saffron Walden . . . 32

SAFFRON WALDEN, in Essex, was made a corporate town by Edward VI. The Church is considered one of the most beautiful parish churches in England, and is adorned with an altar-piece, copied from Corregio, by Rev. Mr. Peters. Saffron Walden also contains a Free School, Alms Houses founded by Edward VI. and Meeting Houses. *Pop.* 4154. *Inns*; the Rose and Crown, the Sun.

No. 35.—From LONDON to CANTERBURY.

London to Canterbury, as at No. 57 . . . 53½

CONTINUATION.

Canterbury to Deal . . . 16½

DEAL, in Kent, is celebrated in consequence of its vicinity to the *Downs*, which extend about eight miles in length and six in breadth, between this place and the Goodwin Sands. This is the general rendezvous of the East India and other fleets, both on their homeward and outward bound voyages, and here nearly 400 sail have been at anchor together. Deal carries on a considerable trade by supplying ships with vegetables and other necessaries, and its sailors are reckoned peculiarly bold and active. The town presents nothing worthy of notice, except the Naval Hospital. It is defended by a Castle, and along the coast are several Martello Towers.

About a mile distant is *Walmer Castle*, belonging to the Warden of the Cinque Ports.

Pop. 6811. *Inns*; the Three Kings, the Royal Exchange, the Hoop and Griffin.

No. 36.—From LONDON to CARDIFF. First Road, through READING and Bristol.

London to Cardiff, as at No. 29. 156½

CONTINUATION:

Cardiff to Llandaff	9½
Llandaff to Llantrisant	8½
	11

No. 37.—From LONDON to CARDIFF. Second Road, through BEACONSFIELD, OXFORD, SEVEN WELLS and CHEPSTOW.

<i>Tyburn Turnpike to</i>		<i>Tyburn Turnpike to</i>	
Northleach * as at No. 28	82	Chepstow	128½
Seven Wells	92½	Caerwent *	134
Gloucester *	107½	Newport *	145½
Newnham	113½	Cardiff *	156½
Aylburton	121½		

SEVEN WELLS, in Gloucestershire. Here rises the Churn, which is by some asserted to be the source of the Thames.

GLOUCESTER—See No. 28.

NEWNHAM, in Gloucestershire, was made a borough town by King John, and the sword which he presented with the charter is still preserved. Pop. 1012. Inn; the Bear.

AYLBURTON, in Gloucestershire. Three miles from this place are the ruins of *St. Briavel's Castle*, erected in the reign of Henry I.

CHEPSTOW, in Monmouthshire, is seated on the Wye, near its mouth, and carries on, by means of that river, a considerable trade in timber, coals, grindstones, iron, and cider. It is celebrated for its Castle, erected about the time of the Conquest, the magnificent ruins of which overhanging the rocks of the Wye, and covered with ivy, present a very picturesque appearance. In a circular tower of this building, Henry Martin, one of the regicides was confined for more than 30 years. The traveller should

also notice the Church, formerly the chapel of a Benedictine priory; the cast iron bridge, erected in 1816; and the Well, in the garden of a house in Bridge Street, which ebbs and flows with the tide of the river.

Near Chepstow is the noble mansion of *Piercefield*, celebrated for the beauty of its grounds, which extend along the winding banks of the Wye for about three miles. *Pop.* 8008. *Inns*; the Beaufort Arms, the Three Cranes.

CONTINUATION.

Newport to Caerphilly	19
Caerphilly to Merthyr Tydvil	154
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CAERPHILLY, in Glamorganshire, is a place of great antiquity, and is celebrated for the majestic ruins of a Castle, said to have been the largest in the kingdom next to that of Windsor. A tower, forming part of these remains, leans eleven feet out of the perpendicular. *Pop.* 2508.

MERTHYR TYDVIL, in Glamorganshire, is remarkable for the number and extent of its iron works, which have contributed greatly to its prosperity. It has a Church, a Chapel of Ease, Meeting Houses, and a Theatre. *Pop.* 17,404.

No. 38.—From LONDON to CARDIGAN, through HIGH WYCOMBE, OXFORD, CHELTENHAM, and BRECON.

<i>Tyburn Turnpike to</i>		<i>Tyburn Turnpike to</i>	
Llandovery as at No. 28	186½	Newcastle in Emllyn	231½
Lampeter	202½	Cardigan	231½

LAMPETER, or **LLANBEDR-PONT-STEPHEN**, in Cardiganshire, is a small straggling town on the W. bank of the Teivy, which is noted for its salmon. The Church is an ancient building with a square tower, and in a garden are the remains of a Priory. *Pop.* 937. *Inn*; the Black Lion.

NEWCASTLE IN EMLYN, is delightfully situated on the banks of the Teivy, partly in Caermarthenshire and partly in Cardiganshire. Here, on an eminence, may be seen the ruins of a Castle, which was occupied by the royalists during the civil war. The towers command a

the prospect of the surrounding scenery, in which the river forms a very conspicuous object. On one side it is seen flowing in almost a parallel line for a considerable distance, whilst on the other it foams through a rugged channel in the rocks with impetuous force. *Ann*; the Salutation.

CARDIGAN, the county-town, is situated near the mouth of the Teivy. It carries on a considerable coasting trade, its vessels being small but numerous. The principal buildings are the Town Hall, which is a handsome edifice, erected in 1764; the County Gaol, built by Mr. Nash, in 1793; the Church adorned with a square tower; and the Bridge of seven arches over the river. On an eminence, near the latter, are the ruins of the Castle, which was besieged in the Civil Wars. *Pop.* 2397. *Inns*; the Black Lion, the White Hart.

No. 39. From LONDON to CARLISLE. First Road, through HATFIELD, WORKSOP, and DONCASTER.

London to Carlisle, * as at No. 79. 303½

CONTINUATION.

Carlisle to Bowness 13

No. 40. From LONDON to CARLISLE. Second Road, through NORTHAMPTON, MANCHESTER, and KENDAL.

London to Carlisle, * as at No. 80 306½

CONTINUATION.

Carlisle to Brampton 9½

BRAMPTON, in Cumberland, is a very ancient place, surrounded by hills, and supposed to have been the Roman Bremeturacum. The Castle Hill commands a very extensive prospect. Two miles distant, on a rock overhanging the Gelft, is a celebrated Roman inscription which has endured the storms of more than 15 centuries, and about seven miles from Brampton is *Gilsland Spa*, a much frequented watering-place. The spring is strongly impregnated with sulphur, though very palatable, and is

efficacious in cutaneous disorders. *Pop.* 2448. *Inn*; the Howard Arms.

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No. 41. From LONDON to CHELMSFORD.

Dondon to Chelmsford,* as at No. 88 . . . 29

No. 42. From LONDON to CHERTSY, through KINGSTON.

<i>Spth Park Corner to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Spth Park Corner to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Fulham	4	Hampton Court	11½
Putney	4½	Wotton	16½
Kingston*	10	Chertsey	21

FULHAM, from which the Metropolis draws a large supply of fruit and culinary vegetables, is situated in Middlesex. The Church contains numerous monuments, one of which was erected in memory of Dr. Butts, mentioned by Shakspeare in Henry VIII., and in the church-yard are deposited most of the Bishops of London since the Restoration. In Fulham House, near the bridge, Granville Sharpe, Esq. died in 1813; and at a short distance stands the palace of the Bishop of London, the gardens of which contain numerous botanical curiosities. *Pop.* 8492. *Inn*; the King's Arms.

PUTNEY, in Surrey, is remarkable as the place where Gibbon the historian was born. Adjoining the Church is a chapel with a richly ornamented Gothic roof, and in the church-yard was buried Toland, the deistical writer. Mr. Pitt died at Fulham, in Bowling Green House. *Pop.* 3894. *Inn*; the Red Lion.

KINGSTON, See No. 9.

HAMPTON COURT, in Middlesex, is a royal palace on the Thames, which was originally erected by Cardinal Wolsey, in a style of splendour and magnificence superior to that of the other palaces of England. It consists of three quadrangles, one of which containing the royal apartments was erected by Sir C. Wren, in the reign of William III. The principal front is 320 feet in length, and the portico and colonnade of the grand entrance ar

very stately. The apartments are adorned with a fine collection of paintings, amongst which are the Cartoons; and in the gardens is a vine of extraordinary size. Adjoining Hampton Court is *Bushy Park*, the seat of the Duke of Clarence, and at the village of Hampton, about a mile distant, is the villa once inhabited by Garrick. *Inns*; the *Toy*.

WALTON, in Surrey. Near this place is *Oatlands*, formerly the seat of the Duke of York; a noble building, situated on a terrace in the centre of an extensive park. In the grounds is a very beautiful grotto. At Walton are some vestiges of a Roman entrenchment. *Pop.* 1891. *Inns*; the *Crown*, the *Duke's Head*.

CHERTSEY, in Surrey, is a place of considerable antiquity, with a good Market House, a handsome Bridge over the Thames, and a modern Church. It was formerly noted for a Monastery, and the *Porch House* was once the residence of the poet Cowley. *Pop.* 4379. *Inns*; the *Crown*, the *Swan*.

No. 43. From LONDON to CHESTER. First Road through STONY STRATFORD, COVENTRY, and NEWPORT:

<i>Hick's Hall, to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Hick's Hall, to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Stone Bridge, as at No. 95	99½	Tern Hill	151½
Castle Bromwich	105½	Whitchurch	160½
Stonall (a)	116½	Hampton Guide Post	167½
Ivetsey Bank	131½	Barn Hill	170½
Newport	189½	Chester	180½

CONTINUATIONS.

(a) Stonall to Penkridge 13

(a) Stonall to Brewwood 13½

IVETSEY BANK, in Staffordshire. *Inns*; the *Sun* Lord Bradford's Arms.

NEWPORT, in Shropshire, is a small town, with an ancient Church, part of which has been re-built. It has a Free School, furnished with a good library for the scholars. Tom Brown, is said by some to have been born here, though others assert that Shifnal was his native

place. About two miles from Newport are the ruins of *Lillehall Abbey*, one of the finest vestiges of Norman architecture in the kingdom. *Pop.* 2348. *Inns*; the Red Lion.

FERN HILL, in Shropshire. *Inns*; the Queen's Head, Hill's Arms. About six miles distant is *Hawstone Park*, the seat of the Hill family, celebrated for its extraordinary combination of natural and artificial beauties; the principal objects of attraction are, the Chapel, adorned with an emblematical representation of the Reformation; the Saloon, an elegant room containing several valuable paintings; the Grotto, ornamented with curious shells; the Retreat, a natural cave, in which is an automaton of a hermit; the Terrace, forming a delightful promenade; the Obelisk, surmounted by a statue of Sir R. Hill, lord mayor in 1549 and 1550; the Tower, commanding a fine view; Neptune's Whim, a cottage in the Dutch style, and the tent in which Sir Sidney Smith signed the treaty of El Arish.

WHITCHURCH, in Shropshire, is a handsome town, seated on an eminence, at the summit of which stands the Church, an elegant modern structure, commanding fine prospects, and containing two ancient monuments. Here also are Meeting-houses, a Free School, Charity Schools, and Alms Houses. Horse-races frequently take place here. *Pop.* 5876. *Inns*; the Red Lion, the Lord Hill, the Tontine.

Five miles from Whitechurch, is **MALPAS**, a well built town in Cheshire. It is situated on an eminence near the Dee, and has a handsome Church, containing a vault of the Cholmondeley family, and a Free School. *Pop.* 1127.

HAMPTON GUIDE POST, in Cheshire. About two miles and a half to the right is *Cholmondeley Hall*, belonging to the Marquis of that name, an elegant modern mansion, erected in 1802, and adorned with a library and a fine collection of paintings.

CHESTER, the capital of Cheshire, is a very ancient city, situated on a rocky eminence, half encircled by a sweep of the river Dee. It has four main streets diverging from a centre, and remarkable for a peculiarity of construction not seen in other towns. They are excavated

from the rock to the depth of one story beneath the level of the ground, on each side, and the houses have a portico running along their front, level with the ground at the back, but one story above the street. These porticoes, which are called the rows, afford a covered walk to pedestrians, and beneath them are shops and warehouses on a level with the street.

The principal building is the Castle, part of which was constructed in the reign of William I., and part recently erected on the site of the original building: the latter consists of a range of buildings on a plan of convenience and magnificence scarcely to be equalled in the kingdom: it comprises an Armory containing nearly 40,000 stand of arms tastefully disposed; a Gunpowder Magazine; the Shire Hall, adorned with a noble portico; the County Gaol; Courts of Justice; the offices of the Palatinate; Barracks; and a curious ancient Chapel. The Higher Ward commands very fine views.

The traveller should also notice the Cathedral, an irregular and heavy pile, containing some curious monuments, and a neat choir behind which is St. Mary's Chapel, with a tomb said to be that of Henry IV. of Germany; the Chapter House, on the E. side of the cloisters, an edifice of much beauty; the ruins of St. Werburgh's Abbey; the Bishop's Palace; St. John's Church, supposed to have been founded by Ethelred, in 869, a portion of which now forms a very picturesque ruin; Trinity Church, containing the remains of Matthew Henry, the commentator, and of Parnell the poet; the Linen Hall, built by the Irish Merchants, in 1778; the Union Hall, for the accommodation of the Lancashire and Yorkshire merchants; the Commercial Hall, erected in 1815; the Bridge over the Dee, an unsightly structure; the Infirmary; the Bluecoat Hospital; and the ancient Walls, which form a delightful promenade, commanding fine prospects. There are also several other Churches, Meeting-houses, and Charitable Institutions, as well as Public Libraries and a Commercial News Room.

Chester has a considerable trade in Irish linen, cheese, and shop goods. It is celebrated in history as having been the scene of the interview between Henry II. and

Maelwra IV., in 1159; as well as the place where Edward of Caernarvon received the final submission of the Welsh, in 1300. It was also successfully besieged by the Parliament Army in 1645. *Pop.* 19,949. *Inns*; the Albion Hotel, the Golden Lion, the Pied Bull, the Royal Hotel, the Red Lion, the White Lion.

CONTINUATION.

Castle Bromwich to Sutton Coldfield . . . 5½

SUTTON COLDFIELD, in Warwickshire, derives its name from its situation at the end of a cheerless tract of immense extent, called the Cold Field. The Church is a handsome building, and there are several Manufactories. *Pop.* 3466. *Inn*; the Three Tuns.

CONTINUATION.

Chester to Parkgate 12

PARKGATE, in Cheshire, is a much frequented watering place, consisting principally of one long range of houses, on the banks of the Dee. Vessels sail from this place to Dublin. *Inns*; the George, the Talbot.

No. 44. From LONDON to CHESTER. SECOND ROAD. Through COVENTRY, LICHFIELD, STONE, and NANTWICH.

<i>Hicks' Hall to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Hicks' Hall to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Stone Bridge, as at No. 95	99½	Nantwich?	163½
Stone, as at No. 117.	140½	Chester 9, as at No 95.	182½
Willow Bridge	152½		

No. 45. From LONDON to CHESTER. THIRD ROAD. Through COVENTRY, LICHFIELD, and STAFFORD.

<i>Hicks' Hall to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Hicks' Hall to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Stone Bridge, as at No. 95.	99½	Chester, as at No. 95.	182½
Radgley *, as at No. 117.	126½		

No. 46. From LONDON to CHESTER. FOURTH ROAD. Through DUNSTABLE, NORTHAMPTON, and STAFFORD.

London to Chester, as at No. 96. . . . 189½

No. 47. From LONDON to CHICHESTER. FIRST ROAD. Through GUILDFORD and MIDHURST.

<i>Stone's End, Borough, to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Stone's End, Borough, to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Godalming, * as at No. 9	39½	Midhurst	50
Haslemere	42½	Chichester	62

HASLEMERE, in Surry, has a Chapel containing some painted glass. *Pop.* 887. *Inn*; the White Horse.

MIDHURST, in Sussex, is a populous and well-built town, near the Arun. It has a Free Grammar School, and in the Church is the tomb of the Montague family. Near this town are the remains of *Cowdray House*, which was built by the Earl of Southampton in the reign of Henry VIII., as well as a modern mansion of this name. *Pop.* 1335. *Inns*; the Angel, the Eagle.

CHICHESTER, in Sussex, a city of great antiquity, situated near an arm of the sea, by means of which it carries on a considerable trade in corn and malt. It consists principally of four spacious streets, named after the four cardinal points, and meeting in one common centre, at which is an ancient octangular cross, one of the most elegant structures of the kind in England.

The Cathedral, erected in the twelfth century, but often repaired since that period, is adorned with a beautiful steeple, and contains portraits of all the kings of England down to George I., and of the bishops of Selsea and Chichester till the time of the Reformation; some finely carved oak stalls; the chantry of St. Richard, an exquisite specimen of Gothic workmanship; a tablet, by Flaxman, with an epitaph by Hayley, in memory of the poet Collins; and another, in honour of Dr. Hardis. Chillingworth, the celebrated champion of Protestantism, was buried in the cloisters, and in the choir is the marble monument of Bishop Shurborne.

The other objects worthy of notice are, the Bishop's Palace, a handsome edifice, containing several pictures and specimens of painted glass; the Deanery, erected by the celebrated Bishop Sherlock; the New Chapel of St. John, an elegant octagon, designed by Mr. Elmes, in 1818, and ornamented with a bell turret, modelled from the celebrated Lantern of Demosthenes; the Council Room, a modern edifice, adjoining the Assembly Room; the Guildhall, near the North Gate, formerly the chapel of a monastery; and the Theatre. Chichester has also seven Parish Churches, several Meeting Houses, and Charitable Institutions; a Custom House and a Market House. It has a small share in the woollen trade, and its haven affords fine lobsters and crabs. Pop. 7362. *Inns*; the Dolphin, the Swan, the Fleece.

CONTINUATION.

Chichester to Bognor 7½

BOGNOR, in Sussex, is a pleasant and well-built watering-place, opposite the rocks of that name. It is about a mile in length, and contains numerous lodging-houses, a Chapel erected by Sir R. Hotham, a Library, Baths, a Subscription Room, and a handsome Hotel. The Crescent is a noble building, commanding extensive prospects. *Inns*; the Hotel.

No. 48. FROM LONDON TO CHICHESTER. SECOND ROAD. THROUGH GUILDFORD AND PETWORTH.

Stone's End, Borough, to	Miles.	Stone's End, Borough, to	Miles.
Petworth, as at No. 9.	49	Chichester	63½
Halnaker	60½		

Two miles from Petworth is *Burton Park*, in which is a noble mansion, erected by Leoni, an Italian architect of great repute.

HALNAKER, in Sussex. At this place is *Goodwood*, the seat of the Richmond family, an elegant and splendid edifice, improved under the direction of Wyatt; its stables and kennels for hounds are much admired.

**No. 49. From LONDON to CROMER. FIRST ROAD.
Through HOCKERIL and EAST DEREHAM.**

<i>Shoreditch Church to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Shoreditch Church to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Great Chesterford, as at No.		Brandon . . .	78½
34.	44½	Watton . . .	91½
Devil's Ditch . . .	58½	East Dereham . . .	101½
Newmarket (a) . . .	61	Reepham . . .	112½
Barton Mills . . .	69½	Cromer . . .	120

CONTINUATION.

(a) Newmarket to Bury St. Edmund's * . . 13½

DEVIL'S DITCH, in Cambridgeshire, is an ancient Roman entrenchment, which runs in a straight line for several miles across Newmarket Heath.

NEWMARKET is situated partly in Cambridgeshire, and partly in Suffolk. It is the most famous place in England for horse-racing, for which its extensive and finely-turfed heath is admirably adapted. The races are held seven times in the year; the first commences on Easter Monday, or if Easter falls in March, on the second Monday in April; two Spring Meetings, one in July; and three in October. The houses of Newmarket are chiefly modern, and many of them erected for noblemen and gentlemen who attend the races, are very handsome. Charles II. built a seat here, which has frequently been the residence of royalty since his time. There are also two excellent Coffee-houses for the accommodation of sporting gentlemen; several billiard, and other rooms, for those who prefer games of skill or hazard to the diversions of the turf; two Churches, which contain, however, nothing remarkable; and several Meeting Houses. *Pop.* 2514. *Inns*; the Greyhound, the Rutland Arms, the White Hart, the Red Lion, the Ram.

BARTON MILLS, in Suffolk. *Inn*; the Bull.

BRANDON, in Suffolk, is a small but well-built town on the Little Ouse. It has a large manufactory for gun-flints, and in the vicinity are extensive rabbit-warrens. *Pop.* 1770. *Inn*; the Chequers.

WATTON, in Norfolk, is a small town noted for its butter. It has a Church, supposed to have been built

in the reign of Henry I. Near it is *Wayland Wood*, where, according to tradition, two infants were murdered by their uncle, which gave rise to the ballad of the "Children in the Wood." *Pop.* 894. *Inns*; the George.

EAST DEREHAM, in Norfolk, is a place of very great antiquity, and derives its origin from a nunnery founded in the time of the Saxons. The principal object of attention is the Church, a fine Gothic edifice, containing a curious ancient chest, in which are deposited the records of the church; an antique and richly carved font; and a fine marble monument, in memory of the poet Cowper, who was buried here. There are also several Meeting Houses, a Market House, a handsome Obelisk in the centre of the town, and Assembly Rooms, used also as school rooms. *Pop.* 3273. *Inns*; the George, the King's Arms.

REEPHAM, in Norfolk, is situated on the Tyne, and was formerly remarkable for having three Churches in one church-yard. *Pop.* 345.

CROMER is a small town, seated on one of the highest cliffs on the Norfolk coast. It is chiefly inhabited by fishermen, who catch crabs and lobsters, which abound here; and carries on a considerable trade in coals. Cromer has a handsome ancient Church and a Grammar School. It is much frequented as a watering place, the shore being a firm sand, well adapted for bathing, and, when the sea retires, for promenading; and the surrounding country presenting many pleasing views. Cromer is distinguished by two peculiarities; one is, that, for a considerable time in summer, the sun may be seen to rise and set in the sea on the same day, which cannot be seen from any other place in England; the other is, that steering due N., there is no land between this place and the ice near the Pole. *Pop.* 1023. *Inns*; the New Inn, the King's Head.

CONTINUATION.

Newmarket to Mildenhall 94

MILDENHALL, in Suffolk, is a pleasant and well-built place on the Leake, which is here navigable for

LONDON TO CLEY.

berges. The Church has a richly carved roof, and a steeple 100 feet high. *Pop.* 2974. *Inn*; the Cock.

CONTINUATION.

Brandon to Methwold	6
Methwold to Lynn *	19
	<hr/>
	25

CONTINUATION.

Watton to Hingham	6½
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HINGHAM, a small town in Norfolk, contains a Church, erected in the time of Edward III. *Pop.* 1442. *Inn*; the White Hart.

CONTINUATION.

East Dereham to Holt	18
Holt to Cley	4½
	<hr/>
	22½

HOLT, in Norfolk, is a neat town, noted as the birth-place of Sir Thomas Gresham. It has a Free School, founded by this celebrated merchant, and a Sessions House, which is sometimes used for assemblies. *Pop.* 1348. *Inn*; the Feathers.

CLEY is a sea-port in Norfolk, but is only fit for small vessels. James, son of Robert Bruce, king of Scotland, whilst on a voyage to France, was driven in here by the weather, and detained by the inhabitants. *Pop.* 742.

No. 50. From LONDON to CROMER. SECOND ROAD. Through HOCKERIL, THETFORD, and NORWICH.

<i>Shoreditch Church to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Shoreditch Church to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Great Chesterford, as at		Wymondham	100
No. 34.	44½	Norwich	109
Barton Mills, as at No. 49.	69½	North Walsham	123
Thetford (a)	80	Cromer *	132½
Attleborough	94		

CONTINUATIONS.

(a) Thetford to Watton 12

(a) Thetford to East Harling (*Norfolk*) 9½

THETFORD, in Norfolk, was once a place of considerable importance, having had eight monasteries, and twenty churches. The former are all destroyed, and of the latter only three remain; St. Peter's, generally called the Black Church; St. Mary the Less, on the Suffolk side of the Ouse; and St. Cuthbert's on the Norfolk side. The other objects worthy of notice are, the remains of the Priory or Abbey, consisting of a gateway and part of the Church; those of the monastery of St. Sepulchre, now converted into a barn; the ancient fortifications at the E. end of the town, supposed to be of Saxon and Norman construction; the Town Hall, or Council House, where the assizes for the county are held; and the Free Grammar School. There are also several Meeting Houses; and near the town is a Chalybeate Spring, with a handsome pump-room, reading-room, and baths, erected in 1819.

Thetford has often been honoured with the presence of royalty, having been the occasional residence of Henry I., Henry II., Elizabeth, and James I. It is also remarkable as the birth-place of Tom Paine. A small trade is carried on here, in corn and coals. *Pop.* 2922. *Inns*; the Bell, the White Hart, the George.

WYMONDHAM, or WYNDHAM, in Norfolk. Many of the inhabitants are employed in weaving. *Pop.* 4708.

NORWICH, the capital of Norfolk, is a populous and flourishing city, situated on the Wensum, and long celebrated for its manufactures of crapes, bombazines, and stuffs, as well as for its camlets, damasks, and shawls. It contains a Cathedral, thirty-six Churches, and numerous Meeting Houses. The Cathedral, founded in 1096, is a noble pile, chiefly of Norman architecture, surmounted by a tower and spire 315 feet in height; the interior is remarkably grand, and is adorned with numerous interesting monuments.

The other objects worthy of notice are, Erpingham's

Gate, an elegant specimen of ancient architecture, facing the W. end of the Cathedral; St. Peter's Mancroft, a large and handsome edifice, ranking next to the Cathedral; St. Julian's Church, exhibiting some fine specimens of Saxon architecture; St. Lawrence, with a square tower 112 feet in height; the remains of the Castle, the site of which is partly occupied by the Prison; St. Andrew's Hall, formerly the church of a Benedictine convent, a noble room, adorned with paintings and other ornaments, and devoted to civic purposes; the Infirmary, which is under excellent management; the Theatre, and the New Gaol. There are also several Hospitals, a Free Grammar School, and other Charitable institutions. *Pop.* 56,288. *Inns*; the Angel, the Maid's Head, the King's Head, the Swan, the Norfolk Hotel, the Rampant Horse.

NORTH WALSHAM, in Norfolk, has a Church containing the monument of Sir W. Paston, who was a benefactor to this town. There are also several Meeting Houses, and a Cross, erected in the reign of Edward III. by Bishop Thurlby. *Pop.* 2898. *Inns*; the King's Arms, the Bear.

**No. 51. From LONDON to ST. DAVID'S. FIRST ROAD,
Through OXFORD, GLOUCESTER, and CAERMARTHEN.**

<i>Tyburn Turnpike to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Tyburn Turnpike to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Caermarthen*, as at No. 28	216	Haverfordwest	248½
St. Clears, or St. Clare	225½	Roche Castle	255
Narberth	238	St. David's	261½

ST. CLEARS, or ST. CLARE. *Inn*; the Blue Boar.
NARBERTH, in Pembrokeshire, is a small but neat town, with the ruins of a Castle, which have a very picturesque appearance. *Pop.* 2295. *Inn*; the White Hart.

Between Narberth and Haverfordwest is *Picton Castle*, erected in the time of William II.

HAVERFORDWEST, in Pembrokeshire, is picturesquely situated on the declivity of a hill, on the banks of the W. Cleddau, which is navigable for small ships

as high as the bridge, and has convenient quays. Its public buildings are three Churches, containing, however, nothing remarkable; the Guildhall, a handsome modern erection; and the Gaol, originally the keep of the ancient Castle, which was a building of great extent. *Pop.* 4055. *Inns*; the Blue Bear, the Castle.

ROCH, or, ROCK CASTLE, is an ancient fortress situated on a rocky eminence, which sustained a siege against the Parliament forces during the civil wars.

St. DAVID'S, in Pembrokeshire, is an ancient but almost deserted city, although it still exhibits indications of past splendour in its ecclesiastical remains. The Cathedral is a large Gothic edifice, displaying much ornamental architecture. It contains numerous ancient monuments, and the Bishop's throne is of exquisite workmanship. Near it is the Episcopal Palace, a venerable but mouldering pile, founded by Bishop Gower in the fourteenth century; and a Chapel, the only relic of St. Mary's College, which was instituted by John of Gaunt and his wife.

In the sea opposite the promontory, called St. David's Head, are five or six rocks, called the *Bishop and his Clerks*, which are dangerous for navigation, and abound with wild-fowl. *Pop.* 2240.

CONTINUATION.

Haverfordwest to Milford Haven

79

MILFORD, in Pembrokeshire, is a well-built modern town, celebrated for its haven, which is said to be one of the best in Europe. The Church is a handsome structure, erected in 1808, and adorned with stained glass. The traveller should also notice the Custom House, the Quay, the Observatory, the Hotel, and the Dock Yards. The most picturesque view of the harbour may be obtained by taking a boat to Pembroke. Steam Packets go from this place to Waterford. *Inns*; the New Hotel, the Pack Horse.

No. 52. From LONDON to ST. DAVID'S. SECOND ROAD. Through OXFORD, GLOUCESTER, and CARDIGAN.

<i>Tyburn Turnpike to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Tyburn Turnpike to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Llandovery *, as at No. 28	126½	Fishguard	219½
Cardigan *, as at No. 28	231½	St. David's *	265½
Newport	242½		

ST. DOGMAEL'S, in Pembrokeshire, one mile beyond Cardigan, has the ruins of an Abbey.

NEWPORT, in Pembrokeshire, is a poor and miserable place, with the ruins of a Castle. In the vicinity are several Druidical remains. *Pop.* 1666.

FISHGUARD or FISCARD, in Pembrokeshire, is situated on a bay of St. George's Channel, forming an excellent harbour; its chief support is the herring fishery. *Pop.* 1837.

No. 53. From LONDON to DENBIGH. FIRST ROAD. Through ST. ALBAN'S, COVENTRY, BIRMINGHAM, SHREWSBURY, and RUTHIN.

<i>Hick's Hall to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Hick's Hall to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Llangollen *, as at No. 25	184	Denbigh	205½
Ruthin	197½		

Beyond Llangollen the traveller enters the delightful *Vale of Clwyd*, universally admired for its sylvan scenery.

RUTHIN, in Denbighshire, is a tolerably well-built town, situated on the declivity of a hill near the end of the vale of Clwyd. The principal objects worthy of notice are the Church, formerly attached to an Augustine convent, the roof of which is much admired for its sculptured ornaments; the Gaol, a handsome modern building; the Town Hall; the Free School, which has produced many eminent classical scholars; and the remains of the Castle, near which is a bowling-green, commanding extensive and beautiful prospects. *Pop.* 1294. *Inns*; the White Lion, the Cross Keys.

DENBIGH, the capital of Denbighshire, is finely situated on a rocky declivity above the vale of Clwyd; its ruined Castle, founded in the reign of Edward I., forms a striking object, and commands delightful prospects. The parish Church is situated about a mile from the town, but is seldom attended by the inhabitants, who go to the ancient Chapel of St. Hilary at the Castle. Denbigh has also a Town Hall, and a considerable manufactory of gloves and shoes. *Pop.* 3195. *Inns*; the Ball, the Crown.

No. 54. From LONDON to DENBIGH. SECOND ROAD.
Through **ST. ALBAN'S, NORTHAMPTON, STAFFORD,**
and CHESTER.

<i>Hicks's Hall to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Hicks's Hall to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Chester, * as at No. 96	189½	Pont Ruffyth	213
Mold (a)	201½	Denbigh *	217½

CONTINUATION.

(a) Mold to Ruthin . . . 8½

MOLD or **MOULD**, in Flintshire, is a small but neat town, with a handsome Church, containing some curious monuments, on one of which is a singular epitaph, composed by Dr. Wynn for himself, and placed there during his lifetime. In the vicinity are cotton-mills, and on an eminence called Moel Famma is a column erected in honour of the Jubilee of his late Majesty, George III. *Pop.* 7320. *Inns*; the Black Lion, the Griffin.

PONT RUFFYTH. Near this bridge is *Llewenny Hall*, containing a fine Gothic hall, fitted up as an armory.

No. 55. From LONDON to DERBY. Through DUN-
STABLE, NORTHAMPTON, and LEICESTER.

London to Derby *, as at No. 80 . . . 126½

CONTINUATION.

Derby to Wirksworth . . . 14

WIRKSWORTH, in Derbyshire, is a town of great antiquity, and the seat of the administration of the Mineral Laws for the Low Peak of this county; it is chiefly inhabited by miners, but has also numerous hands employed in wool-combing and cotton-spinning. The Moot Hall is a neat stone building, and here is preserved an ancient brazen dish, by which the admeasurement of lead throughout the district is regulated. The Church contains several ancient monuments, and near it is a Free School. Here also are two mineral springs, one hot and the other cold, so near to each other, that a person may touch them at the same time. *Pop.* 7315.

CONTINUATION.

Derby to Alfreton	14
Alfreton to Chesterfield*	10½
	<hr/>
	24½

ALFRETON in Derbyshire. The inhabitants of this place are principally occupied in the neighbouring collieries, and in the manufacture of stockings and earthenware. *Pop.* 4689.

No. 56. From LONDON to DORCHESTER. Through STAINES and ANDOVER.

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
Andover*, as at No. 11	63½	Dorchester*, as at No. 106	119½

CONTINUATIONS.

Dorchester to Abbotsbury	8
Dorchester to Weymouth	8½

WEYMOUTH, in Dorsetshire, is a place of considerable antiquity, at the entrance of the Wey; it formerly carried on a great trade, but the harbour has been injured by the sand, and it is now celebrated as a bathing-place, for which it is admirably adapted by its fine beach, and the softness of the air. His late Majesty, George III., and his family, were frequent visitants of Weymouth, and this contributed greatly to the prosperity of the town. The principal objects here worthy of notice are

the Esplanade, a grand public walk half a mile in length and thirty feet in breadth; the Bridge, erected in 1831; the Bay, forming a beautiful semi-circular sweep of nearly two miles; the Battery, mounting twenty-one guns; the Theatre, the Assembly Room, and the Church, containing a fine altar-piece of the Last Supper. Weymouth has also Meeting-houses, Hot and Cold Baths, Libraries, and commodious lodging-houses. Sir James Thorahill was a native of this town. *Pop.* 9370. *Inns*; the Bear, the Golden Lion, the Crown, the King's Head.

To the S. of Weymouth extends the rocky promontory called the *Isle of Portland*, though, in fact, it is a peninsula joined to the land by a ridge of pebbles called the *Chesil Bank*; it is famous for its vast quarries of freestone, of which the whole island is composed, but it also produces herbage sufficient for the support of about 3000 sheep. The Isle is four miles and a half long and two broad, and presents several objects worthy of attention, particularly Portland Castle, which defends the Weymouth Road, the ruins of Bow and Arrow Castle, and the Light-houses. To the N. of the Isle is a safe road for ships, but the S. point, called the Race of Portland, is one of the most dangerous places in the British Channel.

No. 57. From LONDON to DOVER. Through ROCHESTER and CANTERBURY.

London Bridge to	Miles.	London Bridge to	Miles.
Deptford	4	Chatham	20½
Shooter's Hill . .	8½	Sittingbourne . .	39½
Grayford	13½	Ospriage	46
Dartford	14½	Canterbury	54½
Northfleet	20½	Bridge	59
Gravesend	31½	Ewell	67½
Gad's Hill	36	Dover	71
Rochester	39		

CONTINUATION.

Canterbury to Elham (*Kent.*) 10½

DEPTFORD, in Kent, is seated on the S. bank of the Thames, and is remarkable for its capacious Victualling Yards and Docks; it has a handsome Church and two Hospitals. *Pop.* 19,862.

SHOOTER'S HILL, in Kent. At the summit of this hill and on the right of the road is *Severndroog Castle*, erected by Lady James, to commemorate the reduction of a fort of that name near Bombay; it is generally called the Folly, and is much frequented by parties of pleasure, as it commands fine views of the Metropolis and the adjacent country. *Inn*; the Bull.

Beyond Shooter's Hill and to the left of the road is *Belvedere*, the seat of the late Lord Eardley, delightfully situated near the banks of the Thames, and adorned with some fine pictures.

CRAYFORD, in Kent, is situated on the Cray, which produces excellent trout; it has calico printing-grounds, an iron-hoop manufactory, several artificial caverns, and a Church adorned with a beautiful altar-piece.

DARTFORD, in Kent, is seated on the Darent, and on the Roman Watling Street. Here may be seen the remains of a Nunnery founded by Edward III., and in the Church is the monument of Sir J. Spelman, who first introduced the manufacture of paper into England at the adjacent mills. In the vicinity also are powder-mills. Dartford is noted as the place where Wat Tyler's rebellion commenced. *Pop.* 3593. *Inns*; the Bull, the Bull and George, the Rose.

NORTHFLEET, in Kent. Here there are chalk-pits, and a Church, containing several ancient monuments, one of which is in memory of Dr. Brown, physician to Charles II.

GRAVESEND, in Kent, is situated on the Thames, and is considered the limit of the port of London, being the place where ships are obliged to lie till visited by the Custom Officers, who are stationed at the Block-house here; it has a handsome Town-house, an elegant Church, erected in 1731, and commodious Baths. Great quantities of vegetables are grown in the vicinity for the London market, and the town has numerous vessels employed in the cod and haddock fishery. A constant com-

munication is maintained between this place and London by means of steam vessels, which perform the voyage in about three or four hours. *Pop.* 3814. *Inns*; the Falcon, the White Hart.

Four miles from Gravesend is *Cobham Park*, the seat of Earl Darnley, remarkable for its splendid furniture, its choice collection of paintings and sculpture, and its grounds, in which is a noble Mausoleum situated on an eminence, and visible from the road.

GAD'S HILL is immortalized by Shakspeare as the scene of Sir John Falstaff's exploits.

ROCHESTER, in Kent, is seated on the Medway, over which is a stone bridge; it is a city of very great antiquity, having attained that rank in 597. The principal objects deserving notice are the remains of the Castle, and the Cathedral; the former, situated on an eminence on the banks of the river, presents one of the most curious specimens of Norman military architecture in the kingdom, and commands from its summit a delightful prospect of the surrounding country; and the latter was originally erected by Bishop Gundulph in the twelfth century: it now, however, exhibits the architecture of at least four distinct eras, and contains numerous ancient as well as some modern monuments—amongst the latter is that of the Henniker family, by Bacon, jun. The altar-piece, representing the Annunciation, was painted by West, and in the library are portraits of Bishop Sprat and James I.

Opposite the E. end of the bridge is the Bridge Chamber or Record Room, a neat building of Portland stone; and in the principal street are the Town Hall, containing some good portraits; the Block-house, erected by Sir Cloudesley Shovel; the house founded by R. Watts, Esq. for the reception of six poor travellers, who, not being rogues or proctors, may receive gratis for one night lodging, entertainment, and fourpence each; and the Free School founded by Sir J. Williamson. There are also two parish Churches, Meeting-houses, a Theatre, and several Charitable Institutions. Rochester has a considerable road trade, and the Corporation has juris-

diction over the oyster fishery in the Medway. *Pop.* 9809. *Inns*; the Crown, the Bull, the King's Head.

CHATHAM is a large and populous town in Kent, situated to the left of Rochester, about three-quarters of a mile from the high road to Dover; it is celebrated for its extensive Dock-yards and Naval Arsenal, which are defended by strong fortifications, and comprise a Rope-walk 1140 feet in length, the Ordnance Quay, where stores of every kind are laid up in the greatest order, forges, foundries, houses for the officers, &c. Chatham has also an Hospital for seamen and shipwrights, a Vic-tualling Office for the supply of the Navy, a Church, a Chapel of Ease, and several Meeting-houses. *Pop.* 14,754. *Inns*; the Mitre, the Sun.

SITTINGBOURNE. *Inns*; the George, the Rose.

One mile from Sittingbourne is *Milton*, famous for its oysters.

OSPRINGE. *Inn*; the Red Lion.

There is a fine view of the Cathedral on approaching Canterbury.

CANTERBURY, the capital of Kent, is seated on the Stour, and is distinguished as the metropolitan see of Eng-land. The Cathedral is a noble pile, exhibiting the style of almost every age from the time of the Normans to the Dissolution. The visiter should notice the choir, the most spacious in the kingdom; the altar-piece, designed by Sir J. Burrough; the great window, a beautiful spec-imen of stained glass; the chapel of the Trinity behind the choir, containing the archiepiscopal chair formed of only three pieces of marble, and the tombs of Henry IV. and his queen, Edward the Black Prince, Bishop Co-ligny, and Dean Wootton; the Virgin's chapel, where Thomas à Becket was killed, and the steps by which multitudes of pilgrims ascended to his shrine in the Trinity chapel; and the crypt, which is also fitted up as a place of worship.

The other objects of curiosity are the remains of St. Augustine's Abbey near the Cathedral; the ruins of the Castle and the City Walls; St. Martin's Church, which has a very ancient steeple; the Free Grammar-school

founded by Henry VIII., and situated within the precincts of the Cathedral; Christ Church Gate, an elegant structure erected in 1517; Dunge Hill, or Dane John, a promenade of extraordinary beauty; the Guildhall, a handsome edifice in the High Street; the West Gate, over which is the City Prison; the Assembly Rooms in High Street; the Session's House; the Gaol; and the Kent and Canterbury Hospital.

There are also thirteen other Churches, several Meeting-houses, and a Jew's synagogue. Canterbury is famous for its brawn, and has manufactories of worsted, silk, cotton, and Canterbury muslins. In the vicinity are extensive hop-grounds. *Pop.* 12,745. *Inns*; the Fountain, the King's Head, the Rose, the Red Lion.

BRIDGE. Near this place is *Lee Priory*, an elegant specimen of Gothic architecture, re-constructed a few years back by Mr. J. Wyatt, and adorned with a choice collection of pictures, and a valuable library. Beyond Bridge are *Barham Downs*, where there is a race-ground.

DOVER, in Kent, is a sea-port situated in a valley, and surrounded by a semi-circle of hills, on one of which towards the S. is a modern fortification, and on another to the N. the ancient Castle. The latter is supposed to have been founded by Julius Caesar; but it has since experienced so many alterations that little of the original building remains. The visitor should notice, in his ascent, the delightful view which this eminence commands of Dover, the valley in which it is situated, the harbour, and the coast of France; the great gun cast at Utrecht in 1544, usually called Queen Elizabeth's pocket-pistol, having been presented to that sovereign by the States of Holland; and the Governor's apartments, in which are portraits of several of the Lord Wardens of the Cinque Ports.

The town consists of two parts, connected by a long and narrow Street called *Snaregate Street*, and its principal objects of curiosity are the Harbour; the Pier, much frequented as a promenade; St. Mary's Church, containing monuments in memory of Charles Churchill, the poet, and Foote, the comedian; the burial-place of

Churchill marked by a plain head-stone, in a cemetery formerly belonging to St. Martin le Grand; the remains of a Priory now occupied as a farm; the Shaft, an artificial staircase built in the rock, and forming the ascent from Snaregate Street to the Barracks on the cliff; St. James's Church, remarkable for its antiquity; the Bank, a handsome modern building; and the Town Hall, containing several portraits, and a print of the embarkation of Henry VIII. for France. Here also are Assembly Rooms, a Theatre, commodious Baths and Bathing-machines, the town having been much frequented lately as a summer residence.

A short distance S.W. of Dover is the height celebrated as Shakspeare's Cliff. During peace a constant communication is maintained between Dover and Calais and Dover and Boulogne by steam as well as sailing vessels. *Pop.* 10,321. *Inns*: Wright's Hotel and Ship Inn; the York Hotel, where the Emperor of Russia, King of Prussia, and Blucher stopped in 1814; the Union; the City of London; the Shakspeare Hotel; the Paris Hotel; and the King's Head.

CONTINUATION.

Deptford to Greenwich	1
Greenwich to Woolwich	3
	<hr/> 4

GREENWICH is situated on the S. bank of the Thames in the county of Kent. The principal objects here entitled to attention are the Hospital for invalid and superannuated sailors, with its Chapel and Painted Hall; the Royal Observatory, situated on an eminence in the Park; the Naval Asylum, for the reception and instruction of the children of seamen; and the two Churches, one of which has been recently erected. The Park and Hill are remarkable for their beautiful scenery and extensive prospects of London and its vicinity.—For a more detailed description of Greenwich, the reader is referred to *Leigh's New Picture of London*. *Pop.* 40,514. *Inns*: the Ship.

WOOLWICH, in Kent, is also seated on the S. bank

of the Thames, and has long been famed for its Dock-yard and Royal Arsenal. The traveller should also notice the Artillery Barracks, a noble range of building, 400 yards in length, in front of which is a fine parade; the Marine Barracks; the New Military Academy; and the Royal Military Repository of the S. W. side of the Barrack Field. *Pop.* 17,008. *Inns*; the Crown and Anchor, the Barrack Tavern.

CONTINUATION.

	<i>Miles.</i>
Chatham to King's Ferry	12½
King's Ferry to Queenborough	2½
Queenborough to Sheerness	2½
	<hr/> 17

QUEENBOROUGH, in the Isle of Sheppy, is remarkable as having once belonged to the Saxon kings. It consists of one street, chiefly inhabited by fishermen and oyster dredgers, and has a Church with an ancient tower. *Pop.* 881.

SHEERNESS, the principal place in the Isle of Sheppey, is situated at the mouth of the Medway, and is so strongly fortified as to prevent any force from passing it. It has spacious Docks, opened in 1828; an Ordnance Office; a King's Yard for building and repairing vessels; and a Chapel for the use of the Garrison. Here also is a well 328 feet in depth, for supplying the inhabitants and garrison with water; and on the shore are stationed the hulls of several old vessels, intended to serve as breakwaters. Persons may go from Sheerness to Chatham, every tide, for 6*l.* per head.

CONTINUATION.

Ospringe to Faversham	1
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FAVERSHAM, a town in Kent, on a creek of the Swale, is celebrated for having been the place of meeting of the Council of Wise Men assembled by Athelstan in 930, and was long distinguished by a Cluniac Monastery founded in the twelfth century. It is now

famous for oysters, and carries on a considerable trade in corn, hops, and wool. In its environs, which are richly cultivated, are several gunpowder-mills; and near the bridge, at the end of West Street, is a strong chalybeate spring. Faversham has a spacious and handsome Church, a Theatre, an Assembly Room, a Free Grammar School, and a Market House. Here James II. was stopped on attempting to embark for France. *Pop.* 4200. *Inn*; the Ship.

No. 58. From LONDON to DUMFRIES. Through NORTHAMPTON, MANCHESTER, and CARLISLE.

London to Dumfries*, as at No. 80. . . . 344

No. 59. From LONDON to DURHAM. FIRST ROAD. Through HUNTINGDON, TUXFORD, DONCASTER, and DARLINGTON.

London to Durham* as at No. 1. . . . 255½

No. 60. From LONDON to DURHAM. SECOND ROAD. Through HUNTINGDON, DONCASTER, and STOCKTON.

Shoreditch Church to	Miles.	Shoreditch Church to	Miles.
Dishforth as at No. 1. . . .	206	Stockton	237½
Thirsk	214	Sedgefield	243½
Cleveland	226	Durham*	259½
Yarm	234		

THIRSK, in Yorkshire, is a pleasant and well-built place, on the banks of the Godbeck, which divides it into Old and New Town. The Church is a handsome Gothic structure, containing several monuments, and three stone seats used by the clergy before the Reformation. There are also several Meeting Houses and Charitable Institutions. *Pop.* 2522. *Inn*; the Three Tuns; CLEAVELAND. *Inn*; the Tontine.

YARM, in Yorkshire, is situated on the Tees, and carries on a small trade in corn, hams, bacon, and butter. Its church contains a good painted window. *Pop.* 1584. *Inn*; the George and Dragon.

STOCKTON, in Durham, is situated on the Tees, over which is an elegant bridge, erected in 1771. This is one of the handsomest towns in the north of England, both with respect to its public and private buildings. The principal street is about half a mile in length, and more than 160 feet in breadth; about the centre is the Town Hall, comprising a Tavern and Assembly Rooms; and near it is a Doric column, on the site of an ancient cross. The Church is a handsome brick edifice, and there are several Meeting Houses. Stockton carries on a considerable maritime trade, and has manufactories of sail-cloth, rope, diapers, damask, checks, towelling, &c. There are also two dockyards for ship building. *Pop.* 5184. *Inns*; the Black Lion, the Red Lion.

SEDFIELD. *Inn*; the Hardwick.

CONTINUATION.

Cleaveland to Stokesley	84
Stokesley to Guildborough	84

17

STOKESLEY is situated in the N. Riding of Yorkshire. *Pop.* 2290.

GUILDBOROUGH, or **GISBOROUGH**, in the N. Riding of Yorkshire, is delightfully situated in a fertile vale, and is noted as the first place in England where steam works were erected. Gisborough Abbey was once the burial-place of the nobility of the surrounding country, and the ruins of its Church still indicate its former magnificence. About four miles N. W. of Gisborough is a lofty hill, commanding a very fine prospect both of sea and land. *Pop.* 2180. *Inn*; the Coek.

CONTINUATION.

Stockton to Hartlepool	12
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120 LONDON TO BISHOP'S AUCKLAND.

HARTLEPOOL, a small town and sea-port, in Durham, is situated on a promontory which forms a safe and commodious harbour. During the summer it is much frequented for sea-bathing, for which it presents many accommodations. The pier, the town-wall, the moor, and the sands, form good promenades, and near the Water Gate is a chalybeate spring. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the fisheries, which are very productive, and are said to be bold and enterprising. Hartlepool contains an old Church, Meeting Houses, a Town Hall, a Free School, and a Custom House. The coast towards the north is curiously excavated, by the force of the sea, into various caverns, one of the most remarkable of which is that called the Black Hall. *Pop.* 1249.

No. 61. From LONDON to DURHAM. THIRD ROAD. Through BIGGLESWADE, DONCASTER, and PIERCE BRIDGE.

<i>Rick's Hall to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Rick's Hall to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Scotch Corner as at No. 79.	234½	Merrington	253½
Pierce Bridge	241½	Durham *	262
Eldon	250½		

MERRINGTON, in Durham. From the Church, there is a very extensive and beautiful prospect.

CONTINUATION.

Pierce Bridge to Bishop's Auckland	9½
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BISHOP'S AUCKLAND, in Durham, is a small but neat town, situated on an eminence on the Wear. It is noted as the principal residence of the Bishops of Durham, whose Palace or Castle here is a grand but irregular pile, surrounded by grounds of considerable beauty. The apartments contain several fine paintings by the old masters, and in the Chapel is a fine monument by Nollekens, in memory of Bishop Trevor, as well as a picture of the Resurrection, by Sir J. Reynolds. *Pop.* 2180. *Inn*; the Talbot.

No. 62. From LONDON to EAST BOURNE. FIRST ROAD. Through UCKFIELD.

<i>Westminster Bridge to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Westminster Bridge to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Croydon *	9½	Wych Cross	32½
Godstone Green	19	Uckfield	41½
New Chapel Green	24½	Whitesmith Green	48½
East Grinstead *	29½	East Bourne	60½

UCKFIELD. *Inns*; the Maiden Head.

EAST BOURNE, in Sussex, is a fashionable bathing place at the extremity of the S. Downs. It consists of four divisions, termed the Sea Houses, the Mendes, South Bourne, and East Bourne; the former two situated on the sea-coast, and the latter two about a mile and a half from it. It has a handsome Church, a Bank, a Ball-room, a Circulating Library, and a Theatre. The bathing here is remarkably good, and at Holywell, about a mile from the Sea Houses, is a chalybeate spring, said to be similar to the Bristol waters.

To the west of East Bourne is *Beachy Head*, the loftiest cliffs on this coast. They are 575 feet in height, and contain several caverns, in one of which, called Parson Darby's Hole, a clergyman lived for some time as a hermit. *Pop.* 2607. *Inns*; the Lamb, the New Inn.

No. 63. From LONDON to EAST BOURNE. SECOND ROAD. Through TUNBRIDGE.

<i>London Bridge to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>London Bridge to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Bromley	9½	Tunbridge Wells (a)	35½
Madam's Court Hill	19½	Cross in Hand	49
Seven Oaks	23½	Horse Bridge	56
Tunbridge	30	East Bourne *	69½

CONTINUATION.

(a) Tunbridge Wells to Hastings 30½

BROMLEY, in Kent, is a pleasant town on the Ravensborne. The traveller should notice the Church,

containing the tombs of several bishops, and a monument in memory of Dr. Hawkesworth, the author of the *Adventurer*; the College, founded by Bishop Warner, for twenty clegymen's widows; the Episcopal Palace of Rochester, in the vicinity, and near it, St. Blaize Well, a mineral spring similar to that of Tunbridge. *Pop.* 3147. *Inns*; the Bell, the White Hart.

MADAM'S COURT HILL, in Kent, commands a delightful prospect.

SEVEN OAKS, in Kent, is a pleasant town, situated on an eminence, at the S. end of which stands the Church, a handsome and spacious structure. Near Seven Oaks is *Knowle Park*, the seat of the Dorset family. The mansion is a magnificent pile of different ages, forming quadrangles in the castellated style, and containing many splendid apartments, adorned with an invaluable and extensive collection of pictures, antique busts, &c. The park is richly wooded, and abounds with fine views. *Pop.* 3944. *Inns*; the Crown, the Royal Oak.

TUNBRIDGE, or TONBRIDGE, in Kent, is situated on the Medway, and is famous for its manufacture of turnery ware. It consists principally of one spacious street, and has a handsome Church, containing numerous monuments, a celebrated Grammar School, and the remains of an ancient Castle. *Pop.* 7406. *Inns*; the Angel, the Rose and Crown.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS, in Kent, is celebrated for the salubrity of its air, and the efficacy of its chalybeate waters in the restoration of health. This appellation was formerly given to a group of scattered villages surrounding this place, but is now confined to the Wells, properly so called, which possess every requisite for the accommodation of visitors. There are two Public Promenades called the Upper and Lower Walks; a handsome Bath House, comprising shops for the sale of jewellery, Tunbridge ware, &c.; a Theatre; two Assembly Rooms; Circulating Libraries; a Chapel; a Meeting House, and numerous lodging-houses at the Wells, and in the immediate vicinity, at Mount Zion, Mount Ephraim, Mount Pleasant, and Bishop's Down.

About one mile and a half S. of the Wells are several rude and romantic eminences called the High Rocks, which are much frequented by parties of pleasure. The rides in the vicinity are extremely beautiful, and the scenery very picturesque. The season commences in April, and ends in November. *Inns*; the Kentish Hotel, the New Inn, the Castle, and the Sussex Hotel.

Two miles beyond Tunbridge Wells, and in Sussex, is *Eridge Castle*, the seat of the Earl of Abergavenny, an irregular and castellated edifice, erected on the site of the original mansion, which was visited by Elizabeth in 1578.

HORSE BRIDGE. *Inn*; the King's Head.

CONTINUATION.

Bromley to Westerham. 11½

WESTERHAM, in Kent, is a small town, remarkable as the birth-place of General Wolfe, to whose memory a monument has been erected in the Church. *Pop.* 1742.

No. 64. From LONDON to EDINBURGH, FIRST ROAD.
Through HATFIELD, WORKSOP, DONCASTER, and
JEDBURGH.

<i>Hick's Hall to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Hick's Hall to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Scotch Corner, as at		Carter Fell . . .	315
No. 79.	234½	Jedburgh	320½
Pierce Bridge . . .	241½	Newton	334
West Auckland . .	249	Lauder	345
Althorpe Ford . . .	267½	Falla *	355½
Corbridge	279½	Dalkeith *	368½
Collieston	286½	Edinburgh * . . .	390
Burgh	302½		

PIERCE BRIDGE. *Inns*; the George and Dragon.

ALLAN'S FORD. *Inn*; the Castle.

CORBRIDGE. *Inns*; the Angel, the Cross.

JEDBURGH, the county-town of Roxburghshire, in Scotland, is situated in a glen, and is famous for its

pears. It is celebrated in the history of the border wars, and was frequently taken by the English, who on one occasion partially destroyed its abbey, the remains of which have been converted into the parish-church. It has also several Meeting-Houses, and a modern Town-House. Stockings, flannels, narrow cloths, are made here, and some trade is carried on in tanning. There are two chalybeate springs, and one sulphureous. *Pop.* 5251. *Inn*: the Black Bull.

NEWTON, in Roxburghshire. Near this place is *Dryburgh*, the seat of the Earl of Buchan, and the remains of *Dryburgh Abbey*, in excellent preservation.

LAUDER, in Berwickshire, is a royal borough, and was formerly a place of some importance. It is now, however, little more than a village, and has no manufactures. Near it is *Thirlestane*, or *Lauder Castle*, the seat of the Earl of Lauderdale. *Pop.* 1845. *Inn*: the Black Bull.

CONTINUATION.

West Auckland to Wolsingham	. . .	11	
Wolsingham to Stanhope	. . .	5½	
Stanhope to St. John Weardale	. . .	7	
		<hr/>	
		23½	

WOLSINGHAM, in Durham, is situated in the vale of the Wear. It contains nothing remarkable; but in the vicinity are the ruins of a monastery, or the manor-house, and above the town is an eminence commanding delightful prospects of the Wear. *Pop.* 2197. *Inn*: the Queen's Head.

STANHOPE, in Durham, is a small town on the Wear, and is chiefly inhabited by persons employed in the neighbouring lead mines. Near it, to the west, on an eminence called Castle Hill, are the remains of an ancient fortress; and to the N. is a curious cavern, abounding with stalactites. In the vicinity also is *Stanhope Castle*, the seat of the Earl of Carlisle. *Pop.* 7341.

CONTINUATION.

Allen's Ford to Hexham	154
Hexham to Bellingham	154
	<hr/>
	31

HEXHAM, in Northumberland, is a very ancient town, finely situated on the S. bank of the Tyne, and noted for the manufacture of shoes, gloves, and hats. It was once a bishop's see, and the Cathedral now converted into the parish church, presents several curious specimens of antiquity. At the W. end of this edifice are the remains of a priory. The only other objects of attention are the Market Place, with a convenient piazza for the butchers; the Grammar School; two ancient towers, one of which is employed as a Session House. The other on a hill towards the Tyne, was formerly occupied as a prison. Near this town, in 1461, was fought a remarkably bloody battle between the Houses of York and Lancaster. *Pop.* 5436. *Inns*; the Bull, the Golden Lion.

BELLINGHAM, or **BILLINGHAM**, in Northumberland. About three miles distant, at *Rivingham*, are the remains of a Roman station. *Pop.* 404.

CONTINUATION.

Newton to Melrose	2
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MELROSE, in Roxburghshire, has been long noted for its linen manufacture, but it is still more celebrated for the ruins of its Abbey, which was formerly the largest and most magnificent in the kingdom. It was founded by David, King of Scotland, in 1136, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary. The remains present exquisite specimens of sculpture. *Pop.* 3467.

No. 65. From LONDON to EDINBURGH. SECOND ROAD. Through DONCASTER, NEWCASTLE, and JEDBURGH.

<i>Shoreditch Church to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Shoreditch Church to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Newcastle-upon-Tyne, as		Cambo	290½
at No. 1.	269½	Bgrave	305½
Ponteland	277½	Edinburgh, as at No. 64.	372½

No. 66. From LONDON to EDINBURGH. THIRD ROAD. Through WARE, NEWARK, and COLDSTREAM.

	<i>Miles.</i>
London to Edinburgh, as at No. 2.	379½

No. 67. From LONDON to EDINBURGH. FOURTH ROAD. Through WARE, TUXFORD, and BERWICK.

	<i>Miles.</i>
London to Edinburgh, as at No. 1.	393

No. 68. From LONDON to EDINBURGH. FIFTH ROAD. Through HATFIELD, DONCASTER, CARLISLE, and SELKIRK.

<i>Hick's Hall to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Hick's Hall to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Longtown*, as at No. 79.	312½	Bankhouse Inn	373
Langholm	334	Middletown	381½
Mompaul Green Inn	334	Laswade	388
Hawick	346½	Edinburgh*	393½
Selkirk	358		

LANGHOLM, in Dumfriesshire, is celebrated for the beautiful scenery in its vicinity. Near it is *Langholm Castle*, the seat of the Duke of Buccleugh. *Pop.* 2404. *Inn*; the George.

HAWICK, in Roxburghshire, is seated at the confluence of the Slitridge with the Teviot, and is surrounded by numerous elegant seats. It has a neat Town-House,

and manufactories of carpets, stockings, and narrow cloths. *Pop.* 4387. *Inn*; the Buccleugh Arms.

SELKIRK, in Selkirkshire, is situated near the junction of the Etterick and the Yarrow, the banks of which are particularly beautiful. It has a modern Town House, and a new Prison. Near it is *Philiphaugh*, where the loyalists, under the Marquis of Montrose, were defeated by the Parliamentarians, under General Leslie; and about two miles distant is *Newark Castle*, the supposed birth-place of Mary Scott, "the flower of Yarrow." *Pop.* 2696. *Inn*; the Cross Keys.

MIDDLETON, in Edinburghshire. Beyond this place are the ruins of *Crichton Castle*, erected by Chancellor Crichton, in the minority of James II., and of *Borthwick Castle*, in which Bothwell confined Mary; Queen of Scots.

LASWADE, in Edinburghshire, is a pleasant village on the N. Esk, and is much frequented in the summer season, by persons who come to enjoy the delightful scenery of the vicinity. About two miles distant is *Hawthornden*, remarkable for its caves, and from having been the residence of Drummond, who composed many of his poems in what is called the Cypress Grove. A mile further along the banks of the river is *Roslin Castle*, a venerable ruin, and *Roslin Chapel*, the finest specimen of Gothic architecture in Scotland. *Laswade* has a good inn.

**No. 69. From LONDON to EXETER. FIRST ROAD
Through BASINGSTOKE, WINCAUNTON, and ILMIN-
STER.**

<i>(Hyde Park Corner to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Hyde Park Corner to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Wincaunton*, as at No. 11.	108½	Ilminster (a).	133
Cadbury	116	Honiton	148
Ilchester	121½	Exeter	164½

CONTINUATION.

(a) Ilminster to Chard* 5

CADBURY, in Somersetshire. In the vicinity of this

place are the ruins of an immense fortification, situated on an eminence, commanding a fine prospect.

ILCHESTER, in Somersetshire, is seated on the S. bank of the Ivel, and is a place of some antiquity, having been fortified in the time of the Romans. It has a neat Church, built of Roman stone, a Meeting-House, and a handsome Gaol. Races are annually held on King's Moor. *Pop.* 994. *Inns*; the Old Swan, the Bell, the New Swan.

ILMINSTER, in Somersetshire, was formerly famous for its manufacture of cloth. It has a handsome Gothic Church, containing a monument in memory of Nicholas Wadham and his wife, the founders of Wadham Collégé at Oxford; a good Market-House and Shambles, and a Grammar School.

At *Horton*, about one mile and a half distant, is a spring which is much celebrated for its efficacy in diseases of the eye. *Pop.* 2156. *Inns*; the George, the Swan.

HONITON, a neatly built town in Devonshire, is situated in a fine vale on the Otter. It is noted for the manufacture of broad lace, a considerable quantity of which is sold in London. The Church, at a short distance from the town, contains some ancient monuments. Honiton has also three Meeting-Houses, a Free School, and an Hospital. Near the entrance of the town is a hill commanding a fine prospect. *Pop.* 3296. *Inns*; the Dolphin, the Golden Lion.

EXETER, the county town of Devonshire, and a city of great antiquity, is situated on the banks of the Exe, and is about three miles in circumference. The Cathedral is particularly worthy of attention: it is a magnificent structure, chiefly of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, and contains numerous ancient monuments of its bishops, and of the Bohun and Courtenay families; the E. window presents a fine specimen of ancient stained glass, and over the W. door is a beautifully painted modern window. The N. tower contains a clock curiously ornamented, and an immense bell, weighing 12,500 pounds, both the gift of Bishop Courtenay. There are also fifteen Churches within the walls, four in

the suburbs, a Quaker's Meeting-House, a Synagogue, and several Meeting-Houses.

The traveller should likewise notice the Bishop's Palace, a venerable fabric, near the S.E. end of the Cathedral; the ruins of Rougemont Castle on the N.E. side of the city, formerly the residence of the West Saxon kings; the Bridge over the Exe, erected at an expense of 20,000*l.*; the Guildhall, in High Street, containing several valuable portraits; the Sessions House, a handsome modern building; the County Gaol, near the Castle Hill; the County Infirmary; the Lunatic Asylum, and the Quay, on which is a commodious Custom House. Above the Quay is a good promenade called the Friars. Exeter has also a neat Theatre, and numerous charitable institutions. It carries on an extensive export trade in woollen goods manufactured in the counties of Devon, Cornwall, and Somerset, and imports wine, fruit, drugs, linens, iron, hemp, timber, and tallow. It also trades in corn and coal. *Pop.* 23,479. *Inns*; the Half Moon, the Old London Inn, the New London Inn.

CONTINUATION.

..... Honiton to Ottery St. Mary 5½

OTTERY ST. MARY, in Devonshire, is so called from its situation on the Otter, and from the dedication of its church to St. Mary. This building is of singular construction, and is adorned with various monuments. *Pop.* 3522.

No. 70. From LONDON to EXETER. SECOND ROAD.
Through BASINGSTOKE, SHAFTESBURY, and HONITON.

<i>Hyde Park Corner to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Hyde Park Corner to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Andover*, as at No. 11.	63½	Yeovil	129
Salisbury	81	Crewkerne	131½
Wilton (a)	84½	Chard	130½
Fovant	91	Honiton*	151½
Shaftesbury (b)	101½	Exeter*	160½
Sherborne	116½		

CONTINUATIONS.

(a) Wilton to Hindon * (<i>Wilt.</i>)	12
(b) Shaftesbury to Sturminster (<i>Dorset.</i>)	8½
(b) Shaftesbury to Stalbridge (<i>Dorset.</i>)	12½
(b) Shaftesbury to Wincaunton * (<i>Somerset.</i>)	10½

SALISBURY, or **NEW SARUM**, the capital of Wiltshire, is an ancient city, at the confluence of the Upper Avon with the Wiley, and the Bourne. It has a spacious market-place, and ten principal streets, crossing at right angles, and each furnished with a perpetual stream of water supplied from the Avon by sluices. The Cathedral, erected in the thirteenth century, is the most elegant and uniform Gothic structure in England, and its spire is celebrated for its beauty and immense height, being 410 feet. The interior is particularly rich in sepulchral monuments, and some of the carving is well executed. On the great E. window is a painting of the Resurrection, executed by Pearson, from a design by Sir Joshua Reynolds; and on the small E. window is represented the elevation of the Brazen Serpent. The window at the W. end, over the central door, is also adorned with stained glass.

The traveller should likewise observe the Cloisters on the S. side of the Cathedral; the Chapter House, an elegant octagon, containing some curious specimens of ancient sculpture; the Bishop's Palace, a large and irregular edifice, with extensive gardens; the Council House, in which the Assizes and Sessions are held, a magnificent structure in the Market Place, erected at the sole expense of the Earl of Radnor in 1795; the Infirmary, and the New County Gaol.

Salisbury has also three parish Churches, several Meeting Houses and Charitable Institutions, a Free Grammar School, where Addison was instructed; Assembly Rooms, and a Theatre. It has long been noted for its cutlery, particularly knives, scissors, and razors, and it has manufactories of flannels, serges, kerseys, and linseys. Salisbury races generally take place in August, on the plain about three miles from the city, and last

three days. Near Salisbury, on the banks of the Avon, is *Longford Castle*, the seat of the Earl of Radnor, containing a fine collection of pictures; and five miles distant is *Clarendon Lodge*, in the grounds of which are the ruins of the old palace, where the laws called the "Constitution of Clarendon" were made, in the time of Henry II. *Pop.* 8768. *Inns*; the Antelope, the King's Arms, the White Hart, the Three Swans.

WILTON, in Wiltshire, is an ancient town, at the conflux of the Wily and the Nadder. It was long noted for the manufacture of carpets, which was first introduced into England at this place, by a Frenchman, brought over for that purpose by the Earl of Pembroke. This business has, however, declined, and only a small trade in flannels and fancy woollens remains. Adjoining the town is *Wilton House*, the celebrated seat of the Earls of Pembroke. It is an extensive pile, erected at different periods in various styles of architecture, but reduced to greater uniformity by Wyatt, and is adorned with an extensive and curious collection of antique busts, statues, basso-relieues, &c., and a choice picture gallery. The entrance to this noble mansion is formed by a grand triumphal arch, surmounted by an equestrian statue of Marcus Aurelius. Here Sir P. Sidney wrote his *Arcadia*. *Pop.* 2058.

FOVANT. *Inns*; the Pembroke Arms. About four miles from Fovant is *Wardour Castle*, the seat of the Arundel family, a magnificent edifice of the Corinthian order, erected between 1776 and 1784, from designs by Mr. Paine: the apartments are spacious and elegant, and contain numerous fine pictures, and other productions of art. The principal objects worthy of attention are, the rotunda staircase, an unrivalled specimen of modern architectural ornament; the chapel ornamented with paintings; the bed fitted up for Charles I.; the ruins of the ancient castle in the grounds; and the tombs of several branches of the Arundel family in the adjacent Church of Tisbury.

SHAFTESBURY, in Dorsetshire, is an ancient town, and formerly possessed one of the richest nunneries in the kingdom. It has three Churches, and carries on a little

trade in shirt-buttons, and wove stockings. The view from Castle Hill is particularly beautiful. *Pop.* 2903. *Inn*; the Red Lion.

SHERBORNE, in Dorsetshire, is situated on the Ivel, which divides it into two parts, Sherborne and Castleton. In the latter formerly stood a Castle, which was besieged during the civil wars. The principal object of curiosity is the Church, which was a cathedral till 1075, and was then converted into an abbey. It presents specimens of various styles of architecture from the time of the Normans to that of Henry VII., and contains a splendid monument in memory of John, Earl of Bristol, who died in 1698, bearing an inscription by Bishop Hough, as well as a tablet with some lines by Pope, in honour of a son and daughter of Lord Digby. Sherborne has extensive manufactories of silk and linen. Adjoining the town is *Sherborne Castle, or Lodge*, the seat of Earl Digby. It was erected at various periods; the centre was built by the celebrated Sir Walter Raleigh, who is also said to have planted one of the groves in the park, which still bears his name. The apartments are adorned with several good paintings, particularly Queen Elizabeth's procession, supposed to be by Mark Gerrard. *Pop.* 8622. *Inns*; the Antelope, the King's Arms.

YEOVIL, in Somersetshire, is an ancient and populous town, with manufactories of linens, dowlas, bed-ticking, and gloves. It has a good Market-House, and the Church is a handsome building with an elegant altar-piece. There are several Meeting-Houses, and the vicinity is beautifully diversified with hill and dale. *Pop.* 4655. *Inn*; the Mermaid.

CREWKERNE, in Somersetshire, is situated in a valley watered by the Axe and the Parret. The Church is a fine Gothic structure, richly adorned with carved work. Here are manufactures of sail-cloth, dowlas, and stockings. *Pop.* 3434. *Inns*; the George, the Red Lion.

CHARD, in Somersetshire, is a well-built and manufacturing town, famous in the history of the sixteenth century as the place where the Royalists under Colonel

Pearadock were defeated. The only objects worthy of notice are the Town Hall, an ancient Gothic building, formerly a chapel; the Market House, formerly the assize hall; and the Church. *Pop.* 3106. *Inns*; the Angel, the George, the Red Lion.

Four miles beyond Chard is a beautiful prospect, extending on the right to the Bristol, and on the left to the English Channel.

No. 71. FROM LONDON TO EXETER. THIRD ROAD.
Through STAINES, ANDOVER, and DORCHESTER.

Andover *, as at No. 11. . . 63½ Exeter *, as at No. 106. . . 172½

No. 72. FROM LONDON TO EXETER. FOURTH ROAD.
Through BATH and WELLS.

Hyde Park Corner to	Miles.	Hyde Park Corner to	Miles.
Bath *, as at No. 29. . .	105½	Taunton * . . .	151½
Wells	124	Wellington * . . .	158½
Glastonbury	129½	Collumpton	170½
Piper's Inn	134½	Bradminch	173
Bastling	143½	Exeter *	192

Beyond Bath, the traveller crosses the Mendip Hills, which command fine views.

WELLS, in Somersetshire, is a joint bishop's see with Bath. It is a small but respectably built city, deriving its origin from a collegiate church, erected by King Ina in 704. The Cathedral is one of the most splendid specimens of Gothic ecclesiastical architecture in England: the Virgin's Chapel and the W. front are particularly fine. The traveller should also notice the Cloisters, which are spacious and elegant; the Bishop's Palace, where Bishop Ken and his wife were killed by a portion of the building falling in, during a storm in 1703; the Chapter House, a rotunda, supported by a pillar in the centre; St. Cuthbert's Church, a handsome edifice in the florid Gothic style, surmounted by a lofty

square tower; and the City Conduit, a hexagon, embellished with Gothic ornaments. Wells has also several Charitable Institutions and Meeting Houses. Annual races are held here.

About a mile and a half from Wells is *Wobey Hole*, a romantic cavern, the approach to which is remarkably picturesque.

Pop. 5888. *Inns*; the Christopher, the Swan.

GLASTONBURY, in Somersetshire, is celebrated for its Abbey, in which King Arthur and many nobles and prelates have been buried. The monuments, however, erected to their memory are now defaced or demolished, and the building itself presents an interesting mass of ruins. The chapel of St. Joseph and the Abbot's kitchen are the only parts in tolerable preservation. The traveller should also notice the Cross, a venerable but decaying structure, in the centre of the town; the Church of St. John, surmounted by a light and beautiful tower; and that of St. Benedict, erected by Abbot Beer, whose initials may be seen over the N. door. On a hill, N. E. of the town, is the Tor or Tower of St. Michael, formerly attached to a Monastery. *Pop.* 3364. *Inns*; the White Hart, the George.

EASTLING. In this parish is situated the *Isle of Athelney*, an elevated spot, formed into an island by the junction of the Tone and the Parret, and celebrated as the asylum of Alfred.

TAUNTON and WELLINGTON. See No. 11.

COLLUMPTON, in Devonshire, is situated on the Columb, which abounds with trout and eels, and is crossed by three bridges. Its Church is an ancient and venerable structure, consisting of three aisles, one of which is a very beautiful specimen of Gothic architecture, erected by John Lane, a clothier of this town. Near the font are two extraordinary pieces of oak, curiously carved. Collumpton carries on a considerable woollen manufacture. *Pop.* 3410. *Inns*; the Half Moon, the White Hart.

BRADNINCH, in Devonshire, was formerly a place of some importance, but now consists of only one irregular street. *Pop.* 1511.

CONTINUATION.

Exeter to Dawlish	13
Dawlish to Teignmouth	2½
	<hr/> 16½

About five miles from Dawlish is *Powderham Castle*, a noble mansion, adorned with numerous paintings, and situated in extensive grounds, containing many botanical rarities, and commanding fine views.

DAWLISH, in Devonshire, is a small but increasing village, much frequented for sea-bathing. *Pop.* 2700. *Inns*; the London Inn, the New Inn.

TEIGNMOUTH, in Devonshire, is a town of great antiquity, and one of the most fashionable watering-places on the coast of Devonshire. It is situated at the mouth of the Teign, and is divided into two parts, East and West, each of which has an ancient church. The former also contains a neat Theatre and Assembly Rooms, as well as a public promenade leading to the Fort, the view from which of the river and the cliffs overhanging the sea is particularly beautiful. On the opposite side of the Teign is the village of *Shaldon*, which is also much frequented in the summer. *Pop.* 3980. *Inn*; the London Inn.

No. 73. From LONDON to EXMOUTH. Through BASINGSTOKE, DORCHESTER, and SIDMOUTH.

<i>Hyde Park Corner to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Hyde Park Corner to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Aandover *, as at No. 11.	48½	Colyford (a)	149½
Bridport *, as at No. 106.	124½	Sidmouth	156½
Charmouth	141½	East Budleigh	162
Lyme Regis	143½	Exmouth	166½

CONTINUATION.

(a) Colyford to Topsham (Devon.)	20½
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CHARMOUTH, in Dorsetshire, is a delightful village, seated on the river Char, at its egress to the sea. It is much frequented by bathers. *Pop.* 607.

LYME REGIS, in Dorsetshire, is also a noted bathing-place, and is surrounded by delightful scenery. The accommodations for visitors consist of a Library; Assembly, Card, and Billiard Rooms; a public Promenade; Bathing Machines; Hot and Cold Baths, and sailing boats. The Pier is a rude but useful structure, as the sea sometimes rages here with great violence. *Pop.* 2269. *Inns*; the Three Cups, the Golden Lion.

SIDMOUTH, in Devonshire, is a well-frequented watering-place, situated on the Sid, and celebrated for the beauty of the adjacent scenery. It has a Ball Room, a Billiard Room, and Libraries. *Pop.* 2747. *Inns*; the York Hotel, the London Hotel, the New Inn.

EAST BUDLEIGH is a small but rising watering-place. *Pop.* 1706.

EXMOUTH, in Devonshire, is so called from its situation at the mouth of the Exe. It is the oldest and best frequented watering-place in Devonshire, and is celebrated for the mildness of its climate, being completely sheltered by high hills. It has Assembly Rooms, Libraries, Billiard Rooms, Baths, and other accommodations for visitors, and the rides and walks in the vicinity are particularly beautiful. *Pop.* 2941. *Inns*; the Globe Hotel, the London Inn.

No. 74. From LONDON to FALMOUTH. FIRST ROAD.
Through **ANDOVER, DORCHESTER, EXETER, and**
BODMIN.

<i>Hyde Park Corner to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Hyde Park Corner to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Andover*, as at No. 11.	68½	Penryn	206
St. Michael*, as at No. 106.	250	Falmouth	269½
Truro	257		

TRURO, the capital of Cornwall, is a handsome and well-built town, at the conflux of the Kenwyn and the St. Allen, by means of which it communicates with Falmouth Harbour, and carries on a considerable trade in tin and copper ore. It has also manufactories for coining tin, and converting it into bars and ingots.

The principal buildings are St. Mary's Church, a spacious and elegant fabric; the County Infirmary; the Literary Society and County Library; the Theatre, and Assembly Room. *Pop.* 2712. *Inns*; the King's Arms, the Red Lion.

PENRYN, in Cornwall, is situated on an eminence, and was formerly defended by a castle. It has a considerable share in the pilchard and Newfoundland fisheries. *Pop.* 2933.

FALMOUTH, in Cornwall, is a considerable seaport, having a noble and extensive harbour, communicating with several navigable creeks, and capable of containing the largest ships. It has a very convenient quay, is the station for packets to Spain, Portugal, and the West Indies, and carries on a large trade in the pilchard fishery. The entrance to the harbour is defended by *Pendennis Castle*, situated on a lofty rock. *Pop.* 4892. *Inns*; the King's Arms, the Falmouth Hotel.

No. 75. From LONDON to FALMOUTH. SECOND ROAD. THROUGH EXETER and PLYMOUTH.

<i>Hyde Park Corner to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Hyde Park Corner to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Andover*, as at No. 11.	63½	St. Anthony . . .	221½
Exeter*, as at No. 106.	179½	Liskeard . . .	234½
Clopton Bridge . . .	177½	Lewwithiel . . .	246
Chudleigh . . .	182	St. Austle . . .	254½
Ashburton (a) . . .	191½	Grampond . . .	260½
Ivy Bridge . . .	204½	Truro * . . .	267½
Plymouth . . .	215½	Penryn * . . .	276½
Plymouth Dock . . .	217½	Falmouth * . . .	290

CONTINUATION.

(a) Ashburton to Totness (*Devon.*) . . . 7½

CLOPTON BRIDGE, in Devonshire. Near this place is *Haldon House*, containing a fine library, and in the grounds a lofty castellated building, erected in honour of General Lawrence.

CHUDLEIGH or CHUDLEY, in Devonshire, is a

small neat town, surrounded by delightful scenery. The Church contains some monuments of the Courtenay family, and about a quarter of a mile from the town, are remains of a palace, which belonged to the Bishops of Exeter. About half a mile distant is *Chuckleigh Rock*, a singular and romantic cliff, in which is a curious cavern. *Pop.* 2058. *Inn*; the King's Arms.

ASHBURTON, in Devonshire, is a neat town, with a handsome Church, formerly collegiate. It has manufactures of *serges*, and in the vicinity are tin and copper mines. *Pop.* 3403. *Inns*; the London, the Golden Lion.

IVY BRIDGE, in Devonshire, is situated in a romantic dell, and is celebrated for its picturesque scenery. It derives its name from a bridge of one arch, covered with ivy, which here crosses the Erme. *Inns*; the London, the Royal Oak.

PLYMOUTH, in Devonshire, is so called from the river Plym, which here meets the Tamar, forming, by their junction and entrance into the sea, an excellent harbour, divided into three parts; the Catwater, at the mouth of the Plym; Hamoaze, at that of the Tamar; and the Sound, connecting the other two with the Sea. It is one of the principal sea-ports in England, and is defended by a citadel and other fortifications. It is, however, ill laid out, and the streets are narrow and inconvenient. The chief trade is connected with shipping and the pilchard fishery. The principal building is the magnificent structure, containing the Theatre and Hotel, erected in George Street, from designs by Mr. Foulston. The interior of the former is very elegant, and the latter comprises accommodations for twenty or thirty families, a Coffee and News Room, a Sale Room for shipping and prize goods, a beautiful Assembly Room, Billiard Room, and Card Rooms.

The traveller should also notice the Breakwater now constructing, one of the most stupendous works of modern times; the Church of St. Andrew, containing some curious monuments; Charles' Church; the Guildhall, a spacious structure at the junction of four streets; the New Market Place; and the Public Library in Cornwall

Street, an elegant building in imitation of an Athenian temple. There are also numerous Meeting Houses and Charitable Institutions, an Infirmary for Seamen, and several Literary Societies. *Inns* in Plymouth; the Globe, the King's Arms, Prince George, the Hotel.

PLYMOUTH DOCK, or DEVONPORT, as it is now called, is a large town of modern erection, being entirely indebted for its origin and increase to the establishment of the Arsenal and Dock Yard, which is allowed to be one of the finest in the world. The town is well built, and paved with marble, and has a Church, two Chapels, several Meeting Houses, an Infirmary, a Market House, a Poor House, a Council Room, a Theatre, an Assembly Room, and a beautiful promenade, called Richmond Walk. The first stone of a column, in honour of his Majesty George IV., was laid here in 1824.

Across the Crimble Passage, near Plymouth, is *Mount Edgcombe*, the seat of the Earl of that name, a magnificent mansion, seated on an eminence, commanding fine prospects. It is adorned with some choice portraits and a good library. *Pop.* 61,212. *Inns*; the Fountain, the King's Arms.

LISKEARD, in Cornwall, is an ancient and irregularly built town; partly on rocky hills, and partly in a vale. It has the ruins of a Castle and a handsome Church, and carries on a considerable trade in tanning. There are also several Meeting Houses, a Free School, and a Town Hall. *Pop.* 2423. *Inns*; the King's Arms, the London Inn.

Seven miles beyond Liskeard, is *Boconnoc*, the seat of Lord Grenville, and in its grounds is an obelisk in honour of Sir R. Lyttelton, and two entrenchments.

LOSTWITHIEL, or LESTWITHIEL, in Cornwall, is an ancient town on the Fowey, and has a considerable woollen manufactory. The Prison here was formerly a palace, belonging to the Dukes of Cornwall; and the Church has a curious open spire. Near Lostwithiel, there are the ruins of *Restormel Castle*. *Pop.* 933. *Inns*; the Talbot.

St. AUSTLE stands almost in the centre of Cornwall.

The Church is an ancient building, and there are several Meeting Houses. In the vicinity are numerous tin mines, and quarries of porcelain earth. *Pop.* 6175. *Inn*; the White Hart.

GRAMPOUND, in Cornwall, is seated on the Vale. It formerly sent two members to parliament, but has been recently disfranchised. *Pop.* 666.

CONTINUATION.

St. Anthony to St. German's . . . 5½

St. GERMAN'S, in Cornwall, is a small town, pleasantly situated on a creek communicating with Plymouth Sound. The houses are disposed in one street, which, from the nature of the ground, runs nearly level with the roof of the Church. The principal object here worthy attention is the ancient Cathedral, a fine specimen of Gothic architecture, formerly attached to a Priory founded by Athelstan. It contains the original prebendal stalls, and several monuments, one of which is by Rysbrack. In the immediate vicinity is *Port Elliot*, the seat of the Earl of St. German's, a spacious mansion, on the site of the ancient priory. It contains portraits of the Elliot family, from the seventeenth century, and an original of Hampden the patriot. *Pop.* 2404.

CONTINUATION.

St. Anthony to East Looe . . . 9½
East Looe to Fowey . . . 8½

178

EAST LOOE and WEST LOOE, in Cornwall, are situated at the mouth of the river of that name, and are chiefly remarkable for their picturesque appearance. *Pop.* 1309.

FOWEY, or FAWY, in Cornwall, is an ancient and irregularly built town, at the mouth of the Fowey, and is chiefly inhabited by persons engaged in the pilchard fishery. The harbour is capable of containing vessels of 1000 tons, and is defended by strong batteries. The scenery around Fowey is remarkably picturesque. *Pop.* 1455

Near Fowey is *Menabilly*, a handsome stone mansion, commanding an extensive prospect over the British Channel. It contains a noble collection of minerals, the varieties of copper alone amounting to nearly 1000.

CONTINUATION.

St. Austle to Tregony	8
Tregony to St. Mawes	9½

17½

TREGONY, in Cornwall, was formerly a place of importance. It fell to decay as Truro rose in consequence. *Pop.* 1035.

ST. MAWES, in Cornwall, is a small hamlet, consisting of fishermen's cottages, though dignified with the name of town. It has a Castle, erected by Henry VIII., and a modern Chapel. *Pop.* 1648.

No. 76. From LONDON to FLINT. Through DAVENTRY, BIRMINGHAM, and WREXHAM.

<i>Tyburn Turnpike to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Tyburn Turnpike to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Shrewsbury*, as at No. 95.	153½	Mold (b)	193½
Ellesmere (a)	169½	Flint	199½
Wrexham	181½		

CONTINUATIONS.

(a) Ellesmere to Llangollen (*Denbighs.*) 13½

(b) Mold to Holywell (*Flints.*) 9½

ELLESMERE, in Shropshire, is a neat and clean town, situated on the borders of a lake well stocked with fish, and finely fringed with wood. It has a considerable trade in the matting and tanning branches, and its market is noted for the sale of flax, stockings, and apples. The site of the Castle, now a bowling-green, commands a delightful prospect. *Pop.* 6056. *Inns*; the Royal Oak, the Bridgewater Arms, the Black Lion.

WREXHAM, in Denbighshire, is a populous and well-built town, noted for its fairs. The principal object of interest here is the Church, formerly collegiate.

a noble pile of the fifteenth century, surmounted by a tower of great beauty, richly adorned with statues and other sculptural ornaments. The interior also presents several attractions, particularly the altar-place, representing the Lord's Supper, supposed to be painted by Rubens; the roof beautifully carved in imitation of stone; and among the monuments two by Roubiliac, one in memory of Mrs. Mary Myddleton, representing an ascent from the grave; and the other a mural monument for the Rev. T. Myddleton and his wife, exhibiting their portraits under a canopy. Wrexham has also a Free School, and a handsome Town Hall and Market House of the Doric order. *Pop.* 11,081. *Inns*; the Eagles, the Red Lion.

MOLD. See No. 54.

FLINT is the nominal though almost deserted capital of Flintshire. Here may be seen the ruins of a Castle, and a new County-Gaol. In summer it is frequented for bathing, though its marshy beach is not very well adapted for this purpose. The Church and the Guildhall present nothing remarkable. *Pop.* 1812.

No. 77. From LONDON to FOLKSTONE. Through MAIDSTONE and HYTE.

<i>London Bridge to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>London Bridge to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Eltham (a)	8	Ashford	53½
Foot's Cray	12	Hythe	65½
Wrotham (b)	24	Sandgate	68½
Maldstone	34½	Folkstone	70
Lenham (c)	44		

CONTINUATIONS.

Eltham to St. Mary Cray (a) (<i>Kent.</i>) .	5½
Wrotham to Town Malling (b) (<i>Kent.</i>) .	4½
Lenham to Wye (c) (<i>Kent.</i>)	11

ELTHAM, in Kent. Near this place are the remains of a Palace, the frequent residence of English sovereigns from Henry III. to Henry VIII., after whose time it was

deserted. It is now occupied as a farm, and the great hall converted into a barn. In the churchyard lies Bishop Horne, and near him J. Bowdler, Esq., author of *Essays, &c.* *Pop.* 1977. *Inn*; the Castle.

FOOT'S CRAY. Near this place, is the mansion where the Marquis of Londonderry terminated his existence.

WROTHAM, in Kent. The Archbishop of Canterbury formerly had a Palace here, and the Church still contains stalls which are supposed to have been occupied by the clergy who attended him. *Pop.* 2357. *Inn*; the Bull.

MAIDSTONE, the county town of Kent, is seated on the Medway, by means of which it carries on a considerable trade. In the vicinity are very extensive hop-grounds, and many paper, corn, and other mills. Its principal manufactures are gin, called Maidstone Geneva, beer, porter, and thread. Among the public buildings are, the Shire Hall, of modern date; the County Gaol; a neat Theatre; a handsome Church, and a very ancient stone bridge. Here, also, are the remains of a Palace, which belonged to the Archbishops of Canterbury.

Five miles from Maidstone is *Leeds Castle*, a noble stone mansion situated in a park, surrounded by a stream which is noted for pike. *Pop.* 19,508. *Inns*; the Bell, the Star, the Bull.

LENHAM is situated in Kent, at the source of the Len. It was the Roman Durolenum. *Pop.* 1959. *Inn*; the Dog and Bear.

ASHFORD is situated in Kent, at the confluence of two branches of the Stour, over which is a handsome stone bridge. It has a Free Grammar School, and the Church contains several ancient monuments well worthy of notice, particularly one in memory of a Countess of Athol, which is 400 years old. *Pop.* 2773. *Inns*; the Saracen's Head, the Royal Oak.

HYTHER, in Kent, was formerly a maritime town of some importance, but is now situated more than half a mile from the sea. It has a Court Hall, a small Theatre, and a Church, situated on an eminence which commands

a fine view. In a vault beneath the chancel is deposited an immense number of human skulls and bones, said to be the remains of an invading army defeated here some centuries back. *Pop.* 2181. *Inns*; the Swan, the White Hart.

SANDGATE, in Kent, is a village which has risen into importance as a watering-place, the shore here being well adapted for bathing, and the scenery of the vicinity, particularly of the walk along the Cliffs to Folkstone, very beautiful. It has a Castle, originally built by Henry VIII., but now converted into a Martello tower; a Chapel, a Library, and Warm Bath. About half a mile from Sandgate commences the Military Canal, which extends as far as Cliff End, Sussex, having been cut for the purpose of preventing the progress of any invading army. *Inns*; the New Inn, the Ship.

FOLKSTONE, in Kent, is an irregular and ill-built town, though formerly of some importance, being one of the Cinque Ports. Besides the Church, Folkstone has several Meeting Houses, and a Charity School, which was founded by Dr. Harvey, the celebrated discoverer of the circulation of the blood. The surrounding country is beautiful, and the air here is famous for its salubrity. *Pop.* 4541. *Inns*; the Folkstone Arms.

No. 78. From LONDON to FORFAR. Through WARE, DONCASTER, and EDINBURGH.

London to Forfar * as at No. 1. . . . 465

No. 79. From LONDON to GLASGOW. FIRST ROAD. Through HATFIELD, WORKSOP, and CARLISLE.

<i>Rick's Hall to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Rick's Hall to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Barnet	11	Baldock	37½
Hatfield	19½	Blagleswade (a)	45
Welwyn	25	St. Neot's	55½
Stevenage	31½	Buckden	60½

<i>Miles to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Miles to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Alconbury	66½	Scotch Corner	224½
Stilton*	75	Greta Bridge	244½
Wandsford*	83½	Brough (d)	263½
Stamford*	99½	Appleby	271½
Greetham*	97	Lowther Bridge	283
Grantham*	110½	Penrith	286½
Foston*	116½	High Hesket	294½
Newark*	124½	Carlisle	303½
Ollerton	138	Longtown	312½
Worksop (b)	146½	Gretna Green	317
Tickhill	156½	Ecclesfechan	326
Doncaster*	163½	Dinwoodie Green	336½
Ferrybridge*	179	Moffat	347½
Abberford*	188½	Crawford New Inn	363½
Wetherby*	195½	Douglas Mill	375½
Boroughbridge*	207½	Lark Hall	389½
York Gate	215	Hamilton	393½
Leeming (c)	223	Glasgow	40½

CONTINUATIONS.

- (a) Biggleswade to Potton (*Bedf.*) 4½
 (b) Worksop to Sheffield (*Yorksh.*) 18
 (c) Leeming to Bedale (*Yorksh.*) 5
 (d) Brough to Kirkby Stephen (*Westm.*) 5

BARNET, in Hertfordshire, is a neat town, situated on a hill, and celebrated for the battle which took place here between the houses of York and Lancaster in 1471. This event is recorded on an obelisk erected on the spot. It is also noted for its great annual cattle fair. *Pop.* 1755 *Inns*; the Commercial Inn, the Green Man, the Red Lion.

HATFIELD, in Hertfordshire, is remarkable for the adjacent mansion called *Hatfield House*, the principal seat of the Marquis of Salisbury, which was erected at the commencement of the seventeenth century. The apartments are large, and most of them adorned with valuable pictures; and the park and grounds are very beautiful. Charles I. was a prisoner here. *Hatfield*

itself contains nothing worthy of notice. *Pop.* 2218. *Inn*; the Salisbury Arms.

Two miles beyond Hatfield, is *Brocket Hall*, the seat of Lord Melbourn, situated in delightful grounds, and decorated with a good collection of pictures.

WELWYN, in Hertfordshire. In the Church of this village is an altar-piece in needle-work, by Lady Betty Young, who, with her husband, the author of the "Night Thoughts," is buried beneath it. *Inn*; the White Hart.

STEVENAGE, in Hertfordshire. To the S. of this place, but on the E. side of the road, are six barrows, said to be of Danish origin. *Pop.* 1664. *Inn*; the Swan.

BALDOCK, in Hertfordshire, carries on a considerable trade in corn and malt. The Church contains some curious ancient monuments. *Pop.* 1550. *Inn*; the White Horse.

BIGGLESWADE, in Bedfordshire, is a neat and pleasant town, on the banks of the Ivel, by means of which it carries on a considerable trade in timber, coals, and oats. The Church, formerly collegiate, is an ancient and strong fabric, and there are also two or three Charity Schools, and a Meeting House. *Pop.* 2778. *Inns*; the Sun, the Oak.

ST. NEOT'S, in Huntingdonshire, is a considerable town, pleasantly situated on the Ouse, and connected with the village of Aynsbury by a handsome stone bridge. The Church, erected about 1507, is considered the finest building of the kind in the county. The architecture is of the most beautiful style of Henry VIIIth's reign, composing a regular plan, with a nave, aisles, and chancel, and a finely proportioned tower, 150 feet high. Near it are some remains of a Priory. *Pop.* 2272. *Inns*; the Cross Keys, the Falcon.

BUCKDEN, in Huntingdonshire. Beyond this place is the venerable mansion of *Buckden Palace*, the episcopal residence of the Bishops of Lincoln.

ALCONBURY. *Inn*; the Red Lion.

ALCONBURY INN to NEWARK. See No. 1.

OLLERTON, in Nottinghamshire. Two miles distant is *Rugby Abbey*, a large pile of building, erected on the remains of the monastic house, once occupied by the patriotic Sir George Saville, and adorned with a good collection of pictures. About the same distance, also, from Ollerton, is *Thoresby Park*, the seat of Earl Manvers, the descendant of the Duke of Kingston, a handsome house, situated in a delightful park diversified by water.

Between Ollerton and Worksop, are the following objects of interest, all situated in Nottinghamshire:—*Clumber Park*, the magnificent residence of the Duke of Newcastle, containing a splendid collection of pictures, and fitted up in a style which renders it one of the first mansions in the kingdom; *Welbeck Abbey*, the seat of the Duke of Portland, an irregular edifice, comprising some remains of the original building, and noted for its fine stables. The park is also celebrated for the age and size of its trees, through one of which, called the *Greendale Oak*, now in a state of decay, a coach road has been cut.—*Worksop Manor*, a seat of the dukes of Norfolk, now inhabited by the Earl of Surrey, also celebrated for its fine park and rich collection of pictures.

WORKSOP, in Nottinghamshire, is situated in what is generally called the Dukery, from there being no less than four seats which do or which have belonged to Dukes, within a few miles,—*Thoresby Park*, *Clumber Park*, *Welbeck Abbey*, and *Worksop Manor*,—all of which have been mentioned above. The principal object of curiosity here is the Abbey Church, a fine monument of ancient ecclesiastical magnificence, contiguous to which are some vestiges of the abbey itself. The situation of Worksop is truly delightful, and there are more noblemen's residences in the vicinity than at any other place in the kingdom. *Pop.* 4567. *Inns*; the George, the Red Lion.

TICKHILL, with a handsome Church, containing several monuments, and the vestiges of a Castle, which was besieged during the Civil War. About two miles from Tickhill is *Sandbeck*, the seat of the Earl of Scarborough, a grand stone edifice, with a front of pur-

Grecian architecture, situated in a park abounding with beautiful though not extensive scenery. *Pop.* 1884.

DONCASTER to **BOROUGHBRIDGE**. See No. 1. One mile to the right of Boroughbridge, and 208½ from London, is **ALDBOROUGH**. *Pop.* 484.

YORK GATE. The *New Inn*.

LEEMING. On the left, about four miles distant, is *Hornby Castle*, the seat of the Duke of Leeds, a noble edifice, part of which is in the Gothic style.

CATTERICK, in Yorkshire, is a place of great antiquity. Beyond, the traveller crosses the Swale, on the banks of which are the vestiges of a Castle.

SCOTCH CORNER. *Inns*; the Three Tuns.

GRETA BRIDGE. *Inns*; the George, the Griffin. Beyond this bridge is a fine view of the town of *Barnard Castle*, Durham, which is three miles and a half distant.

BROUGH, in Westmoreland, is situated in the wild district of Stanemore. The Church contains a curious pulpit cut out of a single stone; and near it are the ruins of a Castle which was in existence before the time of William I. The view from it is remarkably picturesque, and is terminated by the lofty promontory of Wildmore Fell. *Pop.* 1837. *Inns*; the New Inn, the Swan.

APPLEBY, the county town of Westmoreland, is almost surrounded by the Eden. It consists principally of one street, at each extremity of which is a handsome obelisk called a cross. The Castle, founded previous to the Norman Conquest, but almost rebuilt in 1686, is a handsome building belonging to the Earl of Thanet. It contains numerous family portraits, some valuable MSS. and other relics, amongst which is the splendid armour worn by Clifford, Earl of Cumberland, as champion in the tiltyard to Queen Elizabeth. The visiter should also notice the Church, containing monuments of Margaret, Countess of Cumberland, and of Anne Clifford, her daughter; and the Market House, an elegant Gothic edifice, erected by Mr. Smirke in 1811. Appleby has also a Town Hall, a Gaol, a Free Grammar School, an Hospital, and several Charities. It has no manufactures, but

a considerable trade in corn. *Pop.* 1241. *Inns*; the Crown, the King's Head.

LOWTHER BRIDGE. Two miles to the left is *Lowther Castle*, the seat of the Lowther family, a magnificent mansion designed by Mr. Smirke, and surrounded by beautiful grounds.

PENRITH, in Cumberland, is an ancient town, situated in a valley in the district called Inglewood, or Ingleborough Forest. In the Church-yard is a singular monument of antiquity, called the Giant's Grave, which has long been a subject of discussion amongst antiquaries; and on the vestry wall of the Church is an inscription stating that 2260 people died at Penrith, when it was visited by the plague in 1380 and 1393. This town has a manufactory of checks and fancy waistcoats, a well-frequented Market, a Museum of Natural Curiosities, and several Meeting Houses and Charitable Institutions. On an eminence to the W. are the ruins of a Castle which was once inhabited by Richard III. when Duke of Gloucester, and entirely dismantled in the time of the Commonwealth; and towards the N. is a square stone building called the Beacon, commanding a view of extraordinary extent and beauty.

About four miles from Penrith, is *Graystock Castle*, one of the seats of the Duke of Norfolk, a noble mansion erected in the seventeenth century, on the site of the ancient structure; and containing many very interesting portraits, particularly of Mary Queen of Scots, in the dress she wore at her execution, Erasmus, and Sir Thomas More. *Pop.* 5335. *Inns*; the Crown, the George.

HIGH HESKET. About two miles to the right, is *Armathwaite Castle*, surrounded by beautiful and picturesque scenery.

CARLISLE, the capital of Cumberland, is an ancient city, pleasantly situated amidst extensive and fertile meadows, watered by the Eden, the Caldew, and the Peteril, which nearly surround it. It was an important military post during the wars between the Scotch and the English, and a considerable portion of its walls, as well as the three Gates, and the Castle, still remain.

The latter comprises the Keep, or Citadel, a lofty and massive tower, in which is a very deep well, the Court Houses, and the Governor's House. Here, likewise, are shown the apartments in which Mary Queen of Scots was confined.

There are several other public buildings, but none deserving the stranger's attention except the Cathedral, the choir of which, erected in the reigns of Edward III. and Richard II., is a fine specimen of the pointed style of architecture. Carlisle has improved very much in wealth and population during the last sixty years, in consequence of the introduction of manufactures, and it may now be said to hold a respectable rank amongst trading towns. Its chief manufactures are cotton articles, printed linens, hats, whips, fish-hooks, and soap. *Pop.* 15,476. *Inns*; the Bush, the Blue Bell, the Coffee House.

LONGTOWN, in Cumberland, is a small but well-built town, situated on the Esk. It is the last on the English border. *Pop.* 1812. *Inn*; the Graham Arms.

GRETNA or GRAITNEY GREEN, a neat village in Dumfriesshire, Scotland, has long been famous for the marriages of fugitive lovers. *Inns*; the King's Arms, the Gretna Hall.

ECCLESFECHAN, in Dumfriesshire, is a village of considerable size, and is noted for its fairs. Near it is *Hoddam Castle*, and a building called the Tower of Repentance.

MOFFAT, in Dumfriesshire, is a pleasant village, situated in a valley watered by the Annan, and much celebrated for its mineral waters, and goats' whey. The vicinity abounds with natural curiosities, the principal of which are the Cascade, called Grey Mare's Tail, and Bel Craig Rock. *Pop.* 2218. *Inn*; the King's Arms.

HAMILTON, in Lanarkshire, is an irregularly built town, near the junction of the Clyde and the Avon. It has a handsome Church, a Town House, and a Prison; and the races held here annually are amongst the best in this part of Scotland. The principal manufactures are cabinet work and cotton.

Near this town is *Hamilton Palace*, the seat of the duke of that name, a spacious building, containing the finest collection of paintings in Scotland. In the park stand the ruins of *Cadzow Castle*, and an edifice in imitation of Chatellerault in France, of which the ancestors of the present duke were proprietors. *Pop.* 7613. *Inn*; the *Hamilton Arms*.

The traveller then crosses the Clyde at *Bothwell Bridge*, famous for the defeat of the Whigs by the King's Army in the reign of Charles II., described in the *Tales of my Landlord*, and beyond it passes *Bothwell*, near which is *Bothwell Castle*, one of the finest ruins in Scotland.

GLASGOW, in Lanarkshire, is situated in a plain on the N. side of the Clyde, and has long been celebrated for its extensive commerce, its manufactures, and its University. The buildings of the College or University, at which there are generally about 1400 students, are situated in High Street, and comprise an anatomical theatre, a library, a faculty hall, a common hall, apartments for the professors, a chapel, and an observatory. The library contains a valuable collection of books, and the University is enriched by the splendid museum of natural history, paintings, anatomical preparations, medals, books, &c., which Dr. W. Hunter of London bequeathed for its use.

The visitor should also notice the Cathedral at the N. end of High Street, a splendid edifice, and perhaps the most entire specimen of Gothic architecture in Scotland; St. George's Church, distinguished by the beauty of its tower; St. Andrew's Church, a copy of St. Martin's in the Fields at London, and a noble specimen of the Composite order; the Episcopal Chapel, fitted up with great taste, and adorned with painted glass; the Roman Catholic chapel, a fine Gothic structure, erected in 1816; St. Enoch's Church, with a lofty and handsome steeple; Anderson's Academical Institution, founded in 1796, by Professor Anderson, a handsome and commodious building, containing a museum, and a room where lectures are given on different subjects of natural and experimental philosophy; the Town Hall Buildings in Tron Gate, containing the Hall, adorned with portraits of the

tings of Scotland and Great Britain, a bust of his Majesty, and a statue of Mr. Pitt, a large assembly room, an elegant coffee-room supplied with periodical publications and open to strangers, and apartments for the town records; the Gaol, in the High Street, a handsome modern edifice, ornamented with turrets and embrasures; the Prison, at the end of the Saltmarket Street, a quadrangular building, with a noble Corinthian portico; the Steeple formerly attached to the Merchants' Hall; the Assembly Rooms; the Surgeons' Hall; the Bridewell; the Theatre; the Town Hospital; Hutcheson's Hospital, surmounted by a handsome spire; the General Infirmary, a light and elegant building; the Lunatic Asylum; the Magdalen Asylum; and three stone bridges over the Clyde. There are also several other Churches, Chapels, and Meeting Houses, and numerous Charitable Institutions.

Glasgow exports her manufactures to various parts of Europe, America, and the West Indies, and imports sugar, rum, tobacco, and cotton wool. Amongst the manufactories in this city are fifty-two cotton mills, seventeen calendar houses, eighteen calico printing works, nine iron foundries, and seventy-three steam engines; and in the vicinity are several bleaching grounds. The communication of Glasgow with the country on the banks of the Clyde is greatly assisted by the numerous steam-vessels which ply on that river, and its intercourse with other parts, by the Forth and Clyde Canal, the Ardshean Canal, and the Monkland Canal.

Pop. 147,048. *Inns*; the Black Bull, the Buck's Head, the Star, the Tontine.

CONTINUATION.

Leeming to Richmond 11½

RICHMOND, in the N. Riding of Yorkshire, is delightfully situated on the banks of the Swale, and is surrounded by a very picturesque country. It is noted for its extensive corn-market, and has a considerable traffic in lead. The market-place is handsome, and the houses in general are well built. Richmond possesses the remains of a once famous Castle, founded by Earl Alan

of Bretagne, who accompanied William the Conqueror, and it still exhibits traces of its ancient grandeur. *Pop.* 3546. *Inns*; the King's Arms, the King's Head.

CONTINUATION.

Greta Bridge to Barnard Castle . . . 3

-BERNARD, or BARNARD CASTLE, in Durham, is a town on the Tees, and has one of the largest corn-markets in the North of England. It derives its name from a Castle erected shortly after the Conquest, the ruins of which still adorn a rocky eminence. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in tanning and in the manufacture of Scotch camblets or tammies and stockings. *Pop.* 3581. *Inns*; the Rose and Crown, the King's Head.

No. 80. From LONDON to GLASGOW. SECOND ROAD. Through NORTHAMPTON, MANCHESTER, CARLISLE, and SANQUHAR.

<i>Hick's Hall to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Hick's Hall to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Barnet *	11	Chorley . . .	309
St. Albans's . . .	21	Preston . . .	218½
Dunstable (a) . . .	33½	Garstang . . .	229½
Woburn (b) . . .	42½	Borough . . .	237½
Newport Pagnell . . .	51½	Lancaster . . .	240½
Horton . . .	60	Barton . . .	251½
Queen's Cross . . .	64½	Kendal . . .	262½
Northampton . . .	66½	Shap . . .	278
Great Oxendon . . .	81½	Penrith * . . .	288½
Market Harborough . . .	82½	Carlisle * . . .	306½
Leicester . . .	98½	Longtown * . . .	315½
Mountcorrel . . .	105½	Gretna Green * . . .	320½
Loughborough . . .	109½	Annan . . .	322½
Alvaston . . .	123½	Dumfries . . .	344
Derby . . .	128½	Thornhill . . .	356½
Ashbourne . . .	140	Sanquhar . . .	370½
Leek (c) . . .	155	Muirkirk . . .	386½
Macclesfield . . .	167½	Strathaven . . .	399½
Stockport . . .	179½	Kilbride . . .	407½
Manchester . . .	186	Rutherglen . . .	413
Bolton (d) . . .	197½	Glasgow * . . .	415½

CONTINUATIONS.

(a) Dunstable to Ampthill (<i>Bedf.</i>)	•	11½
(b) Woburn to Ampthill (<i>Bedf.</i>)	•	7½
(c) Leek to Congleton (<i>Chesh.</i>)	•	10½
(d) Bolton to Blackburn (<i>Lanc.</i>)	•	12½

ST. ALBAN'S, in Hertfordshire, is a town of very great antiquity, and is particularly distinguished by its Church, a magnificent building, formerly attached to an abbey, founded by Offa, king of the Mercians, in honour of St. Alban. It has all the appearance of a cathedral, and its interior, exhibiting the various styles of several ages of ecclesiastical architecture, is adorned with numerous rich screens and monuments: amongst the latter may be noticed those of the good Duke Humphrey, and Sir John Mandeville the traveller.

The stranger should also observe the Church of St. Michael, containing the monument of Francis Bacon, Lord Verulam; St. Peter's Church, in which are some pleasing lines in memory of Mr. Clavering, by Dr. N. Cotton, author of *Visions in Verse*, who was himself buried in the church-yard; Holywell House, a seat of the Spencer family, built by Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough, who founded some almshouses, called the Buildings, in this town; and the vestiges of the ancient town of Verulam, so celebrated in the time of the Romans.

St. Alban's has also several Meeting Houses and Charitable Institutions, a silk mill, and a cotton manufactory. It is celebrated in history for two battles between the houses of York and Lancaster: the first in 1455, when Richard, Duke of York, obtained a victory over Henry VI.; the second in 1461, when Margaret of Anjou defeated the celebrated Earl of Warwick. Pop. 4472. *Inns*; the Angel, the Woolpack, the White Hart.

About two miles from St. Alban's is *Gothambury*, the residence of the Earl of Verulam, adorned with some fine paintings.

DUNSTABLE, in Bedfordshire, is famous for its ma-

manufacture of straw plait bonnets and baskets; and the size of its larks, great numbers of which are sent to London. The Church is an interesting subject of study to the antiquary, a part of it having been formerly attached to a celebrated priory. Dunstable is supposed by some to have derived its name from Dun, a noted robber in the reign of Henry I. *Pop.* 1881. *Inns*; the Crown, the Sugarloaf.

WOBURN is a small but neat town in Bedfordshire. The Church has a venerable but singular appearance, being entirely covered with ivy, and separated from its tower, which stands about six yards from the N. aisle. It is adorned with several monuments, and an altar-piece, by Carlo Maratti, the gift of the Duke of Bedford. Woburn has also a handsome stone Market House, a Free School, and a Meeting House. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in lace-making.

Near Woburn, is *Woburn Abbey*, the principal residence of the Duke of Bedford, a magnificent quadrangular building, furnished in the most costly style, and adorned with numerous valuable paintings, statues, busts, &c., amongst which may be mentioned twenty-four views of Venice, by Canaletti; numerous portraits of celebrated artists, executed by themselves; and pictures by Teniers, Vandyke, Salvator Rosa, Murillo, Poussin, Rembrandt, Cuyp, Titian, &c. The visiter should also notice the Stables and Riding House; the Conservatory, now occupied as a gallery of antiques, amongst which is the celebrated Bacchanalian vase found in Adrian's villa, and a fine statue of the Apollo Belvedere; the Temple at the E. end of the Conservatory, containing a bust of Mr. Fox; the Dairy, decorated in the Chinese style; the Aviary; the Thornery, a kind of lodge romantically situated; and the Park Farm, a piece of ground, dedicated to experiments and improvements in agriculture. *Pop.* 1656. *Inns*; the George, the Goat or Bedford Arms Inn, the Magpie, the Cock, the Wheatsheaf.

NEWPORT PAGNELL, in Bucks, is an ancient town on the banks of the Ouse, over which are two stone bridges. It is famous for its trade in lace, more of

this article being manufactured here than at any other place in the kingdom. The Church stands on an eminence commanding a fine view. Cowper the poet lived many years in the vicinity of this place. *Pop.* 3103. *Inns*; the Saracen's Head, the Swan.

HORTON, in Northamptonshire. Two miles to the right is *Castle Ashby*, the seat of the Marquis of Northampton, a large quadrangular pile, containing some very early specimens of oil painting, and standing in a park, in which is situated the Church, remarkable for its neatness, an ancient porch, and a curious altar tomb.

QUEEN'S CROSS, in Northamptonshire, is one of those erected by Edward I., in memory of Queen Eleanor; it is a beautiful specimen of architecture, injured, however, by time, and still more by its repairers.

NORTHAMPTON, the capital of Northamptonshire, is a handsome and well-built town on the Nen, over which is a good bridge. The principal objects deserving of notice are, All Saints' Church, with a noble portico, a handsome building, though it exhibits numerous deviations from the regular orders of architecture; St. Sepulchre's, supposed to have been erected by the Knights Templars, in imitation of the Holy Temple at Jerusalem; St. Peter's, also remarkable for its antiquity; St. Giles's, adorned with several curious monuments; the Independent Meeting House, containing a tablet in memory of Dr. Doddridge; the Baptist Meeting House in College Lane, in which is the monument of the celebrated John Ryland; the Town Hall, decorated with a portrait of the late Spencer Perceval, M. P.; the Gaol, arranged on the plan of Mr. Howard; the Sessions House, a handsome edifice of the Corinthian order; and the Infirmary, in the committee-room of which is a fine likeness of the late Dr. Kerr the physician, painted by Phillips.

There are also numerous Charitable Institutions, several other Meeting-houses, two Hospitals, a very fine Market Place, and a Theatre. The principal manufacture of Northampton is that of hosiery and shags, but it

has also some employment in wool-combing and jersey-spinning, and its horse fairs are much frequented. In 1463, a battle took place here between Henry VI. and the Earl of Warwick, when the former was defeated and taken prisoner. *Pop.* 10,798. *Inns*; the Angel, the George, the Peacock.

GREAT OXENDON, in Northamptonshire. The Church is remarkable for an echo.

MARKET HARBOROUGH, in Leicestershire, is a small but well-built town, seated on the Welland, and carrying on a considerable trade in stuffs. It has no church, but there is a handsome Chapel of Ease. Here also are three Meeting Houses, a Town Hall, and Charity Schools. *Pop.* 1873. *Inns*; the Three Swans, the Angel.

LEICESTER, the capital of Leicestershire, is a place of very great antiquity, having been a city in the time of the Saxon heptarchy. It employs a great number of persons in combing and spinning wool, and manufacturing it into stockings, and other articles of hosiery. The principal objects worthy of notice are, the ruins of the Abbey, in which Cardinal Wolsey ended his life, under the pressure of sickness and disgrace; St. Martin's Church, the largest in the town, used at all public meetings; St. Mary's, remarkable as that in which the Rev. Thomas Robinson, author of *Scripture Characters*, preached for many years; All Saints, containing a curious font; the Town and County Hall; the building, called the Hotel, comprising assembly rooms and a library; the County Gaol, built on Mr. Howard's plan; the Town Gaol; and the Theatre. Leicester has also two other Churches, numerous Meeting Houses, a Free School, an Infirmary, and several other Charitable Institutions. *Pop.* 30,125. *Inns*; the Blue Bell, the Three Crowns, the Crane, the White Hart.

MOUNTSORREL, in Leicestershire, was originally called Mount-Soar-Hill, from its situation on an eminence on the banks of the Soar. It was famous for its castle, which was besieged in the reign of Henry III., and totally demolished. The surrounding scenery is very romantic. *Pop.* 1428.

LOUGHBOROUGH, in Leicestershire, is a town of moderate size, carrying on an extensive hosiery trade, and deriving considerable benefit from its canal, which communicates with the Trent and the Soar. It has a handsome Church, a modern Market-House; an ancient edifice called the Court Chamber, occasionally used as a ball-room and a theatre; a Free Grammar School; and several Meeting-Houses and Charitable Institutions. *Pop.* 7865. *Inns*; the Anchor, the Bull's Head.

ALVASTON, in Derbyshire. Beyond this place is *Osmaston Hall*, an ancient mansion, containing a good library, and a choice collection of paintings.

DERBY, the capital of Derbyshire, is a handsome and populous town, on the banks of the Derwent, over which there is a stone bridge. The public edifices are the Town and County-Hall, the Assembly Rooms, the Theatre, and the County Gaol. There are also several Meeting-Houses and five Churches, the principal of which is All Saints, a great ornament to the town, though architectural critics complain of the incongruity between its lofty tower richly decorated in the Gothic style, and the elegant and spacious body from a Grecian design. Derby is particularly famous for its silk mill, taken from an Italian model, and the first and largest of its kind erected in England. It consists of many thousand wheels, and is employed in winding, doubling, and twisting the silk, so as to prepare it for weaving. There are also several manufactories of silk, cotton, and fine worsted stockings, connected with mills; porcelain works, which are much celebrated; and manufactories, where all kinds of ornaments are made with the marbles, spar, petrifications, &c., found in the vicinity. Several hands are employed here in the lapidary and jewellery branches, and there is a considerable trade in malt. *Pop.* 17,428. *Inns*; the Bell, the George, the New Inn, the King's Head.

ASHBOURN, or **ASHBURN**, in Derbyshire, is delightfully situated on the Dove, and is noted for its cattle fairs. Many of the inhabitants are employed in the cotton manufacture. It has a Free Grammar School, and a Church surmounted by a lofty spire, and adorned

with several handsome monuments, amongst which is a beautiful specimen of sculpture, by Banks, in memory of a daughter of Sir Brook Boothby, whose mansion is situated in the vicinity.

Near Ashbourn is *Dove Dale*, a most romantic spot, where the waters of the Dove run in a chasm between precipitous rocks. Pop. 4708. *Inns*; the Blackmoor's Head, the Green Man.

Two miles beyond Ashbourn is *Okeover Park*, situated on the Dove, in Staffordshire. It is a handsome house, containing some valuable pictures, particularly a Holy Family, by Raphael.

LEEK, a town of Staffordshire, is situated in the district called the Moorlands, and derives considerable importance from its extensive manufactories of silks, twists, buttons, ribbons, shawls, &c. It has several Meeting-Houses, and a neat Church, at one corner of which are the remains of a curious pyramidal cross. The scenery surrounding this town is particularly romantic, and in consequence of the intervention of one of the craggy rocks on the W. side, a singular phenomenon occurs here during a certain part of the year. The sun sets twice in the same evening, for after setting behind the summit of the mountain, it breaks out again on the N. side, which is steep, before it reaches the horizon. Pop. 4855. *Inns*; the George, the Buck.

MACCLESFIELD, in Cheshire, is situated on the edge of a dreary district called Macclesfield Forest. It has acquired a great increase during the last fifty years by means of various manufactures, particularly silk, mohair, and twist buttons and cotton. It has also several mills for winding silk, and extensive copper and brass works, the progress of which has been much accelerated by collieries in the vicinity. Macclesfield has no parish church, being situated in the parish of Prestbury; but it has two Chapels of Ease, and several Meeting-Houses, and there is a handsome modern structure called Christ Church, ornamented with a neat tower and pinnacles, and containing a fine bust of C. Roe, Esq., its builder, by Bacon. The Free Grammar School here, founded by Edward VI., has derived considerable reputation from

the education of several eminent men. *Pop.* 17,746. *Inns*; the Macclesfield Arms, the Old Angel.

STOCKPORT, in Cheshire, is situated on the Mersey. It is a town of great antiquity, and is now famous for its manufacture of cotton and hats. It is irregularly built, the ground being very uneven, many of the streets remarkably steep, and several of the houses partly excavated from the rock. The Market Place is situated on an eminence surrounded by a row of houses, from which other buildings diverge. There are two Churches, St. Mary and St. Peter; the former an ancient, the latter a modern building; several Meeting-Houses and Charitable Institutions, and an edifice called the Muslin Hall, originally erected for shambles, and afterwards used as a cotton factory, and now occupied by shops for the sale of muslin. Near the foundation of the New Bridge, which was washed away in 1798, is a cotton factory supplied with water by a subterranean tunnel from the Mersey, and near the Old Bridge stands the venerable residence of the Arden family, containing a curious collection of ancient portraits. *Pop.* 21,726. *Inns*; the Bulkeley Arms, the Horse Shoe, the White Lion.

MANCHESTER, in Lancashire, is an immense manufacturing and mercantile town, crowded with warehouses, factories, and shops, but interspersed with some handsome public buildings, and surrounded by numerous elegant villas. It was celebrated two centuries ago, for its manufacture of woollen cloths, to which it has successively added fustians, mixed stuffs, hats, iron articles, tapes, laces, linen, silk, and cotton, till at length the latter has taken the lead, and Manchester has become the centre of the cotton trade, the emporium at which are collected all the products of the neighbouring towns, and whence they are sent to London, Liverpool, Hull, and other places, for home, as well as foreign consumption. Its commerce is greatly aided by the rivers Irwell and Mersey, the Bridgewater canals, the Manchester and Ashton-under-Line canal, the Bolton and Bury canal, and the Rochdale canal, so that by means of these and the canals and rivers which they join, it has water communication with almost every part of England.

Manchester has eleven churches, the principal of which is the Collegiate Church, a beautiful Gothic structure, containing several chapels and chantries, a richly ornamented choir, and some fine sculpture. The other public buildings are the College, which is connected with the University at Oxford, and contains a public library; the Infirmary; the New Bailey Prison, a large edifice on Mr. Howard's plan; the Town Hall, erected in 1824; the Theatre; the Assembly Rooms; the Gentlemen's Concert Room; and the Manchester Commercial building, a similar institution to Lloyd's Coffee House in London.

Manchester also possesses numerous Meeting-Houses and Charitable Institutions, and several societies for the propagation of knowledge, particularly the Literary and Philosophical Society, instituted in 1761, which has published several volumes of memoirs; the Agricultural Society, and the Manchester Circulating Libraries.

Pop. 108,016. *Inns*; the Bridgewater Arms, the Bell's Head, the Spread Eagle, the Commercial Inn, the Star, the Swan, the Waggon and Horses.

BOLTON, or **BOLTON LE MOORS**, in Lancashire, is so called from its situation in a naked and dreary country. It is a large and an increasing town, and is indebted for its importance to its manufactories of cotton, the improved machinery of this branch of trade having originated here. The two principal streets are each a mile in length, and unite in the Market Place, but none of the public buildings deserve particular notice. Between this place and Wigan are found large quantities of cannel coal, which is often manufactured into snuff boxes, candlesticks, &c. Pop. 50,197. *Inns*; the Bridge Inn, the Boar's Head, the Commercial Inn, the Swan, the Ship.

CHORLEY, in Lancashire, is a neat and improving town, situated on the banks of the Chor, whence it takes its name, and near the Yarrow, which gives motion to numerous mills. It has large cotton factories and extensive bleaching grounds, and carries on a great trade in coal, alum, lead, and stone, found in the vicinity. The Church is an ancient Saxon edifice, adorned with

painted glass. There are also several Meeting-Houses and Charitable Institutions. *Pop.* 7815. *Inns*; the Royal Oak, the Bull, the Bull's Head.

PRESTON, in Lancashire, is a handsome and genteelly inhabited town, on the N. bank of the Ribble, over which there are two stone bridges. It holds a dignified rank amongst the towns of Lancashire, in consequence of being the seat of several law courts, amongst which the Duchy of Lancaster has a court of Chancery; and derives some importance from the *guild merchant*, or fête, granted by Henry II., and since held every twentieth year, attracting a numerous company to participate in its amusements. The last commenced August 30, 1830. The streets are in general well laid out and adorned with several handsome buildings, the principal of which are the Town Hall, the Assembly Rooms, and the New Prison. Preston has always been an important post during the civil wars. In 1648, the Duke of Hamilton was defeated at Ribbleson Moor, by Cromwell and Lambert; and in 1715 the friends of the Pretender were routed by Generals Wiles and Carpenter at the same spot. Near the town are several pleasing promenades, but the most favourite is that called Avenham, whence it is said the Pretender surveyed the town and its vicinity in 1745. Preston has extensive cotton factories. *Pop.* 27,800. *Inns*; the Black Bull, the Three Legs of Mutton, the Red Lion.

GARSTANG, in Lancashire, is seated on the W. banks of the Wyre, which abounds with trout, gudgeon, chub, &c. In the vicinity are several cotton factories, and the ruins of Greenhaugh Castle, supposed by some to have been erected in the time of the Saxon heptarchy, and by others in the reign of Henry VII. *Pop.* 986. *Inns*; the Eagle and Child; the Royal Oak.

BOROUGH. Near this place is *Ashton Hall*, a seat of the Duke of Hamilton, a large and ancient building in the baronial style, situated in a well-wooded park, and commanding fine views of the Lune.

LANCASTER, the capital of Lancashire, is a neat and well-built place, seated on the Lune, at some distance from its entrance into the sea, vessels of large

burden not being able to come within six miles of the town. The principal object deserving notice is the Castle, a strong fortress erected in the reign of Edward III., and intimately connected with the name of its lord, John of Gaunt. It is situated on an eminence, and is now converted into the County Gaol; at the top is a large square keep, called John of Gaunt's chair, whence there is a delightful prospect. Adjoining this building stand the County Courts and Shire Hall, and near them is the Church, a handsome Gothic structure, containing several monuments.

Lancaster also possesses a Chapel of Ease, several Meeting-Houses, and Charitable Institutions; a Town Hall, with a noble portico; a Female Penitentiary; a Theatre; an Assembly Room; a Custom House; an extensive Quay, with a noble range of warehouses, and a handsome modern bridge over the Lune. A considerable number of small ships are built in this town, and it carries on a large trade in coal and limestone by means of its canal, which is conveyed over the Lune, about a mile from this place, by an aqueduct bridge, justly considered one of the finest works of the kind in England. *Pop.* 10,144. *Inns*; the Commercial Inn and Royal Oak, the King's Arms, the White Hart, the New Inn.

About five miles from Lancaster is *Dunal Mill Hole*, a remarkable and picturesque cavern on the side of a mountain, into which a brook enters by several cascades, and after pursuing its course for a considerable distance, emerges on the opposite side.

BURTON, in Westmorland, is a well-built town. It has a canal communicating with the rivers Ribble, Dee, Mersey, Humber, Severn, and Thames. *Pop.* 1642. *Inns*; the Green Dragon, the King's Arms, the Royal Oak.

KENDAL, or KIRKBY in KENDAL, in Westmorland, is situated on the Kent, and is the only considerable town in the county for trade and population. Its principal manufactures are woollen cloths, originally introduced by the Flemish weavers in the fourteenth century, and still celebrated as Kendal cloths; worsted stockings, cottons used for sailors' jackets, linsey woo'

say, fish-hooks, and leather. There are also several mills worked by the river, one of which polishes a beautiful marble found in a neighbouring fell. The Church is a noble edifice, richly ornamented with oak carving and ancient monuments. Here likewise are several Meeting-Houses, a modern Chapel of Ease, a Free School, and other charitable institutions. On an eminence on the E. side of the river, are the remains of the Castle in which Catharine Parr, the queen of Henry VIII., was born. Chambers, the author of the *Cyclopædia*, was also a native of Kendal. *Pop.* 17,417. *Inns*; the King's Arms, the Crown, the Commercial Inn.

SHAP; a long straggling town in Westmorland, situated near the source of the Lowther, in a dreary country. The Church bears evident marks of antiquity, and about a mile distant are the remains of an Abbey, consisting chiefly of the Church tower, and a portion of the Chancel walls, which at the time of the dissolution belonged to the ancestors of Hogarth, the painter. Nearer to the town is a singular monument of antiquity, called *Carl's Loft*, consisting of two rows of immense obelisks of unhewn granite; and on the N. side, at some distance, is a circular collection of stones called the *Druids' temple*. *Pop.* 969. *Inns*; the Greyhound, the King's Arms, the New Inn.

GRETNA GREEN. See No. 79.

ANNAN, in Dumfriesshire, is a small town at the mouth of the Annan, over which there is a fine bridge. It has a tolerable harbour, whence a considerable quantity of corn is shipped; a modern Church, a Town House, several cotton manufactories, and the ruins of a Castle. *Pop.* 4486. *Inn*; the Queensberry Arms.

DUMFRIES, the capital of Dumfriesshire, is situated on the Nith, over which there are two bridges. It has two Churches, several Meeting-Houses, a Catholic Chapel, a Town Hall, a Theatre, Assembly Rooms, a County Gaol and Court House lately completed, a Prison, and a House of Correction. There is also a fine monument to the poet Burns; and in the centre of the town is an obelisk commemorating the benefactions it received from Charles, Duke of Queensberry. In this

town is preserved the barrel of a silver gun which was given to the town by James VI. It has no important manufactures, but by means of the influx of the tide carries on a considerable coasting trade. *Pop.* 11,052. *Inns*; the George, the King's Arms.

THORNHILL, in Dumfriesshire, is a pleasant village, consisting principally of two streets crossing each other, and having at the angle a neat stone pillar or cross erected by the late Duke of Queensberry.

SANQUHAR, in Dumfriesshire, is seated on the river Nith; its chief buildings are the Town or Council House, with a School and Prison, a handsome edifice, with a beautiful spire, erected from a design by Adams, at the expense of Charles, Duke of Queensberry; and the Parish Church, supposed to have been built in the time of the Picts, containing a curious carved figure of a man as large as life. Here also are the remains of a Castle, and several manufactories of carpets and knit-stockings. *Pop.* 1857. *Inns*; the New Inn, the Queensberry Arms.

MUIRKIRK, in Ayrshire, is famous for its iron-works. *Pop.* 2687. *Inn*; the Iron Dale.

STRATHAVEN, in Lanarkshire, is a considerable town situated on the Aven; it employs about 400 looms, in the manufacture of cotton. *Pop.* 5030. *Inn*; the Avendale Inn.

KILBRIDE, in Lanarkshire, is chiefly inhabited by weavers. Dr. W. Hunter, and his brother, John Hunter, were natives of this place. *Pop.* 3485. *Inn*; the Yeoman.

RUTHERGLEN, in Lanarkshire, is a town of very great antiquity, and was formerly of considerable extent, though it now consists of only one street; it has a modern church, and its Castle was celebrated in the time of Robert Bruce. *Pop.* 4091.

GLASGOW. See No. 79.

CONTINUATION.

Dunstable to Leighton Buzzard . . . 7½

LEIGHTON BUZZARD, or, more properly, BEAU

DESERT, in Bedfordshire, is seated on the Ouse, and is chiefly celebrated for a pentagonal cross of curious architecture, supposed to be 500 years old, though by whom erected, or for what purpose, is unknown; it has a large and ancient Church, and has derived considerable benefit from the Grand Junction Canal, which passes near it. *Pop.* 4421. *Inn*; the Swan.

CONTINUATION.

Preston to Kirkham	. . . . .	8½
Kirkham to Blackpool	. . . . .	8½

 16½

BLACKPOOL, in Lancashire, has, within a few years, attained some distinction as a watering place; for this purpose it is well adapted, by its flat and smooth beach, the purity of the water, and the beauty of its situation. The accommodations are good, the charges reasonable, and the regulations respecting bathing excellent. In the sea, at some distance from the shore, is the Penny Stone, a venerable relic of antiquity, to which, it is said, travellers in former days were accustomed to fasten their horses while drinking their penny pots of beer at a public-house which once stood on this spot.

CONTINUATION.

Preston to Kirkham (<i>Lanc.</i>)	. . . . .	8½
Kirkham to Foulton (<i>Lanc.</i>)	. . . . .	8½

 16½

CONTINUATION.

Burton to Milnthorpe	. . . . .	4½
Milnthorpe to Kendal	. . . . .	8½

 13

MILNTHORP or **MILLTHORPE** is the only town in Westmorland that has the advantage of the tide, which flows from the Kent up the Betha, over which there is a neat bridge. The principal shipping business consists in the conveyance of the manufactures of the county to Liverpool, Glasgow, and London. *Pop.* 1191.

No. 81. From LONDON to GLOUCESTER. FIRST ROAD. Through OXFORD and SEVEN WELLS.

Northleach *, as at No. 28. 82 Gloucester *, as at No. 37 101½

CONTINUATION.

Gloucester to Newent 8½

NEWENT, in Gloucestershire, was the scene of several military transactions during the civil war in the time of Charles I., and was once a place of considerable importance. The Church contains a few monuments, and in the vicinity are coal-pits. *Pop.* 1287.

No. 82. From LONDON to GLOUCESTER. SECOND ROAD. Through OXFORD and CHELTENHAM.

London to Gloucester *, as at No. 29 . . 108

No. 83. From LONDON to GLOUCESTER. THIRD ROAD. Through MAIDENHEAD, FARINGDON, and CIRENCESTER.

<i>Hyde-Park Corner to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Hyde-Park Corner to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Maidenhead *, as at No. 29	96	Lechlade	76½
Henley-upon-Thames	35½	Fairford	79½
Dorchester	49½	Cirencester	88½
Abingdon (a)	55½	Gloucester *	103½
Faringdon	69½		

CONTINUATION.

(a) Abingdon to Bampton (*Oxf.*) . . . 14

HENLEY-ON-THAMES, in Oxfordshire, is celebrated for the beauty of the adjacent scenery. The only objects worthy of notice are the Bridge over the Thames, the keystones of the central arch being adorned with masks sculptured by Mrs. Damer; and the Church, a handsome Gothic structure, containing several fine monuments, and a tablet placed in 1893 in memory of

General Dumouriez. Henley has a considerable trade in corn, flour, malt, and beech-wood.

About a mile from Henley is *Park Place*, a noble mansion, containing a good library and choice collection of pictures, and situated in beautiful pleasure-grounds; and about two miles and a half distant, on the opposite side of the Thames, is *Fawley Court*, erected by Sir C. Wren, and adorned with many fine specimens of the graphic art. *Pop.* 3509. *Inns*; the Bell, the White Hart, the Red Lion.

DORCHESTER, in Oxfordshire, was formerly a Roman station, and a town of great note in the time of the Saxons, though now a mere village. The windows of the Church present some curious paintings. *Pop.* 854.

ABINGDON, in Berkshire, is an ancient town, communicating by a cut with the Thames, by means of which it sends to London large quantities of malt. It has a handsome Market-house, over which is the County Hall; two ancient Churches, several Meeting-houses, a modern-built Gaol, and manufactories of floor and sail-cloth. *Pop.* 5137. *Inns*; the Crown and Thistle, the Queen's Arms.

FARINGDON is situated in Berkshire; its Church contains several curious monuments, including that of the founder. Near this town are the remains of a camp, supposed to be of Danish origin, and *Faringdon Hill*, the beauties of which have been celebrated by the poetry of Mr. Pye, who resided in the adjacent mansion called *Faringdon House*. *Pop.* 2784. *Inns*; the Bell, the Crown.

LECHLADE or **LEACHLADE**, in Gloucestershire, is a small town on the Thames or Isis, by means of which, and the canal that here forms a communication with the Severn, it carries on a considerable trade, particularly in cheese. *Pop.* 1154. *Inn*; the New Inn.

FAIRFORD, in Gloucestershire, is a small town near the banks of the Colne, and is chiefly celebrated for its Church, erected towards the close of the fifteenth century by Jehn Tame, for the reception of some painted glass which he had captured at sea; it is disposed in twenty-eight windows, and is unrivalled in point of co-

lour and execution. The Church itself, particularly the interior, is remarkably handsome, and is adorned with numerous monuments, amongst which is that of the founder, and of his son, Sir E. Tame. *Pop.* 1547. *Inns*; the Bull.

CIRENCESTER, in Gloucestershire, was formerly a place of eminence, and is still of considerable importance; its Church is one of the finest parochial edifices in the kingdom, and contains numerous sepulchral brasses and monuments. On the outside is a porch of the fifteenth century, richly decorated with sculptural devices and figures, some of which represent minstrels. The principal manufacture of this town is that of curriers' knives, for which it is celebrated, but it has also a carpet manufactory, a woollen manufactory, and two breweries.

On the W. side of Cirencester is *Oakley Grove*, erected by Lord Bathurst, the patron of Pope, who was a frequent visiter here. The house is a noble mansion, and the grounds contain many interesting objects. *Pop.* 4987. *Inns*, the King's Head, the Ram.

CONTINUATION.

Cirencester to Tetbury	104
Tetbury to Dursley	94

 20

TETBURY, in Gloucestershire, was formerly a place of some importance. The Church is an elegant building with an ancient tower. About a mile from the town is a common, where races are held annually. *Pop.* 2734. *Inns*; the White Hart, the Three Cups.

DURSLEY, in Gloucestershire, is a small town, many of the inhabitants of which are employed in the manufacture of cloth. The Church and Market-house are handsome buildings, and adjoining the town is a paper manufactory. In the vicinity is found a peculiar stone called Towle stone, which, though soft in hewing, becomes remarkably hard when exposed to the air. *Pop.* 3186. *Inns*; the Old Bell, the Lamb.

CONTINUATION.

Cirencester to Stroud 13½

STROUD, in Gloucestershire, is a large and populous town, situated on an eminence near the confluence of the Frome and the Sladewater; it is considered the centre of the clothing manufacture in this part of the country, and the water here is celebrated for its peculiar excellence in communicating a scarlet dye. It has a Church with a lofty spire, several Meeting-houses and Charity Schools, and a Free School. The surrounding scenery is remarkably beautiful. *Pop.* 7097.

CONTINUATION.

Cirencester to Tetbury	10½
Tetbury to Wickwar	12
	<hr/> 22½

CONTINUATION.

Cirencester to Minchin Hampton *	10
Minchin Hampton to Wotton-under-Edge	10
	<hr/> 20

WOTTON-UNDER-EDGE, in Gloucestershire, is a large town, the inhabitants of which are chiefly employed in the clothing trade. The Church contains numerous monuments. *Pop.* 5004. *Inn*; the Star.

CONTINUATION.

Cirencester to Minchin Hampton	10
Minchin Hampton to Frocester	7½
Frocester to Berkeley	8
Berkeley to Thornbury	8
	<hr/> 33½

MINCHIN HAMPTON, in Gloucestershire, is pleasantly situated on a gradual declivity, and is employed in the manufacture of cloth. The Church, dedicated to the Trinity, in the reign of Henry III., by the Nuns of Caen, has a curious ramified window, and numerous sepulchral monuments, and in the church-yard is an inscription in memory of Bradley the astronomer. Near

the town, on a large common called *Amberley*, are the remains of an encampment, supposed to have been made by the Danes. In the vicinity also is a romantic valley called the Golden Vale. *Pop.* 4907. *Inns*; the Glaziers' Arms, the Crown.

FROCESTER, in Gloucestershire, is a pretty village at the foot of an eminence, which commands a delightful prospect. *Pop.* 487.

BERKELEY, in Gloucestershire, is situated on an eminence in the delightful vale of Berkeley, about a mile from the Severn, and is remarkable as the birth-place of Dr. Jenner, the celebrated discoverer of vaccination. The Church, which is an ancient edifice, contains several monuments of the Berkeley family. *Pop.* 3835.

BERKELEY CASTLE, the ancient baronial residence of the Berkeley family, situated contiguous to the town of Berkeley, was founded soon after the Conquest, and has been the scene of various events in early history. The Dungeon Room, in which the murder of Edward II. took place in 1327, is still shewn. The castellated form of the mansion is preserved, and the apartments are adorned with a large collection of portraits.

THORNBURY, in Gloucestershire, is an ancient town, with an elegant Church, and the ruins of a Castle, which present a fine specimen of Gothic architecture. *Pop.* 1261. *Inn*; the Swan.

No. 84. From LONDON to GREAT GRIMSBY. FIRST ROAD. Through ROYSTON, PETERBOROUGH, and LINCOLN.

<i>Shoreditch Church to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Shoreditch Church to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Alconbury Hill, as at No. 1.	64	Stenford . . .	111½
Peterborough . . .	77½	Green Man Inn . . .	121
Market Deeping . . .	86	Lincoln . . .	129½
Ebourn . . .	92½	Market Rashtn . . .	145
Folkingham . . .	102	Great Grimsby . . .	163½

PETERBOROUGH, in Northamptonshire, is situ-
Q 2

ated on the Nen, and is a small but well-built city, which rose to this rank in the time of Henry VIII., when the church of an ancient monastery here was converted into the Cathedral. This is a noble pile, chiefly in the Norman style, erected at various periods, and ornamented with several monuments, amongst which are two in memory of Catherine of Arragon and Mary, Queen of Scots, both of whom were buried here, although the remains of the latter were afterwards removed to Westminster Abbey.

The traveller may likewise notice the Close, presenting several objects interesting to the antiquary; the remains of the Cloister, to the S. of the Cathedral; the Market House; and St. John's Church, in which is an altar-piece, by Sir R. K. Porter, and a tablet, with some exquisite figures by Flaxman. Peterborough carries on a considerable traffic in corn.

About two miles from Peterborough, is *Milton Park*, the seat of Earl Fitzwilliam, which contains several curiosities, particularly several pieces of stained glass from Fotheringhay Castle; a portrait of Mary, queen of Scots; and another of James I. as a boy, said to have been given by Mary to Sir W. Fitzwilliam, on the day of her execution. *Pop.* 4598. *Inns*; the Angel, the Talbot.

MARKET DEEPING, in Lincolnshire, is so called from its situation, the ground to the E. of this place being the lowest in the county. *Pop.* 1016. *Inn*; the New Inn.

BOURNE, in Lincolnshire, is an ancient town with a handsome Church; a Free School; a Town Hall, on the E. front of which are the arms of Cecil, Lord Burleigh, by whom, probably, it was erected; and a Meeting House. Here also is a medicinal spring, which is much frequented. The principal business carried on here is tanning and wool-stapling.

Between three and four miles from Bourne is *Grimsby Castle*, the seat of Lord Gwydir, a stately but irregular structure, erected at various periods, from the time of Henry III. to 1723, when a portion was built under the direction of Sir J. Vanbrugh. It has a beau-

rich chapel, and a fine collection of pictures. *Popa 2029. Inn; the Bull.*

FOLKINGHAM, in Lincolnshire, commands an extensive view of the fens. Here may still be seen the ruins of a Castle, which was destroyed by Oliver Cromwell. *Inn; the Greyhound.*

SLEAFORD, in Lincolnshire, is seated on a small rivulet, called the Slea. The Church is a handsome fabric, containing several ancient monuments. *Popa 2220. Inns; the Angel, the George.*

GREEN MAN INN. Near this place is *Cotby Hall*, surrounded by pleasing grounds, containing an edifice in memory of the Earl of Chatham; a model of the Temple of Romulus and Remus; and an arch, in imitation of a Roman gateway. A mile and three-quarters beyond Green Man Inn, is *Dunston Pillar*, originally erected as a guide for travellers.

LINCOLN, the capital of Lincolnshire, is a very ancient but ill-built city, and was formerly of much greater importance. The Cathedral is situated on an eminence, which renders it a conspicuous object from the surrounding country, and is inferior to that of York alone, in grandeur and magnificence. The West front is particularly admired, and the interior exhibits a beautiful specimen of the Gothic style. Over the communion table is a fine painting by the Rev. Mr. Peters, and in the E. window some painted glass by Peckitt of York. The North tower contains the celebrated Bell, called Great Tom of Lincoln, which weighs four tons.

The traveller should also notice the Cloisters; the Library, containing some curious Roman antiquities; the Chapter House; the remains of the Castle; the County Gaol, and Shire Hall; the Newport Gate, one of the finest remnants of Roman architecture in England; the County Infirmary; the Blue Coat School; besides numerous vestiges of Saxon and Norman architecture in various parts of the city.

Lincoln has also eleven Churches, all that remain of fifty which it formerly possessed; several Meeting Houses and Charitable Institutions; a Theatre; and Assembly Rooms. It carries on a considerable trade to

corn and wool, and has a manufactory of camlets. *Pop.* 10,867. *Inns*; the Rein Deer, the Saracen's Head, the White Hart.

MARKET RAISIN, in Lincolnshire, is so called from the stream on which it is situated. It has a Church, a Roman Catholic Chapel, a Meeting House, and a Free School. *Pop.* 1166. *Inn*; the White Hart.

GREAT GRIMSBY, in Lincolnshire, is an ancient town, near the mouth of the Humber, by means of which it carries on a considerable trade. It has a good harbour and a dock. The steeple of the Church is a beautiful specimen of English pointed architecture, and the Church itself contains several ancient monuments. In and about Grimsby are some extraordinary fountains, called Blow Wells. *Pop.* 3064.

CONTINUATION.

Peterborough to Thorney	.	.	.	6½
Thorney to Crowland	.	.	.	5
				<hr/> 11½

THORNEY, in Cambridgeshire, is said to have derived its name from the thorns growing in the vicinity. The Church is part of an ancient abbey, and presents a curious subject for the antiquary. *Pop.* 1970. *Inn*; the Duke's Head.

CROWLAND, or **CROYLAND**, in Lincolnshire, is a place of great antiquity; and is noted as the site of an extensive Abbey, of which the Church is the principal vestige. The Bridge here is also remarkable for its curious construction. A great number of wild fowl is caught in the vicinity. *Pop.* 2113.

CONTINUATION.

Market Raisin to Caistor	.	.	.	7½
Caistor to Great Grimsby	.	.	.	11½
				<hr/> 19

CAISTOR, in Lincolnshire, is a place of great antiquity, and is supposed to derive its name from the Ro,

man word *Castrum*. The Church is a curious specimen of Saxon architecture, and on Palm Sunday a singular ceremony respecting the tenure of property is performed in it. In the vicinity are several springs, one of which, called the Cyfer, is remarkable, as the waters flow from it in four different directions. *Pop.* 1888. *Inns*, the George.

No. 85. From LONDON to GREAT GRIMSBY. SECOND ROAD. Through ROYSTON, BOSTON, and LOUTH.

<i>Shoreditch Church to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Shoreditch Church to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Alconbury Hill, as at No. 1.	64	Spilsby	120½
Peterborough * . . .	77½	Barwell	139½
St. James' Deeping . .	86½	Louth	144½
Spalding	97	Great Grimsby * .	162½
Boston (a)	112½		

CONTINUATION.

(a) Boston to Botolphbroke (*Lincolns.*) 16½

SPALDING, in Lincolnshire, is surrounded by the Welland, by means of which it carries on a considerable trade, particularly in wool. The principal buildings are the Church, a light edifice, with a handsome spire and a beautiful porch; and the Town Hall, or Court House, the lower part of which is occupied by shops. There are also several Charitable Institutions and Meeting Houses, a neat Theatre and Assembly Rooms. *Pop.* 5207. *Inns*; the George, the White Hart.

BOSTON is a well-built and thriving town on the Witham, and the chief place of the Holland division of Lincolnshire. It carries on an extensive trade with the N. of Europe in deals, battens, hemp, iron, linen, and barks; and imports coals from Sunderland and Newcastle. The harbour was much improved by the late Mr. Rennie. The most striking building in Boston is the Church, a spacious and noble pile of architecture, the tower of which, said to have been erected in imi-

section of that of Antwerp Cathedral, is generally considered the loftiest and most elegant structure of the kind in England. The altar-piece is a copy of Rubens's celebrated picture of the "Descent from the Cross." Boston has also several Meeting Houses and Charitable Institutions; a Theatre; and a permanent Library. *Pop.* 10,378. *Inns*; the Peacock, the Red Lion, the White Hart.

SPILSBY, in Lincolnshire, contains nothing remarkable. *Pop.* 1234. *Inn*; the White Hart.

BURWELL, in Lincolnshire. At this place is *Burwell Park*, where Sarah, duchess of Marlborough, was born.

LOUTH, in Lincolnshire, is a large and well-built town, carrying on, by means of a canal which extends to the sea, a large export trade in corn and wool, and import trade in coals, timber, and grocery. The Church is a large and elegant structure, with a beautiful octagonal spire, 96 yards in height: the interior presents many beauties, and in the chancel is a fine altar-piece, representing the Descent from the Cross. Louth also contains two Free Schools, several Meeting Houses, a Town Hall, a Theatre, Assembly Rooms, a soap manufactory, and a manufactory of carpets and blankets. *Pop.* 6012. *Inns*; the King's Head, the Mason's Arms.

CONTINUATION.

Spalding to Holbeach	8½
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HOLBEACH is a town of great antiquity, seated in the fens of Lincolnshire. The Church, which is a Gothic building, contains several monuments, and there are two Grammar Schools. Dr. Stukeley, the antiquary, was a native of this place. *Pop.* 3621. *Inns*; the Chequers, the Talbot.

CONTINUATION.

Spalding to Donington	9½
Donington to Swinhead	9½

19

DONINGTON, in Lincolnshire, is a small town,

noted for the sale of hemp and hemp-seed. It has a Free School, and an ancient Church, on which are vestiges of a Roman inscription. *Pop.* 1638. *Inn*; the Cow.

SWINESHEAD, in Lincolnshire, is also a small town, and is famous as the first resting-place of King John, after the loss of his baggage in crossing the neighbouring marshes. The Church is a handsome edifice *Pop.* 1696.

CONTINUATION.

Boston to Wainfleet (<i>Lincolns.</i>)	.	15
Wainfleet to Burgh (<i>Lincolns.</i>)	.	3½
		<hr/> 18½

No. 86. From LONDON to GUILDFORD. FIRST ROAD
Through KINGSTON.

London to Guildford, as at No. 9. . 29½

No. 87. From LONDON to GUILDFORD. SECOND
ROAD. Through EPSOM.

<i>Westminster Bridge to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Westminster Bridge to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Leatherhead *, as at No. 8.	18½	Guildford *	30½
East Horsley	24		

EAST HORSLEY. *Inn*; the Crown.

About four miles further is Guildford Race Ground, and on the opposite side of the road, *Clandon Place*, the seat of Lord Onslow, a noble edifice erected in 1731, from designs by Leoni, and adorned with numerous fine paintings.

No. 88. From LONDON to HARWICH. Through
CHELMSFORD and COLCHESTER.

<i>Whitechapel Church to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Whitechapel Church to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Stratford	3½	Romford	12
Ilford	6½	Brentwood	18

Whit Chapel Church to	Miles.	Whit Chapel Church to	Miles.
Ingatestone	23	Colchester (a) . . .	51
Chelmsford	29	Mistley Thoru Inn . .	60½
Witham	37½	Harwich	71½

CONTINUATIONS.

(a) Colchester to Neyland (<i>Essex</i>) . . .	6
(a) Colchester to Wivenhoe (<i>Essex</i>) . . .	4
(a) Colchester to Manningtree (<i>Essex</i>) . .	9

ILFORD, in *Essex*. At this place is *Valentines*, a handsome residence, containing several beautiful pictures, particularly the original of Southwark Fair, by Hogarth, some fine carving by Gibbons, and in the hot-house a vine of extraordinary size.

ROMFORD, in *Essex*, is a populous town, with a good road trade, noted for its corn and cattle markets. It has a Town Hall and a Market House, and in the Chapel are several ancient monuments, and a whole length figure of Edward the Confessor in painted glass. *Pop.* 3777. *Inns*; the White Hart, the Dolphin, the Golden Lion.

A mile beyond Romford is *Hare Hall*, an elegant mansion, erected by Mr. Payne, and adorned with several pictures by Angelica Kauffman.

BRENTWOOD, in *Essex*, carries on a considerable road trade, and has a manufactory of silk rugs. It has a Free School and an ancient Chapel, and in the High Street are the remains of a Town Hall and Prison. *Pop.* 1423. *Inns*; the White Hart, the Crown.

About a mile from Brentwood is *Thorndon Hall*, the seat of Lord Petre, a magnificent mansion, erected under the direction of Payne, and adorned with several splendid apartments. In the right wing is a chapel, adorned with a fine painting of the Nativity.

INGATESTONE. *Inns*; the Spread Eagle, the New Inn.

CHELMSFORD, the county town of *Essex*, is situated at the confluence of the Chelmer and the Can. It consists principally of four streets, and has an elegant Town Hall, erected in 1792, comprising a corn ex-

change, assize court, and assembly rooms; a large and well-built County Gaol, on Howard's plan; a handsome Church, the body of which was rebuilt at the commencement of the present century; a Free School; several Meeting Houses and Charitable Institutions. Near Chelmsford, is Gallywood Common, where three plates are run for annually.

Pop. 4994. *Inns*; the Black Boy, the Saracen's Head, the White Hart.

WITHAM, in Essex, is a place of great antiquity on the river of the same name. The Church contains several interesting monuments, one of which is in memory of Judge Heathcote; and in its vicinity are the remains of a camp. *Pop.* 2578. *Inns*; the Blue Posts; the Swan.

COLCHESTER, in Essex, is situated on the Colne, and is famous for its oysters. It is supposed to have been the Roman colony of Camulodunum, and was a place of considerable importance in the early periods of English history. The principal objects worthy of notice are, the remains of the Castle, formerly a fortress of great strength, but now occupied by a subscription library, the ancient chapel, and a prison; the Moot Hall; the ruins of St. John's Abbey, and St. Botolph's Priory; the Town Walls; and several other vestiges of Roman antiquities visible in the walls of the Churches, &c. Colchester also contains a neat Theatre; a Corn Exchange; a Free School; and several Meeting Houses and Charitable Institutions.

Pop. 14,016. *Inns*; the Fleece, the Three Cups, the Red Lion, the White Hart.

HARWICH, in Essex, is situated on a tongue of land opposite the united mouths of the Stour and the Orwell. During war it is a place of some importance, being almost the only communication between this country and the N. of Europe, and in time of peace it is much frequented by persons going to Holland and Germany, the government packets sailing from this port. The harbour is deep and spacious, and is capable of accommodating more than 100 sail of the line, besides 3 or

400 smaller vessels. Its entrance is defended by Languard Fort, erected by James I., and it is rendered easy of access by two elegant light-houses; one situated on a hill near the town, and the other close to the sea.

The principal buildings are the Town Hall, the Gaol, the School House, the Custom House, and the Church or Chapel of St. Nicholas. There is also a Dock Yard, well furnished with store-houses, launches, &c.; a fine Promenade, extending from the dock-yard to the lower light house; an Assembly Room; and hot and cold Baths. During the summer Harwich is much frequented as a bathing place, the scenery in the vicinity, particularly on the banks of the Orwell, being well adapted for excursions of pleasure. *Pop.* 4010. *Inns*; the Three Cups, the White Hart.

CONTINUATION.

Stratford to Chigwell	.	.	.	7
Chigwell to Chipping Ongar	.	.	.	104
				<hr/> 174

CHIGWELL, in Essex. The vicinity of this place abounds with noble mansions. *Pop.* 1696.

CHIPPING ONGAR, in Essex, has an ancient Church, partly built with Roman bricks, a Market House, and Free School, and a small Castle. *Pop.* 768. *Inns*; the Crown, the Lion.

CONTINUATION.

Ingatestone to Maldon	.	.	.	144
Maldon to Bradwell	.	.	.	134
				<hr/> 278

MALDON, in Essex, is an ancient and populous town on the Blackwater, near its entrance into an arm of the sea. It carries on a considerable import trade in coals, iron, deals, and other articles; and possesses two Churches, a Town Hall, a Grammar School and a Library. *Pop.* 3198.

BRADWELL, in Essex. Near this place, and between the rivers Blackwater, Crouch, and Colne, is *Bradwell Lodge*, an elegant modern mansion, surmounted by an observatory. Its conspicuous situation renders it an excellent sea-mark.

CONTINUATION.

Ingatstone to Malden* . . .	14½
Malden to Southminster (<i>Essex.</i>) . .	10½
	<hr/> 24½
Colchester to St. Osyth . . .	11

ST. OSYTH, in Essex. At this place are the remains of an Augustine Priory, founded by Bishop Belmeis, in the twelfth century. The quadrangle is almost entire, and is entered by a beautiful gateway of hewn stone, with towers. Among the ivy-grown ruins in the gardens is a modern inscription in Latin, describing the ancient magnificence of the place. The Church of St. Osyth contains several monuments. *Pop.* 1414.

No. 89. From LONDON to HASTINGS. FIRST ROAD.
Through **TUNBRIDGE** and **LAMBERHURST**.

<i>London Bridge to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>London Bridge to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Tunbridge* as at No. 63	30	Battle . . .	56
Lamberhurst . . .	40	Hastings . . .	64
Hurst Green . . .	47½		

LAMBERHURST. *Inn*; the Chequers.

BATTLE, in Sussex, was formerly called Epiton, but derives its present name from the celebrated battle, fought between William I. and Harold, in 1066. The Church contains some fine painted glass, and the town is famous for gunpowder manufactured at mills in the vicinity. Near Battle is *Beacon Hill*, formerly called *Standard Hill*, where the standard of William I. was first raised; and contiguous to the town is *Battle Abbey*,
R

founded by that monarch. These magnificent ruins occupy three sides of a square, consisting of a fine Gothic gateway, two parallel walls, and a commodious dwelling adorned with several pictures, one of which, painted by Wilkins, represents the Battle of Hastings. The only remains of the Abbey Church are nine elegant arches. *Pop.* 2852. *Inn*; the George.

HASTINGS, in Sussex, is one of the most fashionable watering-places in the kingdom, and the entrance to it is peculiarly beautiful. It is one of the Cinque Ports, and formerly possessed a good harbour, but its chief dependence now arises from its fisheries, and from its being the resort of much company during the summer season. The principal objects worthy of notice are, St. Clement's, usually called the Lower Church, containing an altar-piece by Mortimer; All Saints, or the Upper Church, the pulpit cloth of which was part of the canopy held over Queen Anne at her coronation; the Town Hall, or Court House, in which is a shield with the arms of France, brought by General Murray from Quebec; and the remains of the Castle to the W. of the town. Here, also, are Hot and Cold Baths, besides numerous bathing machines; two Libraries, a Promenade, an Assembly Room, and a Meeting House.

The vicinity abounds with beautiful and romantic scenery, and interesting objects, amongst which are, the *Priory Farm*, erected on the site of a Priory of Black Canons; the *Conqueror's Table*, about three-quarters of a mile W. of Hastings, on the right hand of the road, said to be the spot where William I. dined on landing here; *Bo-peep*, beyond the preceding, a small public house, from the hill behind which there is a fine prospect; the *White Rock*, on the road to Bexhill, also commanding a delightful view; *Old Rear*, a cascade, beautifully situated about two miles N. W. of Hastings; the *Fish Ponds* and *Dripping Well*, about a mile and a half distant; the *Lover's Seat*, celebrated for its prospects; and *Fairlight Down*, whence there is a very extensive sea and land view. *Pop.* 6085. *Inns*; the Castle, the Swan, the Crown.

**No. 90. From LONDON to HASTINGS. SECOND ROAD.
Through TUNBRIDGE WELLS.**

<i>London Bridge to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>London Bridge to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Tunbridge Wells* as at No. 63.	35½	Hurst Green	49
Wadhurst	42	Battle*	57½
		Hastings*	65½

**No. 91. From LONDON to HASTINGS. THIRD ROAD.
Through RYE and WINCHELSEA.**

<i>London Bridge to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>London Bridge to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Tunbridge* as at No. 63.	30	Rye	63
Lamberhurst	40	Winchelsea	66
Newenden	52½	Hastings*	72½

NEWENDEN, in Kent, is situated on the Rother. About three miles from it is *Bodiham Castle*, a beautiful relic of the fourteenth or fifteenth century.

RYE, in Sussex, is situated on a cliff near the mouth of the Rother. Its old harbour having been choked up by sand, a canal capable of admitting vessels of 200 tons was cut in a more direct line to the sea, and by means of this it exports corn, malt, and hops. The only objects worthy of notice are, the Church, a very large stone building; *Ipres' Castle*, originally built for the defence of the town by William de Ipres, in the twelfth century, but now occupied as a prison; the Town Hall, and Market Place; and the remains of the Town Gates and Walls. Rye has also several Charity Schools, and Meeting Houses. Its fishermen send considerable supplies to the London markets. *Pop.* 3599. *Inns*; the George, the Red Lion.

WINCHELSEA, in Sussex, is one of the Cinque Ports. It is now deserted by the sea, and presents nothing worthy of notice but its mouldering gates and walls. Only a portion of one of its three Churches remains, and this is appropriated to public worship. About two miles to the N. E. are the ruins of *Winchelsea* or *Camber Castle*, built by Henry VIII. *Pop.* 817. *Inn*; the New Inn.

No. 92. From LONDON to HEREFORD. FIRST ROAD. Through GLOUCESTER and LEDBURY.

<i>Tyburn Turnpike to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Tyburn Turnpike to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Northleach * as at No. 28	83	Hereford * as at No. 21	133½
Glooucester * as at No. 37	101½		

No. 93. From LONDON to HEREFORD. SECOND ROAD. Through OXFORD, GLOUCESTER and ROSS.

<i>Tyburn Turnpike to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Tyburn Turnpike to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Ross * as at No. 28	119½	Hereford *	133½

CONTINUATION.

Hereford to Weobley	11½
Weobley to Kington *	8½
	<hr/> 20

WEOBLEY, in Herefordshire, is a small town noted for its malt liquor. It has a Church, to which are attached two or three ancient burial chapels. *Pop.* 739.

No. 94. From LONDON to HERTFORD.

<i>Shoreditch Church to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Shoreditch Church to</i>	<i>Mile.</i>
Hoddesdon * as at No. 1	17	Hertford *	21

No. 95. From LONDON to HOLYHEAD, by the NEW MAIL ROAD through COVENTRY, BIRMINGHAM, and SHREWSBURY.

<i>Hicks's Hall to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Hicks's Hall to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Dunstable * as at No. 60	38½	Birmingham	109½
Brickhill	43½	Wednesbury	117½
Stoney Stratford	52½	Bilston	120
Towcester	60	Wolverhampton	122½
Daventry	72½	Shifnal	135½
Dunsmoor Heath	85½	Watling Street	141½
Coventry	91½	Shrewsbury	153½
Stone Bridge	99½	Nesscliff	161½

<i>Rick's Hall to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Rick's Hall to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Oswestry	171½	Capel Cerrig . . .	231½
Chirk	177	Tyn-y-Maes . . .	230
Llangollen	184	Bangor	236½
Corwen	194½	Menai Bridge. . .	239½
Cernioge Mawr . .	207½	Gaea Mon	248½
Bettws	216½	Holyhead	260½

The whole of this road, but particularly that part which passes through Wales, has been very much improved under the direction of the Parliamentary Commissioners, and may now be considered one of the finest roads in the world.

BRICKHILL, in Bucks. *Inns*; the George.

STONY STRATFORD, in Buckinghamshire, is situated on the Ouse, over which is a stone bridge. Many of the poor here are employed in lace-making, but the chief support of the town is derived from the passage of travellers. It has a neat Market House, and a modern Church dedicated to St. Giles. The tower of St. Mary's Church is also standing, but the body was destroyed by fire in 1742. *Pop.* 1499. *Inns*; the Bull, the Cock.

Four miles from Stoney Stratford, but in Northamptonshire, is *Wakefield Lodge*, the seat of the Duke of Grafton.

TOWCESTER, in Northamptonshire, is an ancient town on the banks of the Weedon, chiefly supported by its inns, though the poor are employed here in the manufacture of lace and silk. The Church contains a monument in memory of William Spome, who founded a college in this town, in the time of Henry VI.

About a mile from Towcester, is *Easton Neston*, a mansion of the Earl of Pomfret, formerly celebrated for a splendid collection of antique statues and marbles, which were given to the University of Oxford in 1755, and the house is now deserted. The adjacent Church contains some curious monuments. *Pop.* 2554. *Inns*; the Saracen's Head, the Talbot, the White Horse.

DAVENTRY, in Northamptonshire, is an ancient but ill-built town, carrying on a considerable manufactory of silk stockings and whisp. The principal objects deserving notice, are the Church; a handsome modern

building; the remains of a Priory, dissolved by Wolsey; and the entrenchments on an adjacent eminence, called Danes' or Borough Hill, some of the most extensive in England. The celebrated dissenting Academy formerly at this place has been removed to Wymondley. *Pop.* 3326. *Inns*; the Saracen's Head, the Wheatsheaf.

Three miles beyond Daventry is the village of *Braunston*, where the Oxford and Grand Junction Canals meet, and in which is a curious ancient cross.

DUNSMOOR HEATH, in Warwickshire. *Inn*; the Black Dog. Two miles distant is *Combe Abbey*, a noble mansion of the Craven family, situated on the site of a Cistercian monastery, and ornamented with several splendid apartments. The principal shewn to visitors, are the gallery, hung with portraits; the breakfast-room, fitted up for Queen Elizabeth; the Vandyke room, containing a portrait of that artist, by himself; the cedar-room, &c.

COVENTRY, in Warwickshire, is a city mentioned in English history as far back as the time of Edward the Confessor, and is now famous for its extensive manufactories of ribbons and watches. The streets are generally narrow, and many of the houses form interesting subjects of study to the antiquary, having been erected in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries.

The principal objects deserving notice are St. Michael's Church, a beautiful specimen in the pointed style, surmounted by one of the most elegant spires in Europe; Trinity Church, also adorned with a lofty spire; St. John's Church, a handsome stone building; St. Mary's Hall, a striking relic of antiquity, erected in the reign of Henry VI., as a place of meeting for the Trinity Guild, and ornamented with painted glass, a very curious piece of tapestry, representing Henry VI., Queen Margaret, Cardinal Beaufort, Duke Humphrey, &c., and several suits of armour; the County Hall, a stone edifice, erected in 1785; the Mayor's Parlour; and the Gaol.

Coventry also contains several Meeting Houses and Charitable Institutions; a House of Industry, which originally formed part of a monastery; several Hospitals;

and a Free School. The ridiculous and fabulous story respecting Peeping Tom and Lady Godiva, the wife of Leofric, earl of Mercia, is revived every show fair, when a female, very slightly clothed, rides through the town, to personate the Countess. *Pop.* 8138. *Inns*; the King's Head, the Craven Arms, the White Bear.

Near Meriden, about six miles from Coventry, is *Packington Hall*, a seat of the Earl of Aylesford, said to be situated on as elevated ground as any in England.

BIRMINGHAM, in Warwickshire, is a large and populous town, situated on an eminence, and famous for its manufacture of hardware, consisting of every possible variety of buttons, buckles, toys, knives, scissors, and plated articles. Here also immense quantities of pins are made, and during the war, not less than 14,000 muskets were manufactured in this town every week. The machinery made use of in these manufactures, particularly the steam-engines of Messrs. Boulton and Watt, will ever rank among the highest productions of human ingenuity, and the most valuable inventions of the age. The public buildings present comparatively little to interest the stranger; the principal are, St. Philip's, or the New Church, an elegant structure, erected in 1719; St. George's Church, just completed; the New Baths at Lady Well; the General Hospital; the Theatre, to which are attached assembly rooms, and an hotel; the Public Library, containing about 20,000 volumes; the New Public Library; and the Prison, comprising Rooms for the meetings of the Magistrates. There are also two other Churches, five Chapels, two Synagogues, twenty Meeting Houses, numerous Charity Schools, a Dispensary, a Deaf and Dumb Asylum, a Free School, and a Philosophical Society.

About a mile from Birmingham is *Aston Hall*, the residence of Mr. Watt, a noble edifice, fitted up with great taste by its present possessor, and remarkable as having been the residence of Charles I. for the two days preceding the battle of Edgehill. *Pop.* 106,722. *Inns*; the Castle, the Hen and Chickens, the Swan, the Nelson Hotel, the Birmingham Hotel.

About a mile and a half from Birmingham, but in

Staffordshire, is SOHO, the manufactory of Messrs. Boulton and Watt, and justly esteemed the first of its kind in Europe, both as to the value of its productions and the grandeur of its buildings. It consists of four squares, connected together by ranges of shops, capable of accommodating 1000 workmen, who are employed in making buttons, buckles, watch-chains, trinkets; plated, bronze, and or-molu articles; steam-engines, &c. &c. The private residence, at a short distance, is an elegant mansion surrounded by pleasure grounds. Near Soho is Mr. Egginton's establishment for glass-painting.

WEDNESBURY, in Staffordshire, is a considerable market-town of great antiquity, distinguished for its numerous manufactures, the principal of which are guns, coach harness, edge tools, cast-iron works of every kind, and enamel paintings. The abundance and superior quality of the coal obtained here, have tended greatly to the proficiency of the manufactures, it being decidedly the best in the kingdom for the smiths' forge. Here also is found that peculiar species of iron ore, called blond metal, and some spots abound with a red earth, employed in glazing vessels, called hip. The Church is an elegant Gothic structure, supposed to have been erected in the eighth century; it has a lofty and beautiful spire, and the interior is adorned with some exquisite carving, and several monuments of the ancestors of the families of Lord Dudley and Lord Harcourt. *Pop.* 6471.

BILSTON, in Staffordshire, is a village of considerable extent, containing a Chapel, Meeting House, and manufactories of japanned and enamelled goods. In its vicinity are coal mines, stone quarries, iron forges, and slitting mills, and at the hamlet of *Bradley* may be seen a singular phenomenon; this is a fire in the earth which has been burning for many years, notwithstanding several attempts to extinguish it. *Pop.* 12,008.

WOLVERHAMPTON is a place of great antiquity, and the most populous town in Staffordshire. It is very extensive and well-built, and is famous for its manufacture of locks and keys, to which has been added that of japanned ware, and heavier iron articles. There are

likewise several furnaces for smelting lead. It has two Churches, St. Peter's Collegiate Church, an ancient Gothic edifice, containing a curious font, a stone pulpit, and several monuments; and St. John's Church, a neat modern stone building. There are also three Episcopal Chapels; several Meeting Houses; a Free School; and several Charitable Institutions. Surrounding the town, are numerous large trees which mark the boundary of the township and the parish. The country in the vicinity is remarkably beautiful. *Pop.* 36,838. *Inns*; the Lion, the Swan.

Two miles beyond Wolverhampton is *Tettenhall*, the Church of which contains an antique font, and a curious painted window.

SHIFFNALL, in Shropshire. In the Church are several monuments, one of which is in memory of W. Wakeley, who lived to the age of 124 years. *Pop.* 4411. *Inns*; the Jerningham Arms, the Talbot, the Red Lion.

WATLING STREET, in Shropshire, presents one of the finest specimens of Roman Road now existing in the kingdom. Near this place is the *Wrekin*, a lofty eminence, rising 1320 feet above the level of the sea. The summit, which is occupied by an ancient fortification, commands an extensive and delightful prospect. *Inn*; the Cock.

About a mile on this side of Shrewsbury is *Lord Hill's Column*, a handsome Doric pillar, erected in 1816, and surmounted by a statue of his lordship.

SHREWSBURY, the capital of Shropshire, is seated on a peninsula, formed by the Severn, and is celebrated for the salubrity of its air and the beauty of its situation. The interior of the town, however, by no means corresponds with its exterior appearance, as the streets are narrow, steep, and indifferently paved.

The principal objects worthy of notice are the Castle, converted into a noble mansion, the residence of Earl Powis; the Abbey Church, a venerable building, in the garden of which is an ancient stone pulpit; St. Mary's Collegiate Church, with a lofty and beautiful spire;

St. Chad's Church, a handsome stone edifice, of a circular form, 100 feet in diameter; St. Alkmund's Church, partly rebuilt in 1795, and remarkable as that in which the Rev. Richard De Courcy preached for many years; St. Julian's Church, adorned with some fine painted glass; St. Giles's Church, remarkable for its antiquity; the ruins of the old Collegiate Church of St. Chad, called the chapel; the Market House, rebuilt in 1819; the County Hall, a handsome edifice with stone front, erected in 1785; and the County Gaol, built in 1798, on Mr. Howard's plan.

The traveller should likewise notice St. Chad's Walk, more generally called the Quarry, a delightful promenade along the banks of the Severn, very much frequented, particularly on Sundays; the Infirmary, one of the earliest institutions of the kind in the kingdom; the House of Industry; the Ramparts, commanding fine views; the Free Grammar School, founded by Edward VI., and raised into great repute by Dr. Butler; two handsome Bridges over the Severn; the Theatre, said to have formed part of an ancient palace; the Military Depot, erected by Wyatt, in 1806; and Millington's Hospital.

There are also several Meeting Houses and Charitable Institutions. Shrewsbury is the chief mart for a coarse kind of woollen cloth, called Welsh webs, which are made in Montgomery, and after being dressed here, are exported to America and the Netherlands. This town is also famous for its brawn and cakes.

The celebrated battle between Henry IV. and Hotspur in 1400, took place near Shrewsbury.

About a mile distant is *Boscobel House*, where the Pendrells lived, who preserved Charles II. after the battle of Worcester.

Pop. 19,602. *Inns*; the Fox, the Lion, the Raven and Bell, the Talbot.

Two miles beyond Shrewsbury is *Shelton*, celebrated for an immense oak, 44 feet, 3 inches, in circumference, which, it is said, Owen Glendower ascended to reconnoitre, before the battle of Shrewsbury.

NESSCLIFF, in Shropshire. Beyond this place is seen *Breiddon Hill*, and the Column erected in honour of Lord Rodney.

OSWESTRY, in Shropshire, is a flourishing town, situated on an eminence near the Canal which unites the Severn and the Mersey. It has a Free Grammar School, a Town Hall, a Theatre, and an ancient Church, the tower of which, covered with ivy, has a very picturesque appearance. It carries on a considerable trade in Welsh woollens. Races take place here in September.

About two miles from Oswestry are the picturesque ruins of *Whittington Castle*, situated on the borders of a lake, and shaded by fine old trees. *Pop.* 7528. *Inns*; the Foxes, the Cross Keys.

CHIRK, in Denbighshire, is a populous village, celebrated for the beauty of the surrounding scenery. The Church contains several ancient monuments of the Myddelton family, and in the church-yard are several very old yew-trees. Near this village is a magnificent aqueduct, erected under the direction of Mr. Telford, for carrying the Ellesmere Canal across a deep ravine; and about two miles distant on the road to Ruabon is a landscape of exquisite beauty.

Chirk Castle, the residence of the Myddelton family, is an ancient and noble mansion in the castellated style, adorned with some splendid apartments, and a picture gallery, containing some valuable paintings. The eminence on which this mansion is seated commands a prospect, extending, it is said, into seventeen counties.

LLANGOLLEN, in Denbighshire, is a small and meanly built town, situated on the Dee, and much frequented by persons who come to visit the beauties of the adjacent vale. The view of the Dee, from the church-yard, is remarkably beautiful, and the bridge over that river has long been celebrated for its picturesque appearance.

Llangollen Vale, so much and so justly celebrated for its beauty, is bounded on each side by lofty mountains of imposing grandeur, and watered by the Dee, which flows in an endless variety of forms.

The principal objects in the vicinity of Llangollen

deserving notice, are *Plas Newydd*, an elegant mansion in the cottage style, surrounded by delightful grounds, and adorned with an excellent library and numerous drawings; the ruins of *Castel Dinas Bran*, or *Crow Castle*, a Welsh fortress of great antiquity, situated on a conical and almost inaccessible mountain; about two miles distant on the road to Ruthin, *Llan Eguest*, or *Valle Crucis Abbey*, the beautiful and picturesque remains of a house of Cistercians, founded in 1200, now covered with ivy, and shaded by lofty ash-trees; near the latter, *Eliseg's Pillar*, erected by Concenn, in memory of his ancestor Eliseg, who was killed fighting against the Saxons in 607; and, at a short distance, the site of the Palace of Owen Glendower. *Pop.* 3535. *Inns*; the Hand Inn, the King's Head.

CORWEN, in Merionethshire, is a small but neat town, seated on the S. bank of the Dee, and much frequented by anglers, as the river abounds with trout and grayling as well as salmon. The Church is an ancient building, romantically situated, and in the church-yard is an old stone pillar or cross. Near it is an almshouse for six clergymen's widows, and on the opposite side of the river, on the summit of a hill, is an ancient encampment, once the retreat of Owen Glendower.

Five miles from Corwen is the beautiful cascade of *Pont-y-Glyn*, and a little further is the charming *Vale of Edermyon*. *Pop.* 1809. *Inn*; the New Inn.

Beyond Corwen, the traveller sees on the right the Citadel of the Druids, to which Caractacus retreated after his defeat at *Caer Caradoc*.

CERNIOGE MAWR INN, in Denbighshire. Beyond this place the traveller crosses the Conway over an iron bridge, near which is a salmon leap.

BETTWS, in Denbighshire, has a curious bridge across a stream amongst the rocks.

CAPEL CERRIG, in Caernarvonshire, is a romantic place, near several lakes abounding with fish. Here the traveller may take a guide to visit *Snowdon*.

TWN-Y-MAES INN. Five miles further is *Llandygai*, the church of which contains a handsome marble monument in memory of Lord and Lady Penrhyn, and

near it is a celebrated slate quarry of immense extent, and *Penrhyn Castle*, an elegant mansion, rebuilt in the reign of Henry VI., but improved by Wyatt, and surrounded by beautiful grounds, the entrance to which is formed by a grand gateway in the style of a Roman triumphal arch.

BANGOR, in Caernarvonshire, is a small but neatly-built city, situated between two ridges of rock, and having a fine opening to the Menai Strait. It has a Cathedral, containing several ancient monuments, the Bishop's Palace, and a Free Grammar School. The surrounding scenery is peculiarly beautiful. *Pop.* 3579. *Inns*; the Castle.

The Menai Chain Bridge across the Menai Strait is 560 feet in length between the points of suspension, 30 in breadth, and 100 feet above the level of the sea at spring tides.

HOLYHEAD is situated in an island at the N. W. corner of Anglesea, to which it is joined by a bridge. It is noted as the most commodious place of embarkation for Dublin, and is the station for the Government packets to that city. The steam-boats, which sail every morning, generally perform the voyage in about eight hours.

Holyhead has a handsome Church, in the cemetery of which is an ancient circular tower; an Assembly Room; a Light House; a convenient Harbour and a Pier; but the principal object of interest to a stranger is the promontory called the Head, protecting the harbour, a vast precipice, hollowed into caverns by the ocean, and frequented by falcons and sea-fowl. Many of these caverns are worthy of notice for their grotesque appearance, but they can only be approached by water. *Pop.* 4071. *Inns*; the Eagle and Child, the Hibernian Hotel.

CONTINUATION.

Daventry to Rugby 104

RUGBY, in Warwickshire, is noted for its Grammar School, founded in the reign of Elizabeth, by Lawrence Sheriff, grocer of London, part of the revenue of which

was to arise from property in Lamb's Conduit Fields. This has so much increased in value, that it has sufficed for erecting a new pile of buildings for the accommodation of the Masters and Scholars, and the School is now considered one of the principal in the kingdom. Rugby has a neat Church, and two Meeting Houses. *Pop.* 2800. *Inns*; the Bear, the George, the Spread Eagle.

CONTINUATION.

Corwen to Bala 13

BALA, in Merionethshire, is a neat and populous town on the bank of the lake to which it has given name. It is much frequented in the season for grouse-shooting, and is noted for a great trade in woollen stockings, Welsh wigs, and gloves, which are manufactured in the vicinity. *Pop.* 1163. *Inn*; the White Lion.

No. 96. From LONDON to HOLYHEAD. SECOND ROAD. Through ST. ALBAN'S, LICHFIELD, CHESTER, and BEAUMARIS.

<i>Hicks's Hall to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Hicks's Hall to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Northampton * as at No. 80	66½	Highway Side . . .	175½
Creston	78½	Tarporley	178½
Thornby	77½	Chester *	189½
Lutterworth . . .	89½	Hawarden	196½
Hinckley	100	Holywell	207½
Atherstone . . .	108	St. Asaph	217½
Tamworth (a) . .	116	Abergeley	224½
Lichfield	124½	Conway, or Aberconway	226
Radgley	131½	Beaumaris	249½
Stafford	141½	Llangefni	259½
Eccleshall (b) . .	148½	Bodedern	269½
Woore	161	Holyhead *	277
Nantwich	170		

CONTINUATION.

- (a) Tamworth to Burton-upon-Trent * (*Staff.*) 15
 (b) Eccleshall to Drayton (*Staff.*) 12½

CREATON, in Northamptonshire: To the left of this place is *Holmby House*, where Charles I. was imprisoned.

THORNBY, or **THURNEY**, in Northamptonshire. Two miles beyond this place, on the right, is the celebrated field of *Naseby*, where Charles I. was defeated by Oliver Cromwell. The village is considered the centre of England, as well as the highest ground in the kingdom.

LUTTERWORTH, in Leicestershire, is seated on the Swift. It has a considerable stocking trade, and carries on the manufacture of cotton. The Church contains several ancient monuments, as well as a portrait of Wickliffe, and a carved oak pulpit, from which it is said that celebrated-reformer delivered his discourses. The chair in which he expired is also shown. He was buried here in 1387, but his doctrines having been condemned by the Council of Constance, his body was taken up and burnt in 1428, and the ashes were thrown into the Swift. There is also a Meeting House here.

About three miles from Lutterworth is *Newnham Paddock*, the seat of the Earl of Denbigh, a commodious mansion, adorned with some good pictures. *Pop.* 3109. *Inns*; the Denbigh Arms, the Hind.

HINCKLEY, in Leicestershire, is noted for its ale, and its extensive manufacture of hosiery. It has a Church with an oak roof curiously ornamented, a Roman Catholic Chapel, several Meeting Houses, and a very ancient Town Hall.

Near Hinckley, on the road to Lutterworth, is a spring called Holy Well, formerly dedicated to the Virgin, and mineral waters are also found in the vicinity, at the Priest Hills, Cogg's Well, and Christopher Spa. *Pop.* 6706. *Inns*; the Bull's Head, the George.

ATHERSTONE, in Warwickshire, carries on a considerable trade in the manufacture of hats. In a meadow N. of the Church, the troops of the Earl of Richmond were encamped previous to the battle of Bosworth Field. *Pop.* 3484. *Inns*; the Red Lion, the Bull's Head, the George, the Three Tuns.

TAMWORTH is a well-built town on the Tame,

which divides it into two parts, one situated in Staffordshire, and the other in Warwickshire. It has manufactories of narrow woollen cloths, and calicoes, as well as tanneries and ale breweries. The Church, containing several curious monuments, the Free School, instituted by Elizabeth, and the Hospital, founded by Guy the bookseller, are the only objects worthy of notice.

Tamworth Castle, the residence of Lord C. Townshend, is an ancient baronial mansion, erected by Robert Marmon, a celebrated Norman chief. *Pop.* 7285. *Inns*; the Castle, the King's Arms.

LICHFIELD, in Staffordshire, is indebted for its origin to the Saxons, but was raised to the episcopal dignity in the seventh century by Oswy, king of Mercia. It is pleasantly situated, the houses are most of them modern, and genteelly inhabited.

The Cathedral, erected in 1180, is one of the noblest ecclesiastical fabrics in the kingdom, and is surmounted by three beautiful spires: the portico, and the S. and N. entrances, but particularly the latter, are much admired for their exquisite sculpture. The interior corresponds in splendour and magnificence with the external appearance, and amongst other interesting objects presents some beautiful painted glass, brought from a ruined abbey in France; two marble monuments in memory of Garrick and Dr. Johnson, both natives of this city; another in the N. aisle, in honour of Lady Mary Wortley Montague; a fourth in honour of Miss Seward; and a beautiful specimen of sculpture by Chantrey, representing two children sleeping on a couch.

The traveller should also notice the Bishop's Palace, for many years occupied by the family of Miss Seward; St. Michael's Church, remarkable for its extensive cemetery, an old edifice, with a lofty spire, in which is a tomb with a Latin inscription by Dr. Johnson, in memory of his father; the Church of St. Mary, with a richly carved altar; the House in Bacon Street, where Dr. Darwin wrote his *Zoonomia*; the House at the corner of the street on the W. side of the Market Place, noted as the birth-place of Dr. Johnson; the Market House; the Town Hall, remarkable as the place where Mrs. Siddons

first performed after her marriage; the Hospital of St. John, a curious specimen of ancient architecture; the spot where Lord Brook fell during the Civil Wars, distinguished by a pavement of white pebbles, and an inscription commemorating the event; and the Free School of St. John, where Addison, Johnson, Garrick, Ashmole the antiquary, Wollaston, the author of the Religion of Nature, Hawkins Browne, and many other eminent men, received the rudiments of their education.

Lichfield has also another Free School, called Minor's, a neat Theatre, and several Charitable Institutions. On Whittington Heath, about two miles from Lichfield, races of three days are annually held, on the second week in September. *Pop.* 6075. *Inns*; the George, the Swan.

About five miles from Lichfield, is *Beaudesert Park*, the seat of the Marquis of Anglesea, a noble stone building, surrounded by pleasing scenery.

RUDGLEY, or RUGELEY, in Staffordshire, is a well-built town, carrying on a considerable trade in hats. It has also several mills and iron forges, and derives great benefit from its proximity to the Grand Trunk Canal, which is here carried over the Trent by a noble aqueduct. About two miles N. of the town, on Cannock Chase, is a noted spring; and about four miles distant is *Shugborough*, celebrated for its natural as well as sculptural beauties. It was also the birth-place of the famous Lord Anson. *Pop.* 2677.

WOLSELEY BRIDGE. *Inn*; the Wolseley Arms.

STAFFORD, the county town of Staffordshire, is chiefly remarkable for its public buildings, the principal of which are, the County Hall, a spacious and neat modern edifice, comprising many elegant apartments; the County Infirmary; and the County Gaol. It has also two Churches, several Meeting Houses, a Free School, founded by Edward VI., and the ruins of a Castle built by William I. The chief trade carried on here is the manufacture of shoes, boots, and cutlery, and the tanning of leather. There is also a considerable traffic by means of the Canal, which communicates with the neighbour-

ing counties. *Pop.* 5786. *Inns*; the George, the Star, the Swan.

ECCLESHALL is a neat and pleasant town in Staffordshire. In its Church Bishop Halse concealed Queen Margaret, after her escape from Muckleston. Near it is *Eccleshall Castle*, the residence of the Bishops of Lichfield, founded at a very early period, rebuilt in 1310, and repaired in 1695. *Pop.* 1254. *Inn*; the Royal Oak.

WOORE. *Inn*; the Swan.

NANTWICH, or NAMPTWICH, in Cheshire, is seated on the Wever, which divides it into two parts. It has an ancient Church with an octagonal tower, and several Charitable Institutions, and carries on a considerable trade in salt, which is found here, shoes made for the London market, and gloves. The tanning business also employs many hands. *Pop.* 4661. *Inn*; the Crown.

HIGHWAY SIDE, in Cheshire. About two miles from this place are the ruins of *Beeston Castle*, situated on a lofty rock.

TARPORLEY, in Cheshire, is a small and neat town, noted for an annual hunt. *Pop.* 800. *Inn*; the Swan.

CHESTER. See No. 48.

HAWARDEN, in Flintshire, is a large and well-built town, with the ruins of an ancient Castle. The modern Castle, the residence of Sir S. Glynne, is a handsome castellated building, adorned with numerous paintings. Many of the inhabitants are employed in the manufacture of earthenware. *Pop.* 5059.

Beyond Hawarden are the picturesque ruins of *Ewloe Castle*, where the forces of Henry II. were defeated by the sons of Owen Gwynedd.

HOLYWELL, in Flintshire, is so called from a copious spring here, celebrated in legendary history, as St. Winifred's Well. In its vicinity are extensive lead mines well worthy the attention of the curious, and numerous manufactories of paper, snuff, copper, and cotton. It is a flourishing town, and has a modern Church, and places of worship for the Roman Catholics and Dissenters.

Near Holywell, and at a short distance from the sea, is *Mostyn Hall*, the seat of Sir T. Mostyn, exhibiting various styles of architecture since the time of Henry VI. It contains numerous pictures, busts, statues, specimens of armour, and other relics of antiquity. *Pop.* 8309. *Inns*; the Red Lion, the White Horse, the King's Arms.

ST. ASAPH, in Flintshire, is a small but pleasant city, between the Clwyd and the Elwy, over which are handsome bridges. The Church is a neat building, and the E. window is adorned with stained glass, executed by Egginton. Amongst the tombs is that of Dr. Isaac Barrow. The Episcopal Palace is a commodious residence, and the scenery of the Clwyd in the vicinity of St. Asaph is particularly beautiful. *Pop.* 2755. *Inns*; the White Lion.

ABERGELEY, or ABERGELEU, in Denbighshire, is a populous village on the sea coast, much frequented as a watering-place, the sands being well adapted for bathing, and the scenery in the vicinity beautiful. Near it is a singular rock called *Cefn Oge*, in which are several natural caverns. *Pop.* 2317. *Inns*; the Bee.

CONWAY, or ABERCONWAY, in Caernarvonshire, consists chiefly of poor habitations. It was formerly surrounded by high and massive walls, strengthened by twenty-four circular and semi-circular towers, which, with four gate-ways, still remain in tolerable preservation. The Church contains several monuments of the Wynne family, and a curious inscription respecting Nicholas Hocker; but the principal object here worthy of notice is the remains of the Castle, one of the most magnificent works of Edward I. It is seated on a rock, washed on two sides by the Conway, and is of an oblong form, flanked by eight embattled towers, rendering it a grand and picturesque object. *Pop.* 1105. *Inns*; the Bull, the Harp, and the Ferry House Inn.

Across the *Laven Sands*, the passage of which is however sometimes dangerous, by the ferry, to

BEAUMARIS in Anglesea. This small town is the capital of the county, and is pleasantly situated. The principal objects worthy of notice are, the Town Hall, an elegant modern building, comprising a prison,

chambles, and assembly room ; the remains of the Castle and Town Walls ; and the Church, containing a curious monument with two alabaster figures, and the remains of Lady Beatrix Herbert, the daughter of Lord Herbert of Cherbury, who was buried in the vestry. Here also is an old County Hall, a Free School, and a Custom House. The bay in front of the town is well adapted for sea-bathing, and is a frequent refuge for ships in stormy weather.

About four miles from Beaumaris, are the vestiges of *Penmon Priory*, consisting of the refectory, the dormitory, and the church, the interior of which presents a fine subject for the study of the antiquary. Near Beaumaris, also, is *Baron Hill*, the seat of Lord Bulkeley, commanding beautiful prospects. Pop. 2205. Inn ; the Bull's Head.

BODEDERN, in Anglesea. Inn ; the Swan with two Necks.

CONTINUATION.

Hinckley to Market Bosworth . . . 7½

MARKET BOSWORTH, in Leicestershire, is celebrated for the battle of *Bosworth Field*, in which Richard III. lost his life. This sanguinary contest took place in a plain about three miles S.E. of the town. The Church is a handsome building. Pop. 1117.

CONTINUATION.

Hinckley to Nuneaton . . . 5

NUNEATON, in Warwickshire, is seated on the Avon, and is principally remarkable for the vestiges of a monastery which was founded in the reign of Stephen. Pop. 6610. Inn ; the Bull.

CONTINUATION.

Atherstone to Ashby de la Zouch . . . 14

Ashby de la Zouch to Barton upon Trent . . . 22½

LONDON TO HUNTINGDON.

301

CONTINUATION.

Tarporley to Frodsham	12
Frodsham to Halton	34
	<hr/>
	184

FRODSHAM, in Cheshire, is pleasantly situated on an eminence, and has a stone bridge over the Wever. The Church is above the town, and near it is *Beacon Hill*, commanding a fine prospect of the Mersey. Frodsham has a Dock for building and repairing vessels. *Pop.* 973. *Inn*; the Bear's Paw.

HALTON, in Cheshire. The ruins of the Castle here present a very picturesque appearance, and command an extensive view. *Pop.* 1066.

No. 97. From LONDON to HUNTINGDON. FIRST ROAD. Through WARE.

London to Huntingdon *, as at No. 1	<i>Miles.</i> 584
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CONTINUATION.

Huntingdon to Ramsey	104
Ramsey to Whittlesea	8
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RAMSEY, is situated in the fenny part of Huntingdonshire, and was once a place of some consequence. It formerly possessed a rich Benedictine Abbey, founded by Duke Aylwin, in the reign of Edgar, but of this only a ruined gateway remains. The Church is an elegant and spacious structure with an embattled tower. In the vicinity are several lakes and meres, the principal of which, called *Ramsey Mere*, has fertile and beautiful banks, and abounds with pike, perch, and eels. *Pop.* 2814.

WHITTLESEA, is situated in the Isle of Ely, Cambridgeshire. *Whittlesea Mere* is an extensive lake about five miles long, and two broad, which is much

frequented in summer by parties of pleasure, and produces excellent fish.

No. 98. From LONDON to HUNTINGDON. SECOND ROAD. Through HATFIELD and BIGGLESWADE.

<i>Stick's Hall to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Stick's Hall to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
St. Neots *, as at No. 78. .	56½	Huntingdon* .	64½

No. 99. From LONDON to ILFRACOMBE, Through BASINGSTOK, ANDOVER, and BRIDGEWATER.

<i>Hyde Park, Corner to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Hyde Park Corner to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Deptford Inn, as at No. 11. .	87	Watchet	153½
Heytesbury	93½	Dunster	158½
Maiden Bradley	101½	Minehead	161
Bruton (a)	109½	Porlock	167
Lydford	119	Linton	173½
Ashcott	127	Combe Martin . .	188½
Bridgewater	136½	Ilfracombe	195½
Nether Stoway	144½		

CONTINUATION.

(a) Bruton to Castle Cary	3½
(a) Bruton to Ilchester	14½

HEYTESBURY. *Inn*; the Angel.

MAIDEN BRADLEY, in Wiltshire. The Church contains several monuments to the Seymour family, particularly a very beautiful one to Sir E. Seymour.

BRUTON, in Somersetshire, is a small, but well-built town, on the Brue. The only objects worthy of notice are, the Church, with two towers, one of which is finished in the most elaborate style of Gothic architecture; the Market House; the Hospital; and in the market-place a curious ancient hexagonal Cross. Bruton has a considerable stocking manufacture, and the vicinity is pleasing; the vales are meadows, the declivities orchards, and the eminences sheep-walks. *Pop.* 2076. *Inns*; the Blue Ball, the King's Arms.

ASHCOTT, in Somersetshire. Beyond this place is

Sedgmoor, the scene of the Duke of Monmouth's defeat.

BRIDGEWATER, in Somersetshire, is a populous town, on the Parret, by means of which it carries on a considerable trade with Bristol and other places in the neighbouring counties. Its principal buildings are, the Church, with a lofty spire, and a beautiful altarpiece, by Guido; the Free School, and the Town Hall. There are also several Meeting-Houses and Charitable Institutions. The Duke of Monmouth was proclaimed king in this town, and resided for some time in the Castle, now in ruins; and here the infamous Jefferies and Kirk executed many of the prisoners taken by the Royal Army at Sedgmoor. *Pop.* 6155. *Inns*; the George, the King's Head.

DUNSTER, in Somersetshire, is situated about one mile from the Bristol Channel, and is distinguished by its Castle, situated on an eminence commanding an extensive land and sea view. Here the famous William Prynne was for some time confined. *Pop.* 895.

MINEHEAD, in Somersetshire, is romantically situated, and is much frequented for sea bathing, the climate being particularly mild, and the surrounding scenery beautiful. The Church, situated in what is called the Upper Town, contains a good statue of Queen Anne. *Pop.* 1239. *Inn*; the Feathers.

PORLOCK, is situated on the sea coast of Somersetshire, and is remarkable for its wild and romantic scenery. The Church contains several ancient monuments. Near this village is *Dunkery Beacon*, the perpendicular height of which is 1668 feet. On a fine day its summit commands a view at least 500 miles in circumference. *Pop.* 769.

About two miles from Porlock is the village of *Culbone*, so completely surrounded by lofty mountains, that the sun is not seen here during three months in the year.

LINTON, in Devonshire. Near this village is an extraordinary tract called the *Valley of Stones*, or *Valley of Rocks*, consisting of a hollow, bounded and overspread with vast rocky fragments piled upon each other, and

surrounded by heights composed of masses, forming in some places columns, like the ruins of human art. *Inns*; the Lion.

COMBE MARTIN, in Devonshire, is seated in a deep valley, and has long been famous for a lead and silver mine, now abandoned. *Pop.* 1039.

ILFRACOMBE, in Devonshire, is delightfully situated on the Bristol Channel, and has a safe and convenient harbour, defended by a good pier. It has numerous fishing boats, and employs several vessels in the transport of ore from Cornwall, coals from Wales, and corn to Bristol. It is also much frequented in summer for sea bathing. In the Church is a monument in memory of Captain Bowen, who was killed in the attempt on Teneriffe, under Lord Nelson. Packet Boats sail from this place to Swansea, Bristol, and Milford Haven, and private vessels may be hired here at any time. *Pop.* 2622. *Inns*; the Hotel, the Britannia.

No. 100. From LONDON to IPSWICH. Through COLCHESTER.

<i>Whitechapel Church to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Whitechapel Church to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Colchester *, as at No. 88 .	51	Ipswich *, as at No. 129 .	69½

CONTINUATION.

Ipswich to Needham (<i>Suffolk</i>) . . .	8½
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No. 101. From LONDON to KENDAL. FIRST ROAD. Through NORTHAMPTON, DERBY, and LANCASTER.

	<i>Miles.</i>
London to Kendal *, as at No. 80 .	262½

CONTINUATIONS.

Kendal to Ulverstone (<i>Lancashire</i>) .	20
Kendal to Hawkshead (<i>Lancashire</i>) .	12½
Kendal to Kirkby Stephen (<i>Westmorland</i>)	23½

**No. 102. From LONDON to KENDAL. SECOND ROAD,
Through BEDFORD, NOTTINGHAM, and HALIFAX.**

<i>Rick's Hall to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Rick's Hall to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Welwyn *, as at No. 79 . . .	25	Pleasley . . .	141½
Hitchin	34	Knares . . .	149
Shefford	41	Rotherham . . .	159½
Cardington †	46	Barnsley	172
Bedford	50	Huddersfield . . .	189
Higham Ferrers	64½	Halifax	197
Kettering (a)	74½	Keighley	209
Rockingham	83½	Skipton	218½
Uppingham	89	Settle	234½
Oakham	95	Ingleton (c) . . .	245
Melton Mowbray	105	Kirkby Lonsdale . .	259½
Nottingham	123½	Kendal *	264½
Mansfield (b)	138½		

CONTINUATIONS.

(a) Kettering to Rothwell (*Northamptonshire*) 4

(b) Mansfield to Bolsover (*Derbyshire*) . 7½

(c) Ingleton to Sedbergh (*Yorkshire*) . 15½

HITCHIN, in Hertfordshire, is a large and ancient town, situated in a valley. The Church is a handsome stone fabric, apparently of the age of Henry VI., containing numerous monuments, several curious brasses of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, and a fine altar-piece by Rubens. Here also are Meeting Houses and Charitable Institutions. *Pop.* 4486. *Inns*; the Sun, the Swan.

SHEFFORD, in Bedfordshire. About a mile from this town is *Southill House*, the seat of the Whitbread family. *Pop.* 618. *Inns*; the George, the White Hart.

CARDINGTON, in Bedfordshire. In the Church is a monument by Bacon, in memory of Samuel Whitbread, Esq., and a tablet in honour of Howard the philanthropist, who resided several years in a house near the church-yard.

BEDFORD, the county-town of Bedfordshire, is situ-

ated in a fertile tract on the Ouse, called the Vale of Bedford. It employs a considerable number of the poor in the manufacture of lace, and carries on an extensive trade in corn, coals, timber, and malt. Its public buildings are five Churches, the principal of which, St. Paul's, was formerly Collegiate; the County Gaol; the County Infirmary; a handsome stone Bridge over the Ouse; and a Lunatic Asylum. There are also several Meeting Houses, and a Free School, and other Charitable Institutions. *Pop.* 5466: *Inns*; the George, the Star, the Swan.

HIGHAM FERRERS, in Northamptonshire, is situated on a rocky eminence. The Church is a handsome building, richly ornamented with carving and monuments. Here also is a Free School, which once formed part of a college, founded by Archbishop Chichele, now in ruins. *Pop.* 877. *Inn*; the Dragon.

A mile and a half from Higham Ferrers is *Rushden Hall*, once the residence of John of Gaunt.

KETTERING, in Northamptonshire, stands on rising ground. It has a Church containing a few ancient monuments, several Meeting Houses, and a Free School. Dr. Gill, the commentator, was a native of this place. Many of the inhabitants are employed in spinning and lace making. *Pop.* 3668. *Inns*; the George, the White Hart.

About two miles from Kettering is *Boughton House*, the seat of the Buccleugh family. It contains a fine collection of paintings, and has beautiful grounds.

ROCKINGHAM, in Northamptonshire, is a small town on the Welland, in Rockingham Forest, noted at an early period for its iron works. The Church contains some fine monuments, and on an eminence above the town is the Castle, formerly a strong fortress, and the occasional residence of several English Kings. Little of the original building, which was erected by William I. remains, but within its precincts is the spacious mansion of Lord Sondes. *Pop.* 278. *Inn*; Lord Sondes' Arms.

UPPINGHAM, in Rutlandshire, is a well-built town, consisting principally of one street, and a square, in which stands the Church, a fine Gothic structure, con-

taining some handsome monuments. It has also a Free School and an Hospital. Annual races are held here. Jeremy Taylor was rector of this place. *Pop.* 1630. *Inns*; the Falcon.

OAKHAM, or **OKEHAM**, the county-town of Rutlandshire, is situated in the rich vale of Cadmas, and is adorned with a handsome Gothic Church. It has also a Free School; a modern County Gaol; a Market Cross; an Hospital, and the remains of a Castle, consisting principally of the Hall, used for the business of the county. Oakham is remarkable for an ancient custom; the first time any Peer of the Realm comes within the boundaries of the lordship, he forfeits a shoe from the horse he rides on to the Lord of the Manor, unless he commutes for it; several of these memorials may be seen nailed on the Hall Door.

About two miles from Oakham is *Durley on the Hill*, the magnificent seat of the Earl of Winchelsea, and one of the finest mansions in England. The architecture is of the Doric order, possessing much splendour and elegance united with simplicity. On the S. side of the edifice is a terrace 900 feet long, and 36 broad, commanding views of extraordinary beauty. The interior is richly ornamented with numerous portraits, pictures of the Italian school, a valuable library, and a staircase painted in fresco, by Landscroon. Here James I. visited Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, when Ben Jonson's *Masque of the Gipsies* was first performed, and here Jeffery Hudson, the dwarf, was brought to table in a pie before Charles I. *Pop.* 2160. *Inns*; the Crown, the George.

MELTON MOWBRAY, in Leicestershire, is a small but well-built town on the Eye, over which are two good bridges. It has a handsome Church, and a good Free School. *Pop.* 2815. *Inns*; the Swan, the Angel.

NOTTINGHAM, the capital of Nottinghamshire, is a large and populous town, situated on an eminence above the meadows, on the banks of the Trent, and celebrated as one of the principal seats of the stocking manufacture. It has also tan-yards, and a manufactory of earthenware, and is noted for its capacious cellars

hollowed in the rock, and stored with excellent malt liquors.

The principal public buildings are the New Exchange, at the end of the Market Place; the County Hall, erected in 1770; the Town Hall, comprising the offices for the corporation; the Town Prison; the County Gaol; the Infirmary; the Lunatic Asylum, near the town; St. Peter's Church, with a lofty spire; St. Mary's Church, standing on a bold eminence, and built in the collegiate form; and the Castle, a handsome edifice, erected on the site of the ancient fortress by the Duke of Newcastle, towards the close of the seventeenth century. Nottingham has also another Church, a Chapel, a Roman Catholic Chapel, several Meeting-Houses, and Charitable Institutions, a spacious Market Place, and a Free School. In this town Charles I. erected his standard when the civil wars commenced in 1642; and here Gilbert Wakefield and Henry Kirke White were born. *Pop.* 40,415. *Inns*; the Blackmoor's Head, the White Lion.

Between Nottingham and Mansfield is *Sherwood Forest and Newstead Abbey*, formerly the seat of the Byron family, and interesting to the lover of literature, as having been for many years the residence of the late noble lord; it was originally a priory of Black canons, and part of the Abbey Church still remains, as well as an apartment in which Edward III. slept.

MANSFIELD, in Nottinghamshire, is an ancient and flourishing town, with a Gothic Church, containing numerous monuments, and some remains of painted glass. It employs a great number of frames in making stockings and gloves, both of silk and cotton, and has several cotton mills, factories of double point net, and an iron foundry. The malting and stone trades are also carried on to a considerable extent. The principal building in Mansfield is the Moot Hall, containing an Assembly Room, and it has also a small Theatre, a Coffee Room, a Cold Bath, a Bowling Green, and several Charitable Institutions. *Pop.* 7861. *Inns*; the Crown, the Swan.

PLEASLEY, in Derbyshire. About half a mile from this place, is a romantic dell of great beauty, leading to the cotton works, called Pleasley Forge.

ROTHERHAM, in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, is pleasantly situated near the confluence of the Rother and the Don. It carries on a considerable trade in coals and lime, but is chiefly noted for its extensive iron-works established by Messrs. Walker in 1746, and situated on the opposite bank of the river, in the village of Masborough. The magnitude of these contrivances for casting iron may be judged of by the fact that the iron bridges of Sunderland and Yarm, as well as that of Southwark in the Metropolis, were constructed in this place. Rotherham has a College for the instruction of Independent Dissenting Ministers; an elegant Church, erected in the time of Edward IV., and several Meeting Houses, one of which was built by Mr. S. Walker, who was buried within its walls. *Pop.* 9633. *Inns*; the Crown, the Red Lion.

About four miles from Rotherham is *Wentworth House*, the seat of Earl Fitzwilliam, a magnificent structure, consisting of a centre and wings more than 200 yards in length. The apartments are elegant, and are adorned with numerous antiquities and paintings, amongst which is the celebrated picture of Lord Stratford, by Vandyke. Near the entrance to this mansion is the Mausoleum, erected by Earl Fitzwilliam, in honour of his uncle the Marquis of Rockingham. It is a lofty free-stone building, of Grecian architecture, containing a marble statue of the Marquis by Nollekens, and busts of several of his political friends.

BARNSLEY, in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, contains numerous forges for making wire, nails, hardware, &c., and extensive manufactories of linen cloth, and bottles. It has a Church and a Free School. *Pop.* 8284. *Inns*; the White Bear, the King's Head.

HUDDERSFIELD, in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, is a large and populous town, carrying on a very extensive manufacture of serges, kerseymeres, and broad and narrow cloths. It has an ancient but handsome Church, several Meeting Houses, and a Cloth Hall.

Two miles S. of the town, on Castle Hill, are the remains of the ancient city of *Cambodunum*. *Pop.* 13,284. *Inns*; the George, the Swan.

HALIFAX, in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, is a well-built and opulent place, deriving its present importance from the manufacture of cloth, which was commenced here about the middle of the sixteenth century, and is now carried on in this town and its vicinity. It has also numerous cotton-mills and factories, and is the principal mart for stuffs, such as shalloons, serges, tammies, calimancoes, kerseys, &c., for the sale of which there is an immense building, called the Piece Hall, occupying a space of 10,000 square yards, and containing upwards of 300 rooms, open once a week. The vicinity of Halifax abounds with coal, and the Calder Navigation, which comes within two miles, affords it a cheap mode of carriage.

Halifax has two Churches, the Old Church, a venerable Gothic structure, containing several ancient monuments; and the New Church, a large building in the Grecian style. There are also several Meeting Houses and Charitable Institutions. A singular custom, called Gibbet Law, was long prevalent here, by which the inhabitants were authorized to behead any person found guilty of theft, by means of a machine resembling a guillotine. *Pop.* 12,628. *Inns*; the Talbot, the White Lion.

KEIGHLEY, in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, is seated on the Aire, over which there is a handsome stone bridge. The cotton, linen, and worsted manufactures, are carried on here to a great extent, and large quantities of the latter article are sent in an unfinished state to Halifax and Bradford. The Church contains two very ancient grave-stones, one of which is supposed to have been laid down in the time of Canute the Great, as it bears the date 1028. *Pop.* 9223. *Inns*; the Devonshire Arms, the New Inn.

SKIPTON, in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, is situated in the district called Craven, on the banks of the Aire, and is noted for the sale of corn, cattle, and sheep. Its trade is greatly benefited by the Leeds and Liverpool canal, which passes by it. Here is an ancient Castle, said to have been erected soon after the Conquest, and put into habitable repair by the celebrated Anne Clif-

ford, whose birth-place it was, and who made it one of her principal residences. It is now the property of the Earl of Thanet. The Church contains several monuments of the Clifford family, and there is also a good Grammar School. *Pop.* 3411. *Inns*; the Black Horse, the New Inn, the Devonshire Hotel.

SETTLE, in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, is a small town on the Ribble, remarkable for its situation at the foot of a lofty lime-stone rock, the summit of which commands a fine view. A great number of cattle are sold at its fairs, and it has numerous cotton and other mills. Settle, however, has no church, being situated in the parish of *Giggleswick*, a village about three-quarters of a mile distant, which has a handsome Church and a Free School. About a mile N.W. of Giggleswick, is an ebbing and flowing well, which has long been visited as an object of curiosity. *Pop.* 1508. *Inns*; the Golden Lion, the Spread Eagle.

INGLETON, in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, is a village remarkable for the number of picturesque objects in its vicinity; the principal of which are *Ingleborough Mountain*, 2361 feet above the level of the sea; *Wharfedale Mountain*, 2384 feet high; *Pennigant Hill*, 2270 feet high, all commanding fine prospects; *Thornton Scar*, a tremendous cliff, about 300 feet in height; *Thornton Force*, a beautiful cascade, falling about 30 yards; *Yordas Cave*, an arched opening under the mountain, called *Gleg-roof*, adorned with some curious petrifications; and *Weathercote Cave*, of a still more romantic character, exhibiting a cascade falling more than 60 feet. *Inn*; the Horse.

KIRKBY LONSDALE, in Westmorland, is a neat town on the W. side of the Lune or Loyne, over which is an elegant bridge. It has an ancient Church, celebrated for the fine prospect from its cemetery. Here also are several mills, worked by a brook, the waters of which give motion to seven wheels placed one above another. *Pop.* 1643. *Inns*; the Rose and Crown, the Royal Oak.

No. 106. TOUR TO THE LAKES.

FROM KENDAL TO LANCASTER.

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
Hawes-Water, by Long Sled-		Ambleside	2
dale	15	Bowness	6
Pearlth	12	Ferry House, across Win-	
Uls-Water-Foot	5	der-Mere	1
Patterdale, or Head of Uls-		Hawkeshead, by Rathwaite	
Water	9	Water	4
Ambleside over Kirkstone	9	Coniston-Water Head . . .	3
Keswick, from Uls-Water	15	Coniston-Water-Foot . . .	6
Lowdres-Waterfall	3	Lowick Bridge	2½
Grange	1	Penny Bridge	2
Bowder Stone, Castle Hill	1	Booth	2
Boothwaite	1	Newby Bridge	3
Seathwaite	2½	Newton	3
West-Water	4½	Witherslack	4
Keswick, by Waterlath	13½	Levens	4
Armthwaite, along the E.		Milnthorpe	2
side of Bassenthwaite Wa-		Barton	4
ter	8	Bolton	7
Keswick, by the W. side	9	Lancaster	4
Keskadale	5	Ulverstone, from Lowick	
Buttermere	3	Bridge	5
Scale-force	1½	Furness Abbey, by Dalton	6
Lorton, from Buttermere,		Carter House, from Ulver-	
along Grummock-Water . .	6	stone	1
Keswick	7½	Helker	3
Castlerigg	1	Cartmel, or Flookburgh . .	2
Leathes-Water	4	Carter House	2
Dun-mel-Wray's Stone . .	4½	Heat Bank, over Sands . .	9
Grass-Mere	2½	Lancaster	3
Rydall	2		

The above is the Route recommended by *Mt. Hous-*
man in his "Descriptive Tour of the Lakes," and we
 shall proceed to mention them in that order.

HAWES or **HALL'S WATER**, about three miles long, and half a mile broad, abounds with char, perch, trout, &c.

ULLS-WATER, the most beautiful of the lakes, is situated partly in Cumberland, and partly in Westmorland. It is nine miles long, but its greatest width is little more than one, and in one part a vast rock projects, so as to reduce it to less than a quarter of a mile. The rocks of Ulls Water and its vicinity are celebrated for reverberating sounds; the report of a cannon may be distinctly heard six or seven times, and the effect produced by a musical wind instrument is particularly beautiful. The lake abounds with fish, particularly trout, perch, and eels. On the summit of *Dunmallet*, at the N.E. end of Ulls-Water, are the ruins of an ancient building, by some supposed to have been a Roman station, by others a Benedictine priory.

DERWENT WATER, distinguished by the grandeur of its scenery, is situated near Keswick. It is of an irregular form, about three miles long and one and a half broad, and contains several small but beautiful islands. The principal objects here worthy of notice are, the Lowdore Water Fall; the mountain of Skiddaw, to the N.; the Borrowdale rocks at the S. extremity of the lake; the Bowdar Stone; and the seats adorning the banks.

WAST-WATER is surrounded by romantic mountains which almost meet at the base, and render the access to this beautiful lake difficult.

BASSENTHWAITE WATER, or **BROAD WATER**, about four miles long, and one broad, is situated to the N.W. of Derwent Water, with which it is connected by the river Derwent, and derives its grandeur from its vicinity to Skiddaw, which soars above the interposing vale. The contiguous scenery affords some very fine views; and the prospect from Ouse Bridge is exceedingly beautiful.

BUTTER-MERE WATER, a mile and a half long, and half a mile broad; **CRUMMOCK WATER**, four miles long, and about half a mile broad; **LOWES WATER**,

one mile long, and a quarter broad; and **HUNNIBALL WATER**, two miles and a half long, and three-quarters broad; have all their peculiar beauties, but such as can scarcely be depicted in words. Some of these are so difficult of access, that they are seldom visited except by adventurous pedestrians; and some are rendered striking by the contrast in their opposite banks, of pleasing rural scenery and savage wildness. Near **Butter-mere** is *Scale Force*, a waterfall of great beauty.

LEATHES WATER, or **THIRLMERE LAKE**, is a narrow and irregular sheet of water, about three miles long, skirting the base of **Helvellyn** mountain, which rises upwards of 3000 feet above the level of the sea. A remarkable beauty, peculiar to this lake, is the approximation of its banks near the middle, so that a bridge has been thrown across for the convenience of the neighbouring shepherds.

GRASS-MERE LAKE, about four miles in circumference, exhibits a richness and variety of scenery equal to any that can be found in **Westmorland**. Between **Leathes Water** and **Grass-Mere** is *Dun-mel-way Stones*, a heap of stones, supposed to have been raised in memory of a battle which took place here in the tenth century.

RYDALL WATER, about a mile in circumference, is supplied by the **Rothay**, and is interspersed with several picturesque islands.

WINDER MERE, or **WINANDER MERE**, ten miles long, and three broad, is principally supplied by the **Rothay** and the **Brathay**. It is the most extensive lake in **England**, and is adorned with eleven beautiful islands, the largest of which is called *Curwen's Island*, from the name of the proprietor. The water is particularly clear, and abounds with trout, perch, char, &c.

ESTHWAITE WATER, situated close to the town of **Hawkshead**, is about two miles long, and half a mile broad. Its shores are fringed with wood, and towards the head is a small floating island.

CONISTON LAKE, or **THURSTON WATER**, about seven miles in length, and three-quarters of a mile at

its greatest breadth, is noted as well as Windermere for its char. Its character is particularly romantic, and on its banks are scattered numerous cottages.

No. 104. From LONDON to KNARESBOROUGH.
Through WARE, TUXFORD, and DONCASTER.

Shroveton Church to	Miles.	Shroveton Church to	Miles.
Wetherby *, as at No. 1.	190	Knaresborough	108

CONTINUATIONS.

Knaresborough to Harrogate *	3½
Knaresborough to Ripley *	4½

KNARESBOROUGH, in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, is a neat and well-built town, delightfully situated on the N.E. bank of the Nidd, and commanding many fine views. Its Church contains several monuments, and it has the remains of a Castle erected at the Conquest, which formed a place of confinement for Richard II., but was dismantled after its reduction by the Parliament army, under Lord Fairfax. Opposite these ruins, in the walk along the bank of the Nidd, is a celebrated Petrifying or Dropping Well, springing in a declivity at the foot of a lime-stone rock; and near it is a curious excavation made in the solid rock, called St. Robert's Chapel, and adorned with various Gothic ornaments, and several heads.

About half a mile lower down the river are the remains of a priory, founded by Richard Plantagenet, and a mile to the E., is *Robert's Cave*, so named from a hermit who retired here in the reign of King John, but since rendered remarkable by the discovery of a murder committed here by Eugene Aram fifteen years before. Knaresborough has manufactories of linen and cotton and its corn-market is one of the largest in the county. In the vicinity are four medicinal Springs. *Pop.* 5385. *Inns*; the Crown and Bell, the Elephant and Castle, the Horse, the Hart's Horns.

116 LONDON TO THE LAND'S END.

No. 105. From LONDON to LANCASTER. Through NORTHAMPTON and MANCHESTER.

London to Lancaster * as at No. 80 240½

CONTINUATION.

Lancaster to Hornby . . . 9 ½

HORNBY, in Lancashire, is seated on the Loyne, and has a large cotton manufactory. About half a mile distant is a castle, which once belonged to the Barons Mounteagle, in allusion to whom one of its towers is surmounted by the figure of an eagle. *Pop.* 477.

No. 106. From LONDON to the LAND'S END. FIRST ROAD. Through ANDOVER, DORCHESTER, EXETER, LAUNCESTON, and REDRUTH.

<i>Hyde Park Corner to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Hyde Park Corner to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Andover *, as at No. 11,	63½	Okehampton . . .	195
Salisbury * . . .	81½	Lew Down Inn . . .	205½
Woodyates Inn . . .	91½	Launceston . . .	213½
Blandford . . .	103½	Jamaica Inn . . .	224½
Dorchester . . .	119½	Bodmin . . .	234½
Bridport . . .	134½	St. Michael . . .	250
Charmouth . . .	141½	Redruth (a) . . .	263
Axminster . . .	146½	Augarrack . . .	271
Honiton * . . .	156½	Penzance . . .	280½
Exeter * . . .	173½	Land's End . . .	290½
Crockerwell . . .	184		

CONTINUATION.

(a) Redruth to Marazion * . . . 15½

BLANDFORD, in Dorsetshire, is seated on the Stour. It was almost entirely destroyed by fire in 1731, but has since been rebuilt in a very handsome style. The principal objects worthy of notice are the Town Hall, a neat building of Portland stone, containing a tablet with an inscription respecting the fire; and the Church, an elegant edifice of Grecian architecture, surmounted by a

tower and cupola. Blandford has a large manufactory of shirt-buttons, more of these articles being made here than at any other place in England. Races are held in July or August at Tarent Monkton in the vicinity.

About five miles distant is *Milton Abbey*, a magnificent quadrangular building, erected by the Earl of Dorchester, from designs by Sir W. Chambers, on the site of an ancient abbey. The apartments contain a valuable collection of paintings, and the Chapel, which was the abbey church, is richly adorned. On the south side is an old room, called the Monk's Hall, the original refectory, ornamented with a fine oak roof and a beautiful carved screen. *Pop.* 2643. *Inns*; the Crown, the Greyhound.

DORCHESTER, the capital of Dorsetshire, and a town of great antiquity, is seated on the Frome. The principal objects worthy of notice are St. Peter's Church; a large and handsome structure, containing several ancient monuments and inscriptions; the Town Hall, beneath which is the Market Place; the County Gaol, a modern and commodious edifice on the site of a castle; the Shire Hall; and the Walks, planted with trees, in the immediate vicinity of the town. There are also two other Churches, several Meeting Houses and Charitable Institutions, and two Free Schools. Dorchester is noted for the excellence of its ale, which is exported to most parts of the kingdom. *Pop.* 2743. *Inns*; the Antelope, the King's Arms.

BRIDPORT, in Dorsetshire, is a populous town of considerable size, situated on the Brit, about a mile from the sea. Its harbour is so choked with sand, that the shipping is inconsiderable; but many of its inhabitants are engaged in the manufacture of sail-cloth, sacking, cables, nets, &c. It has a handsome Town Hall and Market Place in the centre of the town; a large and ancient Church; a Gaol and several Charitable Institutions. *Pop.* 3742. *Inns*; the Bull; the Golden Lion.

CHARMOUTH. See No. 73.

AXMINSTER, in Devonshire, is a neat town on the Axe, noted for its manufacture of carpets, established

here in 1755. Gloves, draggots, leather bréaches, and tapes, are also made to a considerable extent. The town contains a Church, exhibiting several specimens of Saxon architecture; a Roman Catholic Chapel, and Meeting Houses. *Pop.* 2742. *Inns*; the George.

HONITON and EXETER. See No. 69.

Seven miles beyond Exeter is *Fulford House*, which has been the property of the Fulford family since the time of Richard I., and is adorned with several paintings.

CROCKERNWELL, in Devonshire, is remarkable for the beautiful scenery in its vicinity adorning the banks of the Teign. Near it is a Logan or Moving Stone, and a Cromlech. *Inns*; the Golden Lion, the Hotel.

OKEHAMPTON or OAKHAMPTON, in Devonshire, is a town of considerable antiquity on the Oke. In the market-place is an ancient Chantry Chapel, and about a mile S.W. of the town are the ruins of the Castle, which was dismantled by Henry VIII. *Pop.* 1907. *Inns*; the White Hart, the White Horse.

LAUNCESTON, the capital of Cornwall, is a populous town near the Tamar, situated on an eminence, on the summit of which are the ruins of its Castle, an ancient fortress supposed to have been erected by the Britons. The Church is a handsome building, and contains some curious carving. *Pop.* 2183. *Inns*; the King's Arms, the White Hart. Almost joining Launceston is the borough of **NEWPORT**.

BODMIN, in Cornwall, was formerly a place of considerable importance, as it contained a Priory, a Cathedral, and thirteen Churches. Of these, however, only one Church remains, a large and irregular edifice, the spire of which has been destroyed by lightning. The summer assizes are held in this town, and it has a handsome County Gaol and Bridewell built on Mr. Howard's plan. Its principal trade consists in wool. In the vicinity are some monumental stones called *the Hurlers*, which Dr. Stukeley supposes to be the remains of a Druidical Temple. *Pop.* 3278. *Inns*; the King's Arms, the White Hart.

ST. MICHAEL, in Cornwall, is an inconsiderable bo-

rough, consisting of only a few houses. *Inns*; the *Feathers*.

REDRUTH, in Cornwall, is a populous town, deriving great benefit from its situation amongst copper-mines. About three miles N.W. of Redruth is *Tenny Park*, the seat of Lord de Dunstanville, a handsome mansion, situated in a beautiful park, and adorned with numerous pictures. *Pop.* 6607. *Inns*; the Hotel, the King's Arms, the London Inn.

ANGARRACK. To the left are the Heyle Copper-works.

PENZANCE, in Cornwall, is the most westerly town in England; it is a populous place, situated on the N.W. side of Mount's Bay, and carries on a considerable traffic in the exportation of tin and pilchards; it has a good pier, and is the station for numerous vessels engaged in the pilchard fishery, and revenue cutters. In the vicinity of Penzance are several natural curiosities, particularly *Logan Rock*, *Lamorna Cove*, and *Langon Quoit*. *Pop.* 5224. *Inns*; the Hotel, the King's Head, the Ship and Castle, the Star.

THE LAND'S END is composed of lofty and rugged moorstone rocks overhanging the ocean, which roars beneath with tremendous fury. About a mile from the Land's End are several rocks, called the Long Ships, on the largest of which is a light-house.

About nine leagues W. of the Land's End lie the *Scilly Islands*, a group of rocks and islets, supposed to have formerly produced much tin, but at present chiefly known as a resort for sea-fowl, and a shelter for ships. The principal island is *St. Mary's*, which has three towns, a harbour defended by a pier, a fortress, and a custom-house. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in husbandry, fishing, and making kelp. On *St. Agnes* is a light-house, as these rocks are often fatal to ships entering the channel. One of the most disastrous events happened in 1707, when Sir Cloudesley Shovel and the crews of three men-of-war perished.

CONTINUATION.

Blandford to Carnar Abbey 74

CERNE ABBAS, in Dorsetshire, is a small town watered by the river Cerne, and surrounded by hills; it employs some hands in the manufacture of silk, but is principally celebrated for the remains of its Abbey, which are highly interesting. Near it is *Trendle Hill*, on the declivity of which is a gigantic figure cut in the chalk, representing a man holding a club. *Pop.* 1060. *Inn*; the New Inn.

CONTINUATION.

Dorchester to Beaminster . . . 17½

BEAMINSTER, in Dorsetshire, is a place of considerable antiquity on the banks of the Brit; it has suffered greatly by fire no less than three times during the last two centuries, but is now in a flourishing condition, and has several manufactories for sail-cloth. The principal buildings are the Chapel, adorned with curious carving, and several handsome monuments; the Alms House, endowed by Sir J. Strode; and the Free School, founded in 1684. *Pop.* 2806.

CONTINUATIONS.

Bridport to Beaminster * . . . 6½

Redruth to St. Ives . . . 13½

ST. IVES, in Cornwall, is a populous sea-port, and was formerly a town of considerable importance, but now subsists chiefly on the coast trade and pilchard fishery; its harbour is defended by a pier, and is capable of accommodating 200 vessels. *Pop.* 3526. *Inn*; the Red Lion.

No. 107. From LONDON to the LAND'S END, SECOND ROAD. Through ANDOVER, EXETER, LISKEARD, TRURO, and REDRUTH.

<i>Hydr. Park Corner to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Hydr. Park Corner to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Andover*, as at No. 11 . .	63½	Kellington or Callington . .	21¾
Exeter*, as at No. 106 . .	172½	Liskeard*	221½
Moreton Hampstead . .	183¾	Loetwithiel*	234½
Tavistock	204½	St. Austle*	242

LONDON TO LAUNCESTON.

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Hyde-Park Corner to	Miles.	Hyde-Park Corner to	Miles.
Grampound* . . .	248½	Penzance* . . .	292½
Truro* . . .	256½	Land's End* . . .	299½
Redruth* . . .	264½		

MORETON HAMPSTEAD, in Devonshire, is situated on an eminence; it has a handsome Church, the remains of two Castles, and in the vicinity the ruins of a Druid's temple, as well as a Rocking Stone and a Cromlech. *Pop.* 1939. *Inns*; the White Hart.

The traveller then crosses *Dartmoor Forest*, on which is an Agricultural Establishment for the poor; it was formerly a Prison, where French soldiers were confined during the War.

TAVISTOCK, in Devonshire, is a neat and populous town on the Tavy, with manufactories of serges. The Church contains several handsome monuments, one of the most remarkable of which is that of Judge Glanville; and in several places are visible the remains of an Abbey founded in the tenth century by an Earl of Devonshire. *Pop.* 5483. *Inns*; the Bedford, the London.

No. 108. From **LONDON** to **LAUNCESTON**, through **STAINES**, **ANDOVER**, **DORCHESTER**, and **EXETER**.

Hyde-Park Corner to	Miles.	Hyde-Park Corner to	Miles.
Andover*, as at No. 11 . . .	62½	Launceston*, as at No. 10 62½	

CONTINUATION.

Launceston to Camelford . . .	14½
Camelford to Tregear . . .	6
Tregear to Padstow . . .	9
	<hr/> 29½

CAMELFORD in Cornwall. In the vicinity of this place two desperate battles were fought, one between the Saxons and the Britons, and the other between King Arthur, and Mordred his nephew. *Pop.* 1256.

PADSTOW is a sea-port, with a capacious harbour, at the mouth of the Camel in Cornwall; it has a considerable trade in herrings, pilchards, and slates, and ma-

manufactures serges. Dr. Prideaux was a native of this town. *Pop* 1700.

CONTINUATION.

Launceston to Camelford *	.	.	.	14½
Camelford to Wadebridge	.	.	.	11
Wadebridge to St. Columb	.	.	.	12

 37½

WADEBRIDGE, in Cornwall, is situated on the Camel, over which is a bridge of twenty arches. In the vicinity are nine enormous stones called *The Sisters*.

ST. COLUMB, in Cornwall, is so called from its Church dedicated to St. Columba. *Pop.* 2493.

No. 109. From LONDON to LEICESTER. FIRST ROAD. Through ST. ALBAN'S, NORTHAMPTON, and SHEARSBY.

<i>Rick's Hall to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Rick's Hall to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Northampton *, as at No. 80	66½	Shearsby	. . . 87½
Thornby or Thuraby *	77½	Leicester *	. . . 97

No. 110. From LONDON to LEICESTER. SECOND ROAD. Through NORTHAMPTON and MARKET HARBOUR.

London to Leicester *, as at No. 80. . . 98½

No. 111. From LONDON to LICHFIELD. FIRST ROAD. Through DAVENTRY and COLESHILL.

<i>Rick's Hall to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Rick's Hall to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Stone Bridge, as at No. 95	99½	Lichfield *, as at No. 117.	118½

CONTINUATION.

Lichfield to Abbot's Bromley . . .	10½
Abbot's Bromley to Uttoxeter . . .	6½
Uttoxeter to Cheadle . . .	10½
Cheadle to Onecote . . .	8½
Onecote to Longnor . . .	7½
Longnor to Buxton . . .	5½
	<hr/> 48½

ABBOTS BROMLEY, in Staffordshire, is so called from an abbey which once stood in the vicinity; it has a large Church, a Town Hall, a Free School, and Alms Houses. *Pop.* 1533. *Inn*; the Bagot Arms.

UTTOXETER. See No. 118.

CHEADLE, in Staffordshire, is pleasantly situated in a vale, but is surrounded on all sides by bleak and almost barren hills, abounding in coal-mines of considerable value; it has an ancient Church, a Free School, and several Meeting-houses, and trades in copper, brass, and tin articles. To the west of the town is a hill called *Cheadle Park*, which commands a very extensive prospect. *Pop.* 3862. *Inns*; the Royal Oak, the Wheat-sheaf.

ONECOTE in Staffordshire. Near this place is the romantic village of *Narrowdale*, so surrounded by rocks, that during one part of the year the inhabitants never behold the sun.

LONGNOR, in Staffordshire, is situated near the source of the Manifold. The market takes place on Tuesday, and is remarkable for the rapidity with which the business is despatched, the stalls being put up at four o'clock in the afternoon, and removed in less than two hours. *Pop.* 460.

BUXTON. See No. 123.

No. 112. From LONDON to LICHFIELD. SECOND ROAD Through DUNSTABLE and LUTTERWORTH.

<i>Hicks's Hall to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Hicks's Hall to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Northampton*, as at No. 80.	66½	Lichfield*, as at No. 96.	124½

No. 113. From LONDON to LINCOLN. FIRST ROAD.
Through WARE and PETERBOROUGH.

Shoreditch Church to	Miles.	Shoreditch Church to	Miles.
Alconbury Hill ^o , as at No. 1.	64	Lincoln ^o as at No. 84.	129½

CONTINUATIONS.

Lincoln to Wragby	10½
Lincoln to Market Rasen . . .	16½

No. 114. From LONDON to LINCOLN. SECOND ROAD.
Through WARE, STAMFORD, and ANCASTER.

Shoreditch Church to	Miles.	Shoreditch Church to	Miles.
Grantham ^o as at No. 1.	92½	Ancaster	11½
Colstersworth	96½	Lincoln ^o	128

CONTINUATIONS.

Lincoln to Gainsborough . . .	18
Gainsborough to Epworth . . .	10½
Epworth to Crowle	7
	<hr/> 35½

GAINSBOROUGH, in Lincolnshire, is a port of some consequence, on the Trent, over which is a handsome stone bridge. The river is navigable here for vessels of 150 tons burden, and this enables the inhabitants to carry on a considerable trade to the Baltic, as well as with the coast. The principal objects worthy of notice are, the Town Hall, sometimes used as an Assembly Room, and the Old Hall or Palace, which is said by some to have been occupied by John of Gaunt. Gainsborough also possesses a neat Church, and several Meeting Houses. When the Danes invaded England they landed near this town, and here Sweyn, their king, was assassinated. Races are held here annually. *Pop.* 3600. *Inns*; the Blackmoor's Head, the White Hart.

EPWORTH, in Lincolnshire, is a long and struggling town, the rectory of which was once held by the father

of the celebrated John Wesley. The inhabitants are principally employed in the manufacture of sacking, and in spinning hemp and flax. *Pop.* 1763..

CROWLE, in Lincolnshire, is situated in the Isle of Axholme. *Pop.* 1729.

No. 115. From LONDON to LINCOLN. THIRD ROAD.
Through WARE and NEWARK.

<i>Shoreditch Church to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Shoreditch Church to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Newark *, as at No. 1. .	120½	Lincoln *	136½

CONTINUATION.

Lincoln to Gainsborough *	18
Gainsborough to Burton upon Strather	17
	<hr/> 35

No. 116. From LONDON to LIVERPOOL. FIRST
ROAD. Through STONY STRATFORD, NEWPORT,
CHESTER, and WOODSIDE FERRY.

<i>Hicks's Hall to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Hicks's Hall to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Stone Bridge, as at No. 95. .	99½	Woodside Ferry	197½
Chester * as at No. 43. .	180½	Liverpool:	199½
Eastham	190½		

CONTINUATION.

Liverpool to Ormskirk (<i>Lanc.</i>) .	13½
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EASTHAM. Near this place is *Hooton Hall*, a noble mansion of the Stanley Family.

WOODSIDE FERRY. From this place, as well as from Birkenhead Ferry, vessels cross the Mersey every half hour.

LIVERPOOL, situated in Lancashire, at the mouth of the Mersey, was merely a hamlet of the parish of Walton till the reign of William III., since which time it has rapidly advanced in opulence and importance, through the spirited industry and enterprising pursuits of its inhabitants, and is now decidedly the second com-

mercial port in the kingdom. It has been estimated that one twelfth part of the shipping of Great Britain is navigated by Liverpool; that it has one fourth part of her foreign trade; one sixth part of her general commerce, and one half of the trade of the city of London: Its principal traffic is carried on with the United States, the West India Islands, Brazil, and other parts of South America, Ireland, and the East Indies; but it also derives great advantage from inland navigation, as well as from the staple commodities of coal, salt, and earthenware, and the unrivalled cotton manufactures of the county in which it is situated. The Docks were the first harbours or reservoirs for the accommodation of merchandise ever constructed in this kingdom; they consist of wet, dry, and graving docks, and are connected with wide and commodious quays, and immense warehouses.

The public buildings are in a style of liberal expense, and tasteful decoration, superior to those of almost any provincial town in England; and several of its institutions are honourable testimonials of the enlightened spirit by which commercial prosperity has been accompanied in this place. The Town Hall, in Castle Street, is an elegant building of the Corinthian order, surmounted by a dome; it contains the sessions-room, a noble hall, in which are portraits of George III., by Sir T. Lawrence, George IV. when Prince of Wales, by Hoppner, and the Duke of Clarence, by Shee; two spacious ball-rooms, sumptuously furnished; a banquet-room, and numerous other apartments. The interior of the dome is much admired, and from the gallery on the outside is a fine view of the town. Behind the Town Hall, are the New Exchange Buildings, built from designs by J. Foster, Esq., and justly ranked amongst the finest specimens of Grecian architecture ever erected in this country; they form three sides of a square, enclosing a space of 197 feet by 178, in the centre of which is a fine group of statuary in commemoration of Lord Nelson, executed by Westmacott in 1818.

The other public buildings connected with commerce are, the Corn Exchange, a handsome Grecian structure,

in Brunswick Street; the New Market, in Great Charlotte Street, a stupendous and commodious building erected in 1822, 183 yards in length, and 45 in breadth; the Tobacco Warehouse, on the W. side of the King's Dock, along the front of which is a pleasant walk; the Custom House, on the E. side of the Old Dock; and the Post Office, in Church Street. At the junction of the London Road and Pembroke Place is a fine equestrian statue of George III., executed by Westmacott in 1822.

Among the Literary Institutions may be mentioned, the Liverpool Royal Institution, in Colquh Street, formed in 1814, for the promotion of literature, science and the arts, comprising a room for the perusal of periodical works; a lecture-room; an apartment for the Literary and Philosophical Society; a library; a museum, consisting of rare and curious specimens of natural history, and a large collection of interesting objects from foreign parts; an exhibition-room for the members of the Liverpool Academy, in which are deposited a series of paintings illustrative of the progress of the arts; a laboratory; and a room containing casts of the Elgin marbles, of the Phigalian frieze, and of other celebrated specimens of sculpture. The visiter should also notice the Athenæum, in Church Street, a neat edifice, comprising a News Room, and Library of more than 10,000 volumes; the Lyceum, a handsome structure at the end of Bold Street, containing a spacious coffee and reading room, and an elegant circular library with upwards of 22,000 volumes; the Union News Room, in which is a good painting by Fuseli, emblematical of the Union of England and Ireland; the Exchange News Room, a beautiful specimen of the Ionic order, forming the E. wing of the New Exchange Buildings; the Liverpool Royal Museum at the end of Church Street; and the Botanic Garden, near Edge Hill, richly furnished with rare and valuable plants from different parts of the globe.

The principal places of amusement are, the Theatre in Williamson Square, a commodious edifice, opened in 1772; the Circus for equestrian exercises, in Springfield Street; the Wellington Assembly Rooms at Mount Pleasant, a beautiful specimen of Grecian architecture.

erected from designs by Mr. E. Aikin; the Music Hall, and the Rotunda Billiard Room, both in Bold Street; and the Mount, or St. James's Walk, at the top of Duke Street, forming a delightful promenade.

Liverpool also possesses nineteen Churches, four Chapels or Meeting Houses for Independents; three for Unitarians; six for Methodists; three for Welsh Calvinists; five for Baptists; one for Sandemanians, or Glassites; one for Quakers; a Synagogue; a Scotch Church; a Scotch Chapel; and five Roman Catholic Chapels. The most remarkable of these are, St. Nicholas, or the Old Church, at the N. end of St. George's Dock, surmounted by a modern tower and spire, in the Gothic style; St. George's, at the end of Castle Street, a handsome edifice of the Doric order; St. Thomas's, Park Lane, formerly distinguished by a lofty spire, part of which was obliged to be taken down in 1822; St. Paul's, in Earl Street, with a noble Ionic portico; St. John's, St. John's Lane, surrounded by a public cemetery, in which not less than 27,000 persons have been buried within twenty years; St. Michael's, in Kent Street, a handsome modern structure of the Corinthian order; the Church in Duncan Street, for the School for the Blind, adorned with a portico in exact imitation of the temple of Jupiter Panhellenius, in the island of Egina, and a beautiful altar-piece by Hilton, representing our Saviour restoring sight to the blind; Christ Church, in Hunter Street, an elegant fabric, adorned with an organ of singular construction, and surmounted by a dome, the summit of which commands a fine view of Liverpool; the Unitarian Chapel, in Paradise Street, which is a tasteful and elegant building; Brunswick Chapel, near Daulby Street, belonging to the Methodists; the Independent Chapel, in Great George Street, originally designed for the Rev. Thomas Spencer, who was drowned during its erection; the Catholic Chapel, in Blake Street, a modern edifice in the Gothic style; and the Jews' Synagogue, with a handsome front of the Doric order.

The Charitable institutions are varied and numerous; amongst the chief are the Old and New Infirmaries; the

Seaman's Hospital; the School for the Blind; the Blue Coat Hospital; the Workhouse; the House of Recovery; the Lunatic Asylum; two Dispensaries; two Ophthalmic Institutions; the Ladies' Society; Savings' Bank; Bible Society, &c. &c.

Liverpool, though situated in the most extensive manufacturing county in England, is not in itself a manufacturing town. It has, however, numerous houses for the refining of sugar, an extensive pottery, iron foundries, public breweries, roperies, &c. There are also slips for building vessels, and a great number of windmills and steam-engines, in or near the town, for grinding corn, colours, dyers' wood, &c. The making of files, watches, and tools, is likewise carried on to a considerable extent, and there is an extensive manufactory of iron chain cables.

At *Everton*, near Liverpool, may be seen the cottage in which Prince Rupert established his head-quarters when he besieged this town, in 1644.

Pop. Including the suburbs, 141,487. *Inns*; the King's Arms Hotel, the Talbot Hotel, the Golden Lion, the Angel Inn, the George Inn, the Wellington Arms, the Commercial Inn, the Saracen's Head, the Bull Inn, the Crown Inn, and numerous others.

No. 117. FROM LONDON TO LIVERPOOL. SECOND ROAD. THROUGH ST. ALBAN'S, DAVENTRY, COVENTRY, AND WARRINGTON.

<i>Hick's Hall to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Hick's Hall to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Stone Bridge as at No. 95.	99½	Trentham Inn	145½
Coleshill	103½	Newcastle-Under-Lyne (a)	149½
Swinsin	116½	Congleton	161½
Lichfield*	118½	Knutsford	176
Radgley*	126½	Warrington	187½
Sandon	136½	Prescot	197½
Stone	140½	Liverpool*	206

(a) Newcastle-Under-Lyne to Nantwich* 15

COLESHILL, in Warwickshire, is a small town on an eminence washed by the Cole. The Church is a fine specimen of Gothic architecture, containing numerous monuments, particularly of the Digby family. Near Coleshill is *Blyth Hall*, remarkable as having once been the property of that celebrated antiquary Sir William Dugdale, who expired here in 1685-6. *Pop.* 1760. *Inns*; the Angel, the Swan.

SWINFEN, in Staffordshire. At this place is *Swinfen Hall*, one of the elder Mr. Wyatt's earliest specimens of architecture.

LICHFIELD and **RUDGLEY**. See No. 96.

SANDON, in Staffordshire. At this place is *Sandon Hall*, the seat of the Earl of Harrowby.

STONE, in Staffordshire, consists principally of one street, and a market-place. It has a handsome modern Church, a Free School, and several other charities. *Pop.* 2855.

TRENTHAM INN. Near this place is *Trentham Park*, a noble mansion belonging to the Marquis of Stafford.

NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LINE, in Staffordshire, is a place of considerable commercial importance, having manufactories of hats and shoes. Great quantities of earthenware are also manufactured in the neighbourhood. It formerly possessed four Churches, only one of which remains; but it has several Meeting Houses, and Charitable Institutions. In the vicinity is a Race Course.

About two miles from Newcastle is *Etruria*, the superb mansion erected by Mr. Wedgwood, whose name has been given to a superior kind of earthenware, first manufactured here under his direction. The pottery is still continued by his descendants. *Pop.* 7031. *Inns*; the Crown, the Roebuck.

CONGLETON, in Cheshire, is a neat town near the banks of the Dane, deriving its chief support from the manufacture of silk, ribbon, cotton, and leather. It has two Churches, both subject to the Church at Astbury. *Pop.* 6405. *Inns*; the Bull's Head, the Black Lion.

KNUTSFORD, in Cheshire, is so called, it is said, because king Canute, or Knut, passed the ford here with his army. It has a handsome modern Church, and many of its inhabitants are engaged in the manufacture of cotton. Its annual races are frequented by more fashionable company than any other in this part of the kingdom.

About a mile from Knutsford is *Tabley Park*, the seat of Sir J. Fleming Leicester, a large and handsome edifice of the Doric order, containing a noble picture gallery. In the park is the old hall of Tabley; a venerable structure mantled with ivy. *Pop.* 2984. *Inns*; the Angel, the George.

WARRINGTON, in Lancashire, is a large and populous town on the N. bank of the Mersey, over which is a handsome stone bridge. Its chief manufactures are sail-cloths, coarse linens, and checks, and in the vicinity are pin, glass, and iron works. Vessels of seventy or eighty tons burden can come up the river to within a short distance of the town. Warrington has a Church containing some curious monuments, two Chapels of Ease, several Meeting Houses, an Academy established by the Dissenters, a Free School, and other Charitable Institutions. During the Civil Wars, this place was frequently the scene of commotion. *Pop.* 13,570. *Inns*; the George, the Nag's Head, the Red Lion.

PRESCOT, in Lancashire, is noted for its manufacture of watch tools and movements. Large quantities of mill-cloth, cottons, and coarse earthenware, are also made in the vicinity, and at *Ravenhead* are celebrated plate-glass works. Near Prescot are numerous collieries, from which coals are sent to Liverpool and other adjacent places. *Pop.* 4468. *Inns*; the Legs of Man and Bull, the Legs of Man and Swan.

No. 118. From LONDON to LIVERPOOL. THIRD ROAD. Through NORTHAMPTON, BURTON-UPON-TRENT, and CONGLETON.

<i>Nick's Hall to</i>	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Nick's Hall to</i>	<i>Miles</i>
Leicester *, as at No. 80.	98½	Stoke-upon-Trent (s)	156½
Ashby de la Zouch	115½	Burslem	150½
Barton-upon-Trent	124	Congleton *	169½
Tatbury	128½	Knutsford *	183½
Sadbury	133½	Warrington *	195½
Uttoxeter	139	Prescot *	205½
Upper Tean	146½	Liverpool *	212½
Lane End	153		

CONTINUATION.

(s) Stoke-upon-Trent to Handley (*Chesh.*) 2½

ASHBY DE LA ZOUCH, in Leicestershire, is so called from Alan la Zouch, the possessor of the manor in the time of Henry III. The principal objects worthy of notice are, the Church, containing numerous monuments, some of which are in memory of the Huntingdon family, and a curious ancient finger pillory; and the ruins of the Castle, erected in the reign of Edward IV., by Sir W. Hastings, and remarkable as having been visited by two queens, Mary, Queen of Scots, and Anne, the wife of James I., as well as by that monarch himself. This town has also Meeting Houses, and manufactories of hats and stockings. Near this place is a mineral spring called *Griffydam*. *Pop.* 3937. *Inn*; the Queen's Head.

BURTON-UPON-TRENT, in Staffordshire, is an ancient town, situated, as its name imports, on the Trent, over which is a picturesque bridge of more than thirty arches. It is noted for its ale, great quantities of which are sent to London and other places; and it has manufactories of hats and cotton articles. Burton has a neat modern Church, a spacious Town Hall, and a Free Grammar School. In the walls near the Church may be seen vestiges of an Abbey founded here about 1003. *Pop.* 4114. *Inns*; the George, the Queens.

TUTBURY, in Staffordshire, is a small town on the Dove, noted for the remains of a magnificent Castle, formerly the principal seat of the Dukes of Lancaster, and at one period the place of confinement of Mary, Queen of Scots. Here also is a Church, formerly attached to a Priory, a Meeting-House, and a Free School. Tutbury was rendered remarkable a few years back as the residence of Ann Moore, who pretended to have lived without food for several years. *Pop.* 1444. *Inn*; the Dog and Partridge.

SUDBURY, in Derbyshire. At this place is *Sudbury Park*, the seat of Lord Vernon, and in the grounds is the Church, containing several monuments of the Vernon family.

UTTOXETER, in Staffordshire, is an ancient, but well-built town, near the Dove, over which is a handsome bridge. It has an old Church, several Meeting Houses and a Free School. In the town and its vicinity are numerous iron forges. *Pop.* 4658. *Inn*; the White Hart.

LANE END, in Staffordshire, is a flourishing town, with a modern Church, and several Meeting Houses. *Pop.* 7100. *Inn*; the Hotel.

STOKE-UPON-TRENT, in Staffordshire, has a handsome Market House, and an ancient Church in the Saxon style. *Pop.* 3960. *Inn*; the Wheatsheaf.

BURSLEM, in Staffordshire, is a large and populous town, and the principal place in the *Potteries*, a district of about eight miles, extending from Lane End on the N.E. of Newcastle-under-Lyne to Golden Hill, about four miles N.W. of that town. The manufacture of earthenware carried on here, is superior to any in Europe, and forms an important article of exportation. Burslem has a neat modern Market-House, an ancient Church, and a Meeting House. About a mile distant the Trent and Mersey Canal passes through a tunnel upwards of 1800 yards long. *Pop.* 9699. *Inns*; The Post Office, the Legs of Man.

No. 119. From LONDON to LYNN REGIS. FIRST ROAD. Through CAMBRIDGE and ELY.

<i>Shoreditch Church to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Shoreditch Church to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Cambridge *, as at No. 32	50½	Downham . . .	84½
Ely	67½	Setchy	92½
Littleport . . .	72½	Lynn	96

ELY, in Cambridgeshire, is a city of great antiquity, situated on an eminence in the fenny district, called the Isle of Ely. The Cathedral, formerly a Conventual Church, is a magnificent pile, displaying the architecture of various ages, and its interior presents several ancient monuments deserving attention. The other buildings worthy of notice are, the Bishop's Palace, a neat brick structure, erected by Bishops Alcock and Gooderich; the Deanery, formerly the Refectory; the W. gate of the College; and Trinity Church, a fine specimen of ancient architecture, begun in the reign of Edward II. The gardens of Ely supply large quantities of vegetables, which are sent to Cambridge, and other towns in the vicinity. *Pop.* 5079. *Inns*; the Lamb.

LITTLEPORT. *Inns*; the Crown.

DOWNHAM, or DOWNHAM MARKET, in Norfolk, is pleasantly situated on a declivity, by the Ouse, over which is a stone bridge. Its market was long noted for the sale of butter, known at London as Cambridge butter, but this article is now taken to Swaffham for disposal. *Pop.* 2044: *Inns*; the Crown, the Swan.

LYNN REGIS, or KING'S LYNN, in Norfolk, is a large and populous town of considerable antiquity, seated on the Great Ouse, about nine miles from the German ocean. It has a harbour capable of receiving 300 sail, and carries on an extensive import trade in coals and wine, and export trade in corn and malt. The town is divided into several parts by four small rivers, called Fleets, and is surrounded on the landside by a foss, defended by a wall and bastions, now in a decaying state.

The principal objects deserving notice are, the Church and Priory, a large and noble pile, founded in the time of

William II.; St. Nicholas' Chapel, said to have been erected about 1350; the Guildhall, comprising courts of justice and assembly rooms; the Custom House and Exchange, a very handsome edifice; the Theatre; and the Market Place, a spacious area, adorned with a free-stone cross. The air of Lynn is said to be unhealthy, on account of its proximity to the fenny district. *Pop.* 12,258. *Inns*; the Crown, the Duke's Head, the Globe, the Three Tuns.

No. 120. From LONDON to LYNN REGIS. SECOND ROAD. Through ROYSTON, ST. IVES, and WISBEACH.

<i>Shoreditch Church to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Shoreditch Church to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Caxton*, as at No. 1. . . .	49½	Wisbeach	90
St. Ives	59½	Walpole St. Peter . . .	95
Chatteris	71½	Lynn	105½
March	79½		

ST. IVES, in Huntingdonshire, is a small town, pleasantly situated on the Ouse, over which is a handsome stone bridge. It carries on a considerable trade in malt, and its market is noted for the sale of cattle, sheep, pigs, poultry, &c. It has a light and neat Church, several Meeting Houses, and the ruins of a Priory, situated in the N.E. part of the town. Slepe Hall, or Cromwell House, at St. Ives, is remarkable as having been the residence of O. Cromwell when he rented Wood Farm in the vicinity. *Pop.* 2777. *Inn*; the Crown.

CHATTERIS, in Cambridgeshire. *Inn*; the George.

MARCH, in Cambridgeshire, is a hamlet of Dodding-ton, with an elegant Church. Numerous Roman anti-
quities have been found in the vicinity of this place. *Pop.* 3850. *Inns*; the White Hart, the Griffin.

WISBEACH, in Cambridgeshire, is a well-built town, on the Ouse, over which is an elegant bridge, about eight miles from the German Ocean. It carries on a considerable trade in corn, timber, coals, and wine, and the

Church, situated on a remarkable eminence, and several Meeting-Houses and Charitable Institutions. Pop. 47,102. Inn; the Buck.

No. 124. From LONDON to MANCHESTER. SECOND ROAD. Through NORTHAMPTON, DERBY, and LEEKE. London to Manchester*, as at No. 80. . 186

No. 125. From LONDON to MANCHESTER. THIRD ROAD. Through NORTHAMPTON, DERBY, and BAKEWELL.

Miles from	Miles	Miles from	Miles
Derby*, as at No. 80	196½	Bakewell	150½
Belper	134½	Chapel in la Fith	167
Cromford	141½	Stockport*	180
Matlock	143½	Manchester*	186½

Four miles from Derby is *Kiddlescote*, a celebrated seat of Lord Scarsdale, erected by Adams, and distinguished as one of the finest specimens of modern architecture in England; its interior is richly adorned with painting, sculpture, and other works of art.

BELPER or **BELFAR**, in Derbyshire, is situated on the Derwent, and is noted for its cotton-mills, the peculiar construction of which is worthy of notice. About one mile and a half distant, also on the river, are two other cotton-mills, an iron forge, and a bleaching-mill. Pop. 7285.

CROMFORD in Derbyshire. At this place is the first cotton-mill erected by Sir R. Arkwright, and near it is *Willersley Castle*, also built by him. This spacious and elegant castellated edifice is situated on an eminence watered by the Derwent, and is furnished with great taste; it contains several paintings by Wright of Derby, and a fine portrait of Sir R. Arkwright. Pop. 1242.

MATLOCK, in Derbyshire, is seated on the Derwent, and is much frequented on account of its baths, and the beautiful scenery by which it is surrounded. The village itself is a place of considerable antiquity.

and is chiefly inhabited by persons employed in the lead-mines, and in the manufacture of cotton. Matlock Bath is situated about a mile and a half distant, and is celebrated for its mineral waters, which much resemble those of Bristol, and are recommended in glandular affections, rheumatism, and the early stages of consumption. The season commences in April and ends in October.

The buildings, which are all of stone, are remarkably neat; the accommodations for visitors, consisting of Inns, Lodging-Houses, Baths, Libraries, Assembly Rooms, Billiard Rooms, Repositories for the sale of spars, &c., are excellent, and the scenery on the banks of the Derwent is beautiful beyond description. This village has a Chapel and a Meeting-House, and in the vicinity are several objects deserving the traveller's attention, particularly the High Tor, a romantic hill; Cliff House; the Lovers' Walk; Wild-cat Tor; Alport Hill; Cumbarland Cavern; Rutland Cavern; the romantic Rocks near Upperwood; Petrifying Wells, &c. *Pop.* 2920. *Inns*; the Hotel, the Old Bath, the New Bath.

Three miles on this side of Bakewell is *Haddon Hall*, a venerable baronial residence belonging to the Duke of Rutland.

BAKEWELL, in Derbyshire, is seated on the W. bank of the Wye, and is much resorted to by anglers, as the river abounds with trout, grayling, &c. The Church exhibits the styles of three different periods of architecture, and contains several monuments of interest, particularly one in memory of Sir G. Foljambe, who founded a chantry here in the time of Edward III., and another in honour of Sir T. de Wednesley, killed at the battle of Shrewsbury. Near the end of the town is a cotton-mill established by Sir R. Arkwright.

Two miles and a half from Bakewell is *Chatsworth*, the magnificent seat of the Duke of Devonshire, and one of the wonders of the Peak. The house is a grand and regular building, of the Ionic order, erected by the first Duke of Devonshire in 1702; and the interior is adorned with walls and ceilings painted by Verrio and La Guerne, and beautiful carvings executed by Gibbons. On the S.

side of the building are some curious water-works formerly much celebrated, and the park presents numerous fine prospects. Mary, Queen of Scots, was confined in the original structure at Chatsworth for thirteen years, and it was from this place she wrote her second letter to Pope Pius. *Pop.* 1782. *Inns*; the New George, the Rutland Arms, the Old George.

CHAPEL IN LE FRITH, in Derbyshire, is a neat but small town, principally supported by the manufacture of cotton. In the vicinity is an ebbing and flowing-well. *Pop.* 8234. *Inns*; the Kings Arms, the Royal Oak.

. CONTINUATION.

Bakewell to Tideswell 7½

TIDESWELL, in Derbyshire, is a small town, the inhabitants of which are chiefly employed in the mining business; it is said to have derived its name from an ebbing and flowing-well. The Church contains some ancient monuments. *Pop.* 1548. *Inns*; the New George, the Old George.

No. 126. From LONDON to MANCHESTER. FOURTH ROAD. Through COVENTRY, CONGLETON, KNUTSFORD, and ALTRINCHAM.

<i>Hick's Hall to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Hick's Hall to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Stone Bridge, as at No. 95	99½	Altrincham . . .	183
Knutsford *, as at No. 117	176	Manchester * . . .	191

ALTRINCHAM or ALTRINGHAM, in Cheshire, is a small but neat town, with manufactories of stuff, and is situated near the Duke of Bridgewater's Canal; it supplies Manchester with large quantities of fruit and vegetables. *Pop.* 2302. *Inns*; the Bowling-Green, the Unicorn.

No. 127. From LONDON to MARGATE.

<i>London Bridge to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>London Bridge to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Canterbury *, as at No. 57	55½	Margate . . .	71½
Sarr	64		

MARGATE, in the Isle of Thanet, Kent, was originally a fishing village, but was converted during the last century into one of the most frequented watering-places in the United Kingdom; it has a harbour formed by a pier, which enables it to carry on a considerable trade, and affords protection to numerous fishing vessels employed in the supply of the London market.

The principal objects worthy of notice are the Assembly Rooms, a handsome building of the Ionic order in Cecil Square; the Pier, along the top of which is a beautiful promenade; a tablet on the side of the Pier recording the preservation of the York East Indiaman; the Church, containing several ancient monuments; and the Sea-bathing Infirmary, about quarter of a mile distant.

Margate has also excellent Baths, Bathing-Machines, a Theatre, several Meeting-Houses, two Libraries, a well-supplied Market, and numerous Boarding-Houses. During the season, which begins in June and terminates in October, steam vessels sail every day between London and this place, and perform the voyage in from six to nine hours. Races are then held here for three days, and excursions in sailing vessels are daily made to places in the vicinity, particularly to the *Reculvers* or Two Sisters, the remains of a church situated on the edge of the cliff, about nine miles from Margate, and kept in repair by the Corporation of the Trinity House for the benefit of navigation.

At *St. Peter's*, a village about two miles from Margate, are the Thanet Ranelagh Gardens, fitted up in an elegant style for public balls and breakfasts. *Pop.* 7843. *Inns*; the Fountain, the Royal Hotel, the York Hotel, the Duke's Head.

CONTINUATION.

Sarr to Ramsgate 9

RAMSGATE, in Kent, is a noted bathing-place, with a spacious harbour, defended by a stone pier, which forms an excellent promenade; it has a Chapel of Ease, several Meeting-Houses, a well-supplied Market, an Assembly Room, Baths admirably constructed, Libraries

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Boarding-Houses, &c. The Bathing-place is a fine sandy shore beneath the cliffs near the pier, and the bathing machines are numerous and convenient. Steam vessels proceed every day during the season between this place and London, but as the sea off the North Foreland is occasionally rough, many persons prefer sailing by the Margate vessels. The voyage from Ramsgate to London is usually performed in eight or ten hours.

About a mile distant is *Pegwell Bay*, to which the visitors of Ramsgate often resort to witness the operations of the shrimp-catcher, and to enjoy the fruit of his labours. *Pop.* 6081. *Inns*; the London Hotel, the King's Head, the Royal Oak.

CONTINUATION.

Margate to Broadstairs 3½

BROADSTAIRS, in Kent, is a fashionable watering-place about two miles from Ramsgate; it has Libraries, Bathing Machines, &c., for the accommodation of visitors, and is particularly calculated for those who prefer retirement to the bustle of Margate or Brighton. On the shore to the right of the harbour the cliff has been perforated by the sea so as to form a natural arch. *Pop.* 2101. *Inns*; the Phoenix, the Rose.

No. 128. From LONDON to MARKET WEGHTON.

<i>Shoreditch Church to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Shoreditch Church to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Bawtry *, as at No. 1	149½	Howden	176
Thorne	163½	Market Wighton . .	188

THORNE, in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, is a small but flourishing town situated near the Don, by means of which, and of the Canal from this river to the Trent, it carries on a considerable trade. The vessels load and unload at a place called *Hangman's Hill*, a short distance from the town. *Pop.* 3468. *Inns*; the Red Lion, the White Hart.

HOWDEN, in the E. Riding of Yorkshire, is a small town of considerable antiquity, with the remains of a

LONDON TO MARKET WRIGHTON. 305

Palace, which belonged to the Bishops of Durham, and an elegant Church, presenting one of the finest specimens of Gothic architecture in the kingdom. *Pop.* 2080. *Inn*; the Half-Moon.

Beyond Howden is *Spalding Moor*, on which is a remarkable hill commanding an extensive prospect.

MARKET WRIGHTON, in the E. Riding of Yorkshire, is a small town, supposed by many to have been a Roman station; it carries on a considerable trade by means of a canal which communicates with the Humber. In the vicinity are several barrows. *Pop.* 2093. *Inns*; the Briggs Inn, the Grapes.

CONTINUATION.

Thorne to Snaith	.	.	.	.	.	7
Snaith to Selby	.	.	.	.	.	8½
Selby to Cawood	.	.	.	.	.	4½

19½

SNATH, in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, is pleasantly situated on the Aire. Great quantities of flax are grown in the vicinity. *Pop.* 834. *Inns*; the Bell and Crown, the Blue-Bell.

SELBY, in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, is a flourishing town near the banks of the Ouse, by means of which, and of a navigable canal to Leeds, it carries on a considerable trade; it was formerly celebrated for its Abbey, of which the Church still remains. The Bridge over the Ouse here is curiously constructed. *Pop.* 4097. *Inns*; the George, the Petre Arms.

CAWOOD, in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, is seated on the Ouse, and was formerly one of the principal residences of the Archbishops of York. Cardinal Walsey resided here for some time. *Pop.* 1127.

CONTINUATION.

Market Wrighton to South Cave (Yorks.)	8
South Cave to North Cave (Yorks.)	3

11.

No. 129. From LONDON to MARYPORT. FIRST ROAD.
Through NORTHAMPTON, MANCHESTER, LANCASTER, KENDAL, and KESWICK.

<i>Hicks's Hall to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Hicks's Hall to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Kendal *, as at No. 80.	269½	Cockermouth (b)	303½
Ambleside , , .	276½	Maryport . . .	311
Keswick (a) . . .	291½		

CONTINUATIONS.

(a) Keswick to Iraby (<i>Lanc.</i>)	12
(b) Cockermouth to Whitehaven (<i>Cumb.</i>)	13½

AMBLESIDE, in Westmorland, is a small town, delightfully situated at the N. end of Winander-Mere, and much frequented by persons visiting the lakes, on account of its excellent accommodations. It has a handsome modern Church, in the Gothic style. Near Ambleside, is *Calgarth Park*, remarkable as having been the residence of the learned Bishop Watson. *Pop.* 838. *Inns*; the Salutation.

The traveller then passes by *Rydall*, near which is a lofty mountain, called *Rydall Head*, and the two beautiful lakes of *Rydall* and *Grassmere*.

KESWICK, in Cumberland, is a small town at the N. extremity of Derwent Water, and is much resorted to by visitors to the lakes. Here are two private Museums, open however to strangers, containing specimens of all the mineralogical substances found in Cumberland. About one mile and a half S. of Keswick, on the summit of an eminence called *Castlerigg*, are the remains of a Druidical temple, whence there is a delightful prospect.

Near this town also, are the lofty mountains of *Skiddaw* and *Saddleback*. *Pop.* 1901. *Inns*; the Queen's Head, the Royal Oak.

COCKERMOUTH, in Cumberland, is so called from its position on the Cocker, at its entrance into the Derwent. The streets of this town are spacious, though irregular; but many of the houses are neatly built. The inhabitants are principally employed in the manu-

facture of hats, coarse woollens, shalloons, and coarse linens. On the summit of an artificial mount are the ruins of an ancient Castle, originally the baronial residence of the Lords of Allerdale; and, during the civil wars, garrisoned for Charles I. *Pop.* 3790. *Inns*; the Globe, the Sun.

MARYPORT, or ELLENFOOT, in Cumberland, is a well-built town, on the river Ellen or Elne. Many of its inhabitants are engaged in the manufacture of cotton, and it has numerous vessels employed in the exportation of coals, and the importation of timber, flax, and iron. *Pop.* 3514. *Inn*; the Golden Lion.

No. 130. FROM LONDON TO MARYPORT. SECOND ROAD. THROUGH LANCASTER, ULVERSTONE, and WHITEHAVEN.

<i>Hicks' Hall to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Hicks' Hall to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Lancaster*, as at No. 80.	240½	Egremont . . .	99½
Cartmel . . .	253½	Whitehaven . . .	303½
Ulverstone (a) . . .	266½	Workington . . .	311
Ravenglass . . .	285½	Maryport* . . .	323½
Ponsonby . . .	294½		

CONTINUATION.

(a) Ulverstone to Dalton (*Lanc.*) . . . 4½

From Lancaster, the traveller, if the tide be out, may cross the Sands, taking care, however, to procure the assistance of the guide, who is obliged to be here from sunrise to sunset.

CARTMEL, in Lancashire, is a pleasant town, chiefly supported by persons visiting the mineral springs, about three miles distant. It has a Free Grammar School, and an elegant Church, formerly attached to a Priory, and still richly ornamented with carved work and monuments. *Pop.* 4923.

ULVERSTONE, in Lancashire, is pleasantly situated about a mile from the river Leven, with which it communicates by means of a canal. It has a handsome

Church, a Theatre, Assembly Rooms, and a Library. The inhabitants are engaged in the coasting trade, and in the manufacture of hats, canvass, and checks. Near Ulverstone, on the banks of a small rivulet, are the beautiful ruins of *Furness Abbey*, a Cistercian monastery formerly of high rank and power. *Pop.* 4315. *Inns*; the Sun, Brady's Arms.

RAVENGLASS, in Cumberland, is seated on the Esk. Near it is *Muncaster House*, the seat of Lord Muncaster, who has made numerous improvements by planting the adjacent grounds. About two miles from this mansion, on the opposite side of the Esk, are ruins of considerable magnitude, called the *City of Barnscar*, though no historical documents exist respecting them.

PONSONBY, in Cumberland. Near this place, on the N. bank of the Calder, are the beautiful ruins of *Calder Abbey*.

EGREMONT, in Cumberland, is an ancient town, pleasantly situated about two miles from the sea. On the W. side of the town are the ruins of a Castle, and in the vicinity are several tumuli. *Pop.* 1741.

WHITEHAVEN, in Cumberland, is a handsome and well-built town which has risen into importance, during the last two centuries, in consequence of its vicinity to the collieries belonging to the Lowther family. The pits are the deepest that have hitherto been worked, and they produce annually about 90,000 chaldrons of coals. The harbour is so well defended by stone piers, that at low water the shipping lie as in a dry dock. Whitehaven has three Episcopal Chapels, several Meeting Houses, and Charitable Institutions; a Theatre, and manufactories of cordage and sail-cloth. South of Whitehaven is the lofty promontory called *St. Bee's Head*, on the summit of which is a lighthouse commanding beautiful prospects. During summer, a steam-packet plies between this port, Liverpool, and Dumfries. *Pop.* 12,488. *Inns*; the George, the Globe, the King's Arms.

WORKINGTON, in Cumberland, is a considerable town on the S. bank of the Derwent, which flows into the sea about a mile distant. The river is navigable for

vessels of 400 tons, and on its banks are stone piers where the ships receive their lading, consisting principally of coals which are exported to Ireland, the Baltic &c. About 200 vessels are employed in this traffic, and several in the salmon fishery. The ancient part of the town is narrow and irregular, but the modern is well laid out, and contains several good public buildings. Here is a neat Church, with an altar-piece representing the Descent from the Cross; several Meeting Houses, a Theatre, and Assembly Rooms.

On the E. side of the town is *Workington Hall*, the seat of the Curwen family, a noble quadrangular structure, remarkable as having afforded an asylum to Mary Queen of Scots, when she landed at Workington. The room in which she slept is still denominated the Queen's Chamber, though the house has undergone various alterations during the last century. *Pop.* 6439. *Inns*; the Dragon, the King's Arms.

CONTINUATION.

Cartmel to Hawkshead . . . 13½

HAWKSHEAD, in Lancashire, is a small town in a vale near the Lake of Estwaite, and the principal place in Furness Fells. It has a Church which was made parochial by Archbishop Sandys, who was a native of this place; a Free Grammar School, and a Town House. The mountains in the vicinity produce copper and slate. *Pop.* 829.

No. 131. From LONDON to MONMOUTH. FIRST ROAD. Through OXFORD, NORTHLEACH, SEVEN WELLS, and MITCHEL DEAN.

<i>Tyburn Turnpike to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Tyburn Turnpike to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Northleach * as at No. 28.	82	Colford . . .	121½
Gloucester * as at No. 37.	101½	Monmouth * . .	126½
Mitchel Dean . . .	113½		

MITCHEL DEAN, in Gloucestershire, is a small and irregularly built town, with a manufactory of leather

The Church contains several monuments, and has a subterranean passage of great antiquity, leading to a wood about half a mile distant.

About four miles from Mitchel Dean is *Flaxley Abbey*, erected on the site of a Cistercian Abbey. *Pop.* 536. *Inn*; the George.

COLFORD, in Gloucestershire. In the vicinity of this place are several iron forges. *Pop.* 1804. *Inn*; the Angel.

CONTINUATION.

Monmouth to Grosmont : . 10½

GROSMONT, in Monmouthshire, is remarkable only for the ruins of its Castle, which occupy an eminence and have a very picturesque appearance.

No. 132. From LONDON to MONMOUTH. SECOND ROAD. Through OXFORD, CHELTENHAM, and ROSS.

London to Monmouth*, as at No. 29 . 199½

CONTINUATION.

Monmouth to Usk 14

Usk to Pontypool 6

20

Eight miles beyond Monmouth is *Ragland*, celebrated for the ruins of its Castle, the ancient residence of the noble family of Somerset.

USK, in Monmouthshire, is a place of high antiquity situated on a tongue of land formed by the confluence of the Olwy and the Usk. It has an ancient Church, and the ruins of a Priory, but is particularly noted for the remains of its Castle, which are seated on an eminence E. of the river. The river Usk abounds with fine salmon, and is crossed by a stone bridge. From the terrace under the tower, near the Castle, there is a fine view of the town and its vicinity. *Pop.* 1338. *Inn*; the Three Salmons.

PONTYPOOL, in Monmouthshire, is situated on a cliff overhanging the Avon, and has long been celebrated for the manufacture of Japan ware, which has however, lately declined, in consequence of competition in other parts of the kingdom. In the vicinity are extensive iron works, and there is a canal from this place to Newport. *Pop.* 3931. *Inn*; the Red Lion.

No. 133. From LONDON to MONTGOMERY. FIRST ROAD. Through OXFORD, WORCESTER, and LUDLOW. Oxford *, as at No. 28. . 54½ Montgomery *, as at No. 31. 169

CONTINUATION.

Montgomery to Welsh Pool . . . 8½

WELSH POOL is one of the chief marts for Welsh flannel. It has a handsome County Hall, and in the Church is preserved a valuable chalice of gold, brought from Guinea. *Pop.* 3535. *Inns*; the Royal Oak, the Bear.

CONTINUATION.

Montgomery to Newtown	9
Newtown to Carno	11
Carno to Machynlleth	17
Machynlleth to Towyn	12

49

NEWTOWN, in Montgomeryshire, is almost surrounded by the Severn. The Church contains an antique font, and over the altar is a painting, which has been ascribed to Dyer, the Author of the Fleece. *Pop.* 3486. *Inns*; the Bear's Head, the Red Lion.

MACHYNLLETH, in Montgomeryshire, is situated at the confluence of the Dulas and the Dovey. It is a place of great antiquity, but presents nothing worthy of notice, excepting an old hall, in which it is said Owen Glendower assembled a parliament. *Pop.* 1595. *Inn*; the Eagles.

430 LONDON TO MONTGOMERY, &c.

TOWYN, in Merionethshire, is a village of moderate extent, which is much frequented for bathing during the summer season, the situation being favourable, and provisions good and cheap. The Church contains several monuments, and near the churchyard is a well, the waters of which are said to be efficacious in cutaneous diseases. The vale of the river Dysyni, which flows about a mile from the town, is remarkably beautiful.
Pop. 2369.

No. 134. From LONDON to MONTGOMERY. SECOND ROAD. Through DAVENTRY, BIRMINGHAM, and SHREWSBURY.

<i>Nick's Hall to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Nick's Hall to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Shrewsbury*, as at No. 95.	153½	Montgomery* . . .	174½
Brockton	166½		

No. 135. From LONDON to NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE. Through WARE, DONCASTER, and DURHAM.

	<i>Miles.</i>
London to Newcastle, as at No. 1.	269½

No. 136. From LONDON to NORTHAMPTON. FIRST ROAD. Through St. ALBAN's and STONY STRATFORD.

<i>Nick's Hall to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Nick's Hall to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Stony Stratford*, as at No. 55	56½	Northampton* . . .	65½

CONTINUATION.

Northampton to Rugby* (<i>Warwick.</i>)	19
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LONDON TO NORWICH.

281

No. 157. From LONDON to NORTHAMPTON. SECOND ROAD. Through ST. ALBAN'S and WOBURN.

London to Northampton, as at No. 80. Miles. 66½

No. 158. From LONDON to NORWICH. FIRST ROAD. Through NEWMARKET and THETFORD.

From London to Norwich, as at No. 59 Miles. 109

CONTINUATIONS.

Norwich to Aylsham	11½
Aylsham to Holt *	11½
	<hr/> 23½

AYLSHAM, in Norfolk, is situated on the Bure, which here becomes navigable. The Church is said to have been erected by John of Gaunt; it contains numerous old brasses, a font adorned with curious basso-relievos, and a painted glass window representing the Salutation. Aylsham also possesses a Free School and a Bridewell. About a mile from the town is a Mineral Spring, the waters of which are efficacious in chronic disorders. Pop. 1853. *Inns*; the Black Boy, the Bull.

CONTINUATION.

Norwich to Worsted 11½

WORSTED, in Norfolk, is a small village remarkable for first giving name to a kind of cloth made of wool, but differently dressed from those denominated woollens. Pop. 106.

No. 159. From LONDON to NORWICH. SECOND ROAD. Through COLCHESTER and IPSWICH.

Whitechapel Church to	Miles.	Whitechapel Church to	Miles.
Colchester *, as at No. 88 .	51	Scales Inn	92
Stratford	58½	Long Stratton	101
Ipswich	69½	Norwich *	111
Stamham	72½		

STRATFORD, in Suffolk, is situated on the Stour, and has a great road trade. *Pop.* 614.

IPSWICH, the capital of Suffolk, and a place of great antiquity, is situated on a declivity on the banks of the Orwell. It contains fifteen Churches, including three in the liberty, but none of them entitled to particular notice; a commodious Market House, erected in 1811; a Theatre; Assembly Rooms; a Modern Town Hall; County Gaol; Town Gaol; House of Correction; a Free Grammar School, originally founded by Cardinal Wolsey; a Custom House; several Meeting Houses and Charitable Institutions, and two yards for ship building. About a mile from the town is a Race Course.

Ipswich was formerly famed for its manufacture of woollen cloth, but this has gradually dwindled away since the middle of the seventeenth century; and its present commerce consists chiefly in the exportation of malt and corn, and in a coasting trade. Vessels commodiously fitted up for passengers sail down the Orwell every tide to Harwich, and return, affording prospects on the banks of that estuary, of unrivalled beauty. Ipswich was the native place of Cardinal Wolsey, Clara Reeve, and Mrs. Trimmer. *Pop.* 17,186. *Inns*; the Golden Lion, the Bear and Crown, the Coach and Horses, the White Horse.

STONHAM. *Inn*; the Pie. About four miles distant is *Helmingham Hall*, a seat of the Dysart family, a quadrangular structure of the time of Henry VIII., containing a good library, some fine paintings, and a choice collection of ancient armour.

SCOLE INN, or **OSMONDISTON**, in Norfolk, was formerly noted for a singularly carved sign representing the arms of the chief towns and families of the county, and for a large circular bed, capable of containing thirty or forty persons.

CONTINUATION.

Stratford to Hadleigh 54

HADLEIGH, in Suffolk, is situated on the Breton, and was formerly a corporation town. The Church is

handsome structure, in the centre of the town, and is remarkable as the burial-place of Guthram, or Gorma, the Danish Chief, who embraced Christianity, after being defeated by Alfred. Dr. Taylor, the rector of Hadleigh, was burnt in 1555, on Oldham Common, for his attachment to the Reformation. *Pop.* 2929. *Inn*; the White Lion.

CONTINUATION.

Stonham to Debenham 3½

DEBENHAM, in Suffolk, is situated near the source of the Deben, from which it takes its name. The Church contains several ancient monuments; and it has also a Market House and a Free School. *Pop.* 1535. *Inn*; the Cherry Tree.

CONTINUATION.

Stonham to Eye : 9½

EYE, in Suffolk, is almost surrounded by a rivulet. The Church is a handsome building, and to the East of the town are the ruins of a Benedictine Monastery. *Pop.* 1882.

No. 140. From LONDON to NORWICH. THIRD ROAD.
Through BRAINTREE and BURY ST. EDMUND'S.

<i>Whitechapel Church to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Whitechapel Church to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Cheimsford *, as at No. 88.	29	Ixworth	77½
Braintree	40½	Botesdale (b) . . .	85½
Halstead	46½	Scole Inn * . . .	93
Sadbury	54½	Long Stratton * . .	102
Bradfield	66	Norwich * . . .	112½
Bury St. Edmund's (a) .	71		

CONTINUATIONS.

- (a) Bury St. Edmund's to Thetford * (*Norfolk*) 12½
 (b) Botesdale to Diss * (*Norfolk*) . . . 5½
 (b) Botesdale to New Buckenham (*Norfolk*) . 10½

BRAINTREE, in Essex, is a large and straggling town, containing a spacious Church, situated on an eminence, and several Meeting Houses and Charitable Institutions. Many of its inhabitants are employed in the manufacture of baize and silk. *Pop.* 2983. *Inns*; the White Hart.

HALSTEAD, in Essex, is so called from two Saxon words, signifying healthy place. It is situated on a rising ground, the foot of which is washed by the Colne. The Church contains several ancient monuments, and there is a good Grammar School. At a house in this parish is a curious Greek inscription, brought from Smyrna, where it was erected 150 years before Christ, in honour of Crato, a musician. *Pop.* 3858. *Inns*; the George, the King's Arms.

About two miles from Halstead is *Gosfold Hall*, belonging to the Duke of Buckingham, an interesting specimen of ancient architecture, containing amongst other objects worthy of notice, a gallery, called Queen Elizabeth's, in commemoration of her having twice visited this place, and a curious stone chimney-piece, sculptured with a representation of the battle of Bosworth field, and small statues of Henry VII. and his queen.

SUDBURY, in Suffolk, is situated on the Stour, over which is a handsome stone bridge. It was once a place of much greater importance than at present, and possessed a Priory, part of which is still standing. It has three handsome Churches, and a small silk manufactory. The Stour is navigable to this town. *Pop.* 3950. *Inns*, the Rose and Crown, the Swan.

BRADFIELD, in Suffolk. Near this place is *Bradfield Hall*, remarkable as having been the residence of A. Young Esq., the secretary to the Board of Agriculture.

BURY ST. EDMUNDS, in Suffolk, is an ancient town, delightfully situated on the W. bank of the Lark, or Bourne, and noted for the salubrity of its air. The principal objects worthy of notice are, the Town Hall, originally a Church; St. Mary's Church, erected in the fifteenth century, and adorned with an elegant roof, constructed in France, and a beautiful porch on the N. side;

St. James's Church, a fine Gothic building, the gate of which, situated about thirty feet distant, is considered a noble specimen of Saxon architecture; the Abbey gate, in the Gothic style, distinguished by a beautiful arch, and numerous sculptural embellishments; the Theatre and Assembly Rooms, both handsome modern edifices; the New Gaol; the House of Correction, the Shire Hall, and the Suffolk Library. Bury has also a Free Grammar School, several Meeting Houses, and Charitable Institutions. The lower classes of inhabitants are employed in making worsted yarn.

About three miles N.W. of Bury St. Edmund's is *Hengrave Hall*, a noble specimen of ancient architecture, the property of Sir T. Gage; and three miles S.W. of the town is *Ickworth Park*, the Earl of Bristol's, a beautiful domain, eleven miles in circumference, containing an old mansion, and the shell of a new edifice, planned by the late Earl, for the reception of the fine remains of antiquity he had collected in Italy. His death abroad prevented the completion of the building, which will probably become a picturesque ruin.

Pop. 9999. *Inns*; the Angel, the Bell, the Greyhound, the Half Moon.

IXWORTH, is a neat town in Suffolk. Near it is *Troston Hall*, the seat of the late Capel Lofft, Esq., well known in the literary world. *Pop.* 959.

BOTESDALE, in Suffolk, is a small and ill-built town, so called from a Chapel here dedicated to St. Botolph. Here also is a Free School, founded by Sir Nicholas Bacon; and in the vicinity is *Redgrave Hall*, once the property of Chief Justice Holt. In the park is the village Church, containing some curious monuments. *Pop.* 584. *Inn*; the Crown.

CONTINUATION.

Braintree to Great Yeldham (<i>Essex</i>)	10½
Great Yeldham to Haverhill	8
	<hr/> 18½

HAVERHILL is situated in Suffolk, and many of the
Z 2

356 LONDON TO NEW BUCKENHAM.

inhabitants are employed in the manufacture of cottons, checks, and fustians. *Pop.* 1421.

CONTINUATION.

Braintree to Great Yeldham . . .	10½
Great Yeldham to Clare . . .	4½
	<hr/>
	15

CLARE, in Suffolk, is seated on the Stour, and was formerly a place of considerable note. It was once celebrated for its Castle, few vestiges of which remain. On the N. side of the town, is an ancient House, which is remarkable for its ornaments, consisting chiefly of armorial bearings and foliage. The parish Church is an old and elegant edifice; and in the vicinity are the remains of *Clare Priory*, a monastery of Augustine Canons, founded in 1248. *Pop.* 1487.

CONTINUATION.

Sudbury to Stow Market . . .	15
Stow Market to Diss . . .	16½
Diss to New Buckenham . . .	7½
	<hr/>
	38½

About three miles from Sudbury is *Acton Place*, formerly a fine structure, and still displaying traces of its ancient grandeur.

STOW MARKET, in Suffolk, is situated near the centre of Suffolk, at the junction of three rivulets forming the Gipping. It is a flourishing place, and carries on a considerable business in barley and malt, as well as in the manufacture of sacking, ropes, twine, and hemp. The towing path of the navigable canal from this town to Ipswich forms a delightful promenade, particularly in the hop season, the neighbouring lands being chiefly occupied in the growth of this plant. The Church is a spacious edifice, and the House of Industry, about a mile distant, is a very fine building. *Pop.* 2252. *Inns*; the *King's Head*, the *White Hart*.

DISS, in Norfolk, is a neat and flourishing town

on the Waveny. The Church is remarkable for the disposition of its windows, and there are Meeting Houses. *Pop.* 2764. *Inns*; the Saracen's Head, the King's Head.

No. 141. From LONDON to NOTTINGHAM. FIRST ROAD. Through HITCHIN and KETTERING.

London to Nottingham* as at No. 102. 128½

CONTINUATION.

Nottingham to Southwell . . . 13½

SOUTHWELL, in Nottinghamshire, was formerly a place of great importance, and is still distinguished by its Minster, or Collegiate Church, a foundation of Paulinus, Archbishop of York, in the seventh century. This venerable pile is, with the exception of St. Augustine's at Canterbury, the most ancient edifice in England, and offers an interesting study to the architectural antiquary. The prebendal house is a handsome modern mansion, and to the S. of the Minster are ruins of the Archbishop's Palace, which still exhibit vestiges of ancient grandeur. Charles I. often visited Southwell, and the apartment in which he dined May 6th, 1646, when he surrendered himself to the Scotch Commissioners, is still in existence, nearly in its original state. *Pop.* 3051. *Inns*; the Saracen's Head.

No. 142. From LONDON to NOTTINGHAM. SECOND ROAD. Through NORTHAMPTON, LEICESTER, and LOUGHBOROUGH.

<i>Hicks's Hall to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Hicks's Hall to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Loughborough*, as at No. 80.	109½	Nottingham* . . .	124½
Bradmore	118½		

**No. 143. From LONDON to OAKHAM. FIRST ROAD.
Through HATFIELD and BEDFORD.**

London to Oakham as at No. 102. . . 95

CONTINUATION.

Oakham to Waltham on the Wolds (*Letc.*) 14

**No. 144. From LONDON to OAKHAM. SECOND ROAD.
Through ST. ALBAN'S, NEWPORT PAGNELL, and
WELLINGBOROUGH.**

<i>Hicks's Hall to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Hicks's Hall to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Newport Pagnell* as at No.		Kettering*	75½
80.	51½	Rockingham*	84½
Olney	56½	Uppingham*	90
Wellingborough	68½	Oakham*	96

OLNEY, in Buckinghamshire, is a small but neat town, surrounded by delightful scenery, and noted as having been the residence of the poet Cowper. Many of the females here are employed in making bone lace. *Pop.* 2339. *Inn*; the Bull.

WELLINGBOROUGH, in Northamptonshire, is seated on the Nen, and is said to have derived its name from the numerous medicinal springs in the vicinity. One of these, called Redwell, was visited by Charles I. and his queen, who lived here in tents for a whole season, in order to drink the water in its greatest purity. Wellingborough has a handsome Church, and carries on a considerable trade in corn, and the manufacture of boots, shoes, and lace. *Pop.* 4454. *Inns*; the Hind, the White Hart.

**No. 145. From LONDON to OAKHAM. THIRD ROAD.
Through BIGGLESWADE and KIMBOLTON.**

<i>Hicks's Hall to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Hicks's Hall to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Biggleswade* as at No. 79.	45	Clapton	72½
Eaton Socon	55	Deane	84½
Kimbolton	63	Oakham	96½

LONDON TO AUST PASSAGE INN. 359

KIMBOLTON, in Huntingdonshire. The Castle, belonging to the Duke of Manchester, is remarkable as the place where Catharine, the divorced queen of Henry VIII. expired, and the Church contains several monuments of the Montagu family. *Pop.* 1562. *Inn*; the White Lion.

CONTINUATION.

Kimbolton to Thrapstone . . . 11

THRAPSTONE, in Northamptonshire, is a small town on the Nen, over which there is a handsome stone bridge. It has a considerable river trade. About two miles from Thrapstone is *Drayton House*, the seat of the Duke of Dorset, a noble antiquated structure, supposed to have been erected in the time of Henry VI. *Pop.* 854. *Inns*; the George, the White Hart.

CONTINUATION.

Clapton to Oundle . . . 5½

Oundle to King's Cliff . . . 7½

12½

OUNDLE, in Northamptonshire, is a neat town, almost surrounded by the Nen, over which there are two bridges. That called the North Bridge is remarkable for the number of its arches, and the causeway leading to it. *Pop.* 2279. *Inns*; the Talbot, the Swan.

No. 146. From LONDON to OLD, or AUST PASSAGE INN. Through HENLEY and MALMESBURY.

Hyde Park Corner to	Miles.	Hyde Park Corner to	Miles.
Maldenhead* as at No. 29.	26	Malmesbury . . .	95½
Faringdon* as at No. 83.	69½	Acton Turvil . . .	104½
Highworth . . .	75½	Chipping Sodbury . .	111
Cricklade . . .	83½	Aust or Old Passage Inn .	124

Four miles beyond Faringdon, is *Coleshill*, in Berk-

shire, a pleasant village, with a handsome Church, and a noble mansion designed by Inigo Jones, and now the seat of the Earl of Radnor.

HIGHWORTH, in Wiltshire, is situated on elevated ground, commanding fine prospects. The Church contains several ancient monuments. *Pop.* 1888.

CRICKLADE, in Wiltshire, is an ancient town on the banks of the Isis, or Thames. It has a Town Hall, erected in 1569, and supported by ten pillars; a Meeting House, and two Churches, St. Samson's, a large building in the form of a cross, with an elegant tower in the centre; and St. Mary's, in the cemetery of which is an ancient stone cross. *Pop.* 1485. *Inns*; the Swan, the White Horse.

MALMESBURY, in Wiltshire, is a very ancient town, formerly surrounded by a wall, some remains of which are still visible. The principal objects worthy of notice are, the remains of a celebrated Abbey, exhibiting curious architectural specimens of different ages; the Abbot's House, an antique building in the Gothic style; and the Market Cross in the centre of the town, supposed to have been erected in the time of Henry VII. Malmesbury has also a Church, several Meeting Houses, two Free Schools, and other Charities, and carries on a considerable manufacture of cloth, leather, gloves, parchment, and glue. It was the birth-place of William of Malmesbury the historian, and of Hobbes the philosopher.

A mile from Malmesbury, is *Charlton Park*, an ancient seat of the Earl of Suffolk, containing many fine portraits by Vandyke and Lely. *Pop.* 1976. *Inn*; the White Lion.

ACTON TURVIL, in Gloucestershire. Three miles beyond this place, is *Badminton House*, the residence of the ducal family of Beaufort, a spacious edifice on the French model, erected by the first duke towards the close of the seventeenth century; it is situated in a noble park, and is adorned with many fine works of art, particularly portraits of the Beaufort family, commencing with John of Gaunt, and Salvator Rosa's

celebrated picture representing the Sovereigns of Europe under the form of different animals. The Church at Badminton, erected by the Duke of Beaufort in 1785, is a singularly elegant building, adorned with monuments by Rysbrach.

CHIPPING SODBURY, in Gloucestershire, was formerly a borough, but is now of little importance. *Pop.* 1059. *Inns*; the Bell, the Swan.

OLD, or AUST PASSAGE INN, is situated on the Severn.

CONTINUATION.

Cold Blow to Tenby 7½

TENBY, in Pembrokeshire, is romantically situated on a rocky promontory stretching over the sands for a considerable distance, and at high water almost entirely surrounded by the sea. It has for many years been much frequented as a watering-place, and contains excellent Baths, a Theatre, Assembly Rooms, lodging houses, &c. The Church is a spacious structure, and the remains of a Castle are still visible. Tenby carries on a considerable trade in coals, and the environs present delightful prospects. Excursions to the *Isle of Caldy*, about three miles from the shore, form one of the amusements of the summer visitors. *Pop.* 1554. *Inns*; the White Lion, the Ball.

No. 147. From LONDON to OXFORD. FIRST ROAD.
Through HIGH WYCOMBE.

London to Oxford *, as at No. 28. . 54½

No. 148. From LONDON to OXFORD. SECOND ROAD.
Through MAIDENHEAD.

<i>Hyde Park Corner to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Hyde Park Corner to</i>	<i>Miles</i>
Maidenhead*, as at No. 29.	26	Oxford*	58
Dorchester*, as at No. 33,	49½		

Three miles and a half beyond Dorchester is *Nunston Courtenay*, to the left of which is *Nunston Courtenay Park*, the seat of the Earl of Harcourt, a handsome building, with a stone front, adorned with a choice collection of pictures. The grounds embellished with numerous statues, busts, inscriptions, &c., are very beautiful, and in the park is an elegant Church, erected in 1764, by the Earl of Harcourt.

No. 149. From LONDON to PEMBROKE. Through OXFORD, GLOUCESTER, and CAERMARTHEN.

<i>Tyburn Turnpike to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Tyburn Turnpike to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Caermarthen *, as at No. 28.	216	Carew	244½
St. Clears, or St. Clare *	225½	Pembroke	249½
Cold Blow	236½		

CAREW, in Pembrokeshire, is a small village containing a very curious ancient cross, and spacious church, with several monuments. About a mile distant are the ruins of *Carew Castle*, some portion of which still presents a magnificent aspect.

PEMBROKE, the capital of Pembrokeshire, is pleasantly situated on a navigable creek of Milford Haven, and was formerly surrounded by a wall, some part of which is still visible. It carries on but little trade, and its three Churches present nothing worthy of particular attention. On an eminence W. of the town are the remains of an ancient Castle, still comprising several apartments in tolerable preservation, one of which is shown as the birth-place of Henry VII. This castle is also celebrated for its defence against Cromwell. *Pop.* 4925. *Inns*; the Green Dragon, the King's Arms, the Golden Lion, the New Inn.

No. 150. From LONDON to PENRICE.

<i>Hyde Park Corner to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Hyde Park Corner to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Swansea *, as at No. 39 .	204½	Penrice	217½

PENRICE, in Glamorganshire, is situated at a short distance from the Bristol Channel. The ruins of Oxwich and Penrice Castles are entitled to attention. *Pop.* 845.

No. 151. From LONDON to PENRITH. FIRST ROAD Through BIGGLESWADE and DONCASTER.

Miles.

London to Penrith*, as at No. 70. . . . 285½

CONTINUATION.

Penrith to Kirkoswald 8½

KIRKOSWALD, in Cumberland, is situated on the Eden, near which are the remains of a Castle. *Pop.* 760.

CONTINUATION.

Penrith to Hutton	5½
Hutton to Wigton	16
Wigton to Holme Abbey	6½
	27½

WIGTON, in Cumberland, is a neatly-built town, with spacious streets. The Church is a handsome building, erected with the remains of a Roman station, at Old Carlisle, in the vicinity. *Pop.* 4056. *Inn*; the Queen's Head.

HOLME ABBEY, in Cumberland, is one of the smallest market-towns in England. The Chapel here was constructed with the remains of the Abbey from which the town derived its name. *Pop.* 758.

CONTINUATION.

Penrith to Aldstone Moor	18½
Aldstone Moor to Haltwhistle	11½
	30

ALDSTONE MOOR, in Cumberland, is situated on

an eminence near the Tyne, over which there is a bridge. In the vicinity are extensive lead mines. *Pop.* 4411.

HALTWHISTLE, in Northumberland, is a small town of considerable antiquity, containing several remarkable objects, particularly two old towers; the Church, adorned with several old monuments, and the mound called Castle Banks, in the centre of which is a fine spring. *Pop.* 707.

Two miles and a half from **HALTWHISTLE** is *Featherstonhaugh Castle*, a noble edifice belonging to the Wallace Family; and about three miles N.W. of the town are the remains of *Thelwall Castle*, formerly one of the boundary fortresses between England and Scotland.

No. 152. From LONDON to PENRITH. SECOND ROAD. Through NORTHAMPTON and LANCASTER.

Miles.

London to Penrith *, as at No. 80. . . . 288½

No. 153. From LONDON to PENZANCE. FIRST ROAD. Through BASINGSTOKE, DORCHESTER, and LAUNCESTON.

<i>Hyde Park Corner to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Hyde Park Corner to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Andover *, as at No. 11. .	63½	Penzance *, as at No. 106	290½

No. 154. From LONDON to PENZANCE. SECOND ROAD. Through BASINGSTOKE, DORCHESTER, TAVISTOCK, and TRURO.

<i>Hyde Park Corner to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Hyde Park Corner to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Andover *, as at No. 11. .	63½	Penzance *, as at No. 107 .	289½
Exeter *, as at No. 106 .	172½		

No. 155. From LONDON to PENZANCE. THIRD ROAD. Through BASINGSTOKE, DORCHESTER, and MARAZION.

<i>Hyde Park Corner to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Hyde Park Corner to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Andover*, as at No. 11. .	63½	Helston	279½
Exeter*, as at No. 106. .	179½	Marazion	288
Trarro*, as at No. 107. .	256½	Penzance*	286½
Tregols	265½		

HELSTON, in Cornwall, is a populous town, situated on the side of a hill gradually sloping to the river Cober. In the principal street is the Market House and Town Hall, and on an eminence stands the Church, with a lofty pinnacled tower, forming an excellent sea-mark. A singular festival, called the Furry Dance, is held here on the 8th of May.

About two miles from Helston is *Penrose*, a handsome mansion, belonging to the family of that name. In the grounds is a large piece of water called *Loe Pool*, much and justly admired for the beautiful scenery surrounding it. *Pop.* 2671. *Inn*; the Angel.

MARAZION, or **MARKET JEW**, in Cornwall, is delightfully situated at the foot of a hill on *St. Michael's Bay*. It has a considerable trade in the importation of coals, timber, and iron.

About a quarter of a mile distant is that extraordinary peninsular rock called *St. Michael's Mount*, which at spring tides is rendered entirely an island. It was formerly much frequented by pilgrims who visited a shrine of *St. Michael* here, and was afterwards occupied by a monastery, which was converted into a military post during the Civil Wars, and taken by Colonel Hammond, the parliamentary general. A number of houses have since been erected at the foot of the Mount, and a pier constructed for the use of fishing vessels. The summit, which rises upwards of 200 feet above the level of the ocean, commands delightful prospects of the sea and the adjacent coast. *Pop.* 1253. *Inn*; the Star.

No. 156. FROM LONDON to PLYMOUTH. FIRST ROAD. Through BASINGSTOKE, WINCAUNTON, and EXETER.

<i>Hyde Park Corner to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Hyde Park Corner to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Wincanton*, as at No. 11.	108½	Ashburton*	183½
Exeter*, as at No. 69.	164½	Ivy Bridge*	196½
Chudleigh*	173½	Plymouth*	207½

No. 157. FROM LONDON to PLYMOUTH. SECOND ROAD. Through BASINGSTOKE, ANDOVER, and EXETER.

<i>Hyde Park Corner to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Hyde Park Corner to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Andover*, as at No. 11.	63½	Plymouth*, as at No. 75.	215½
Exeter*, as at No. 106.	179½		

No. 158. FROM LONDON to PLYMOUTH. THIRD ROAD. Through ANDOVER, EXETER, and TOTNESS.

<i>Hyde Park Corner to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Hyde Park Corner to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Andover*, as at No. 11.	63½	Modbury	207½
Exeter*, as at No. 106.	179½	Plympton Earle	217½
Newton Bushel (a)	187½	Plymouth*	229½
Totness (b)	195½		

CONTINUATIONS.

- (a) Newton Bushel to Brinkham (*Devon.*) . . . 13
 (b) Totness to Dartmouth* (*Devon.*) . . . 10
 (b) Totness to Kingsbridge, or Dodbrook (*Devon.*) 12

Haldon Hill, six miles beyond Exeter, commands a fine view of that city, and other places in the vicinity.

NEWTON BUSHEL, in Devonshire. About five miles distant is *Ugbrook*, the seat of Lord de Clifford, situated in a very beautiful park, and comprising a chapel, a library, and a valuable collection of pictures. *Inns*; the Bell, the Globe.

TOTNESS, in Devonshire, is a very ancient town, finely situated on the Dart, and carrying on a considerable woollen manufacture. It has a handsome Church, and the remains of a castle erected in the time of William I.

About two miles from this town are the ruins of *Berry Pomeroy Castle*, situated in a beautiful vale overhung with shrubs, and mantled with ivy, which renders them remarkably picturesque. *Pop.* 3128. *Inn*; the *Seven Stars*.

MODBURY, in Devonshire, is an ancient town, consisting principally of four streets crossing each other in a market-place. Many of the inhabitants are employed in the manufacture of woollens and hats; and the town is noted for its ale. It has a spacious Church, with a lofty spire, and two Meeting Houses. Here likewise may be seen the remains of a Priory, and of Modbury House, formerly inhabited by the Lords of the Manor. *Pop.* 2194. *Inn*; the *Exeter Inn*.

PLYMPTON EARLE, in Devonshire, was formerly called Plympton Thomas, in honour of Thomas à Becket. It has a Guildhall, a Free School, and a Chapel; and was the birth-place of Sir Joshua Reynolds. *Pop.* 762. *Inn*; the *George*.

CONTINUATION.

Plymouth to Saltash 4½

SALTASH, in Cornwall, is seated on a rock near the Tamar. It has a Market House and Mayoralty Hall, a Chapel and several Meeting Houses. *Pop.* 1548.

CONTINUATION.

Newton Bushel to Dartmouth . . . 15½

Seven miles from Newton Bushel is *Tor Abbey*, a modern mansion, commanding a fine view of Torbay.

DARTMOUTH, in Devonshire, is situated, as its name imports, at the entrance of the Dart, which here forms a spacious harbour, capable of accommodating 500 sail. It is a populous town of considerable importance, and contains three Churches, a Meeting House,

Dock-yards, and a Quay. The bay, which is defended by a castle and batteries, is one of the most beautiful scenes on the coast, the banks consisting of lofty wooded hills, gradually sloping to the water. The river Dart, much admired for the beauty of its scenery, is navigable from this place to Totness. The distance is ten miles, and passage boats are constantly going from one town to another.

To the N. of Dartmouth is *Torbay*, which, during war, forms the principal rendezvous for the King's Shipping. *Pop.* 4485. *Inn*; the Castle.

No. 159. From LONDON to POOLE. FIRST ROAD.
Through STAINES, BASINGSTOKE, WINCHESTER, and RINGWOOD.

<i>Hyde Park Corner to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Hyde Park Corner to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Basingstoke*, as at No. 11.	45½	Cadnam	79½
Winchester	62½	Ringwood	91
Romsey	73½	Poole	105½

WINCHESTER is the capital of Hampshire, and a place of great antiquity, having been the Saxon Metropolis, the residence of King John, and the birth-place of his son, Henry III., as well as that of Arthur, the son of Henry VII. It is situated on the Itchin, which is navigable for barges, and has a direct communication with the sea, by means of a canal: little trade, however, is carried on, though it has some employment in wool-combing.

The Cathedral is one of the most interesting buildings in England, whether we consider the antiquity of its foundation, the importance of the scenes which have been transacted there, or the characters of the personages buried within its walls. It is also curious as a specimen of Saxon, Norman, and English styles of architecture, and contains numerous objects well worthy of notice, particularly six coffins containing the bones of several Saxon kings and queens, the marble coffin of William Rufus, and amongst other monuments those of

William of Wykeham, Cardinal Beaufort, and Bishop B. Hoadly. Here likewise were buried Queen Boadicea, Alfred the Great, St. Swithin, and Isaac Walton, the author of the Angler.

The other objects in Winchester worthy of attention are, the College founded by Bishop Wykeham, now one of the principal public schools in the kingdom; the Town Hall, containing the city archives, the standards of weights and measures for the kingdom, and various other antiquities; the City Cross, of the age of Henry VI.; the County Gaol, on Mr. Howard's plan; the Infirmary; the Market House; the Theatre; the Old Hall, originally part of a Castle, where the assizes are held, and in which is preserved Arthur's Round Table. Winchester has also six parish Churches, and several Meeting Houses, and on the site of the Castle is a noble range of building erected as a palace for Charles II., but afterwards converted into barracks. Races are held here annually.

About four miles from Winchester is *Avington Park*, a seat of the Duke of Buckingham. It contains some elegant apartments, and a good collection of paintings, but is particularly remarkable as having been the residence of the notorious Countess of Shrewsbury, who was often visited here by Charles II. The Old Green House is said to have been the room where that profligate monarch was entertained.

Pop. 7739. *Inns*; the George, the White Hart.

About five miles from Winchester is *Hursley Lodge*, remarkable as having once belonged to Richard, the son of Oliver Cromwell, though the house has been since rebuilt.

ROMSEY, or **RUMSEY**, in Hampshire, is a large and handsome town, watered by the Test, or Anton. The Church, formerly attached to a nunnery founded by Edward the Elder, is a venerable edifice, built in the form of a cross, and adorned with several ancient monuments. On the leads of its roof is an apple-tree of great age, which produces excellent fruit, notwithstanding its singular situation. Romsey has an Audit House and a Town House, and once possessed a considerable share in the clothing trade: this, however, is now confined to the

shalloons called rattinets. It has also a packing manufactory and paper mills. *Pop.* 5128. *Inns*; the Bell, the White Horse.

CADNAM. Here the traveller enters the New Forest. About two miles distant is *Rufus's Stone*, erected by Lord Delawar, on the spot formerly occupied by the tree against which the arrow glanced that killed William Rufus.

RINGWOOD is an ancient town in the New Forest on the E. side of the Avon. It is noted for its malt liquor, and it has manufactories of woollen cloths and stockings. The neighbouring meadows are frequently overflowed by the Avon. *Pop.* 3804. *Inns*; the Crown, the White Hart.

POOLE, in Dorsetshire, is a sea-port town, on a peninsula, deriving its name from the pool, or bay, on the North side of which it is situated. The harbour is very safe, and will admit any vessel not exceeding fourteen feet draught. The principal branch of business is the Newfoundland fishery; but it also imports deals from Norway, and coals from Newcastle, and exports corn, provisions, nets, cordage, and sail-cloth. Near the mouth of the harbour is an oyster-bank, upon which a great number of smacks are employed during the season for the supply of the London market. Poole has an ancient Church, with an elegant mahogany altar-piece, several Meeting Houses; a Market House, erected in 1761; a Wool House; a Town Hall, with a prison underneath; and a Custom House. *Pop.* 6390. *Inns*; the London Tavern, the Old Antelope, the New Antelope.

CONTINUATION.

Cadnam to Fordingbridge 9

FORDINGBRIDGE, in Hampshire, is seated on the Avon, and was formerly a town of considerable importance. It has a neat Church, and a handsome bridge over the river. Many of the inhabitants are employed in the manufacture of ticking, and the printing of calicoes. *Pop.* 2444. *Inn*; the Greyhound.

CONTINUATION.

[Ringwood to Christchurch . . . 9

CHRISTCHURCH, in Hampshire, is an ancient town, at the united mouths of the Avon and Stour, formerly defended by a Castle, vestiges of which may still be seen. It derives its name from a Priory and Church consecrated to our Saviour: the former has been destroyed, but the latter remains a very interesting study for the antiquary. It is a noble piece of architecture, and the interior contains some curious specimens of carving. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the manufacture of stockings and gloves, and in the salmon fishery on its river. The port is rendered inaccessible to vessels of heavy burden by a sand bank.

About a mile from Christchurch is *Muddlyford*, much frequented for sea bathing. *Pop.* 4644. *Inns*; the Hotel, from which there is a fine view, the King's Arms, the George.

No. 163. From LONDON to POOLE. 'SECOND ROAD.
Through STAINES, BASINGSTOKE, STOCKBRIDGE,
SALISBURY, and WIMBORN MINSTER..

<i>Hyde Park Corner to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Hyde Park Corner to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Basingstoke *. at at No. 11,	45½	Cranbourn . . .	92
Sutton	59	Wimbourn Minster . . .	101½
Stockbridge	66½	Poole *	108
Salisbury *	80½		

STOCKBRIDGE, in Hampshire, is situated on the Test near the Andover Canal, but derives its chief support from a road trade. About two miles distant is Houghton Down, where races take place annually. *Pop.* 715. *Inns*; the King's Head, the Swan.

SALISBURY. See No. 70.

CRANBOURN, in Dorsetshire, is a small, but neat town, with a very ancient Church, formerly attached to a Benedictine monastery. It contains several monuments.

About two miles distant is *Wimborn St. Giles*, the noble seat of the Earl of Shaftesbury. It is a large embattled edifice, erected at various periods, and contains some of the best apartments in England. In the grounds is a beautiful grotto formed with shells and minerals, at an expense of 10,000*l*. Pop. 1823.

WIMBORN MINSTER, in Dorsetshire, is a town of great antiquity, situated in a delightful vale, on the river Allen, near its confluence with the Stour. It is celebrated for its beautiful collegiate Church, which exhibits a curious mixture of Saxon and Gothic architecture, and contains the monuments of numerous illustrious persons who have been interred here: amongst these are the tombs of King Ethelred, the brother of Alfred, and of the Duke and Duchess of Somerset, the parents of Henry VIIIth.'s mother. This town also contains Meeting Houses, a College, or Free Grammar School, and several Charitable Institutions. Pop. 1387. *Inns*; the Crown, the New Inn.

CONTINUATION.

Wimborn Minster to Wareham	13
Wareham to Corfe Castle '	4½
Corfe Castle to Swanage	6
	<hr/> 23½

WAREHAM, in Dorsetshire, situated on a peninsula formed by the Frome and the Piddle near their entrance into Poole Harbour, was anciently a place of great consequence, containing eight Churches; but the choking up of its harbour has greatly reduced the population. It still possesses three Churches, one of which, dedicated to St. Mary, is supposed to have been the burial-place of the Saxon kings. St. Peter's Church is now converted into a Town Hall, School, and Prison: there are also several Meeting Houses, and a handsome bridge over the Frome. Wareham carries on a large trade in pipe clay, nearly 10,000 tons of which are annually sent to various potteries in Great Britain. Pop. 1931. *Inns*; the Red Lion, the Black Bear.

CORFE CASTLE, in Dorsetshire, contiguous to a town of the same name, is situated on a steep rocky hill, surrounded by walls of remarkable thickness, and commands a very extensive prospect. It is noted in history as the place where Edgar held his court, where John kept his regalia, and where Edward the Martyr was murdered.

SWANAGE, in Dorsetshire, is situated at the S.E. extremity of the Isle of Purbeck, and is noted for its exportation of stone. *Pop.* 1607.

No. 161. From LONDON to POOLE. THIRD ROAD.
Through BAGSHOT, FARNHAM, WINCHESTER, SOUTH-AMPTON, and RINGWOOD.

<i>Hyde-Park Corner to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Hyde-Park Corner to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Bagshot, as at No. 11.	26	Southampton	77
Farnham	38½	Cadnam *	85½
Alton	47½	Ringwood *	96½
Alresford	57½	Wimborn Minster *	106½
Winchester *	65	Poole *	112½
Chandler's Ford Bridge	71½		

FARNHAM, in Surrey, is seated on the Wey, and is famous for its hops, which are considered the best in the kingdom. It is also a large wheat-market. The principal buildings are the Church, adorned with a beautiful altar-piece, and several handsome monuments, and the Castle, now the residence of the Bishops of Winchester, containing a good library, and a valuable collection of paintings. Farnham has also a Market House, and a Free School.

In the vicinity of Farnham, near *More Park*, which was formerly the residence of Sir W. Temple, is a cave in a rock, called *Mother Ludlam's Hole*, through which flows a constant stream of pure water. This spot is said to have been a favourite place of retirement with Dean Swift, when he visited Sir. W. Temple. *Pop.* 3132. *Inns*; the Bush, the Lion and Lamb.

ALTON, in Hampshire, is seated on the Wey. The

inhabitants are principally employed in the cultivation of hops, and in the manufacture of stuffs. *Pop.* 2499: *Inns*; the Swan, the Crown.

ALRESFORD, in Hampshire, is situated near the source of the Itchen, which was formerly called the Alre. It has a small manufacture of linseys. *Pop.* 1219. *Inns*; the Swan.

WINCHESTER. See No. 159.

One mile beyond Winchester is *St. Cross*, where there is an hospital for twelve decayed tradesmen.

CHANDLER'S FORD BRIDGE. To the left of this spot is *North Stoneham Church*, containing a monument in memory of Admiral Hawke, who was buried here.

SOUTHAMPTON, in Hampshire, is a fashionable watering-place, situated on an arm of the sea called the Southampton water. The entrance to it from the London Road is particularly beautiful. It was formerly a port of consequence. It was here that Canute rebuked his flattering courtiers when the disobedient tide washed his feet, and here Henry V. mustered his forces destined to the conquest of France. Southampton is now a handsome and populous town, and carries on a considerable traffic with Spain and Portugal, France, the Baltic, Jersey and Guernsey.

The principal objects worthy of notice are, the Bar Gate, a curious vestige of early fortification, at the end of the principal street; All Saints Church, an elegant modern building, in which are deposited the remains of Carteret, the circumnavigator, and of Bryan Edwards, the Author of the History of the West Indies, who was a resident in the Polygon at Southampton; St. Michael's Church, a very ancient structure, containing the monument of Lord Chancellor Wriothesley, and the remains of Bennet Langton, the friend of Dr. Johnson; Holyrood Church, in which is a monument by Rysbrack, with an epitaph by Thomson, in memory of a young lady alluded to in the "*Seasons*;" and Remains of the ancient Walls.

Here also are two other Churches, Meeting Houses, Assembly Rooms, a Theatre, Baths, a Chalybeate spring, Circulating Libraries, and Reading Rooms. The

environs of the town are particularly beautiful, and abound with elegant seats. In the summer both sailing and steam-packets go to and from the Isle of Wight, and perform the voyage in about an hour and a half. Packets also sail between this place and Havre. Southampton was the native place of Dr. Watts. *Pop.* 18,853. *Inns*; the Dolphin, the Star, the Coach and Horses, the Vine, the George.

No. 169. From LONDON to PORT PATRICK. Through HATFIELD, DONCASTER, CARLISLE, and DUMFRIES.

<i>Rickle's Hall to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Rickle's Hall to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Gretton Green*, as at No.		Cree Town . . .	383½
79	317	Newton Stewart . . .	290
Annan*	395½	Glenluce	405½
Dumfries*	341	Stranraer	415½
Castle Douglas	357½	Port Patrick	421½
Gate House of Fleet	371½		

CASTLE DOUGLAS or CAUSEWAY END, in Kirkcudbrightshire, has a considerable cotton manufactory. *Pop.* 160. *Inn*; the Bell.

About a mile and a half from Castle Douglas, on an island in the river Dee, are the remains of *Thrieve Castle*.

GATE-HOUSE OF FLEET, is a village near the mouth of the Fleet in Kirkcudbrightshire; its inhabitants are chiefly employed in the manufacture of cotton, soap, and leather. Near it are the ruins of *Cardoness Castle*. *Pop.* 1250. *Inn*; the King's Head.

CREE TOWN, in Kirkcudbrightshire, is seated near the mouth of the Cree; it employs a considerable number of vessels in the coasting trade. *Pop.* 390. *Inn*; the George.

NEWTON STEWART or NEWTON DOUGLAS, in Wigtonshire, is situated on the Cree; it has tan-yards, and manufactories of cotton and carpets. *Pop.* 3090. *Inns*; the Golden Lion, the King's Arms.

GLENLUCE, in Wigtonshire, is a considerable village situated on the bay of Glenluce, where there is a good harbour. *Pop.* 1857. *Inn*; the Crown

STRANRAER, in Wigtonshire, is pleasantly situated at the end of Lock-Ryan Bay. The harbour is safe and commodious, and numerous vessels are employed in the fishing and coasting trade, as well as in importing iron, timber, &c., from the Baltic. Stranraer has an ancient Castle, a Custom-house, a Town-house, and Prison.

About a mile from Stranraer is *Culhorn*, the beautiful seat of the Earl of Stair. *Pop.* 2463. *Inns*; the George, the King's Arms.

PORT PATRICK, in Wigtonshire, is the nearest point of Great Britain to Ireland, and the best place for crossing from one country to the other, the distance being only twenty-one miles. The town is delightfully situated, and is much frequented for sea-bathing during the summer months. The harbour is commodious though difficult of access, and the quay, which has a lighthouse, is one of the finest in England. A considerable trade is carried on in the importation of black cattle and horses from Ireland. To the West of the town, near the bay of Float, is an excavation called Good Wife's Cave, which has a remarkable echo. Packet-boats sail regularly between this port and Donaghadee on the Irish side. *Pop.* 1818. *Inns*; the Blair's Arms.

No. 163. From LONDON to PORTSMOUTH. Through
ESHER, GODALMING, and PETERSFIELD.

<i>Stones' End, Borough, to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Stones' End, Borough, to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Godalming*, as at No. 9.	33½	Portsmouth Hill	66½
Hind-Head Hill	41	Cosham	67½
Liphook	46	Portsmouth	72½
Petersfield (a)	54½		

CONTINUATION.

(a) Petersfield to Havant (*Hants.*) . . . 11½

HIND-HEAD HILL. To the right of this place is a deep Dell, called the *Devil's Punch-Bowl*.

PETERSFIELD, in Hampshire, is a town of considerable antiquity, principally supported by its road trade; it has a neat Chapel of Ease, near which is an

equestrian statue of William III. *Pop.* 1752. *Inns*; the Red Lion, the White Hart, the Dolphin.

Three miles beyond Petersfield the road crosses *Butser Hill*, from the summit of which there is a delightful prospect.

PORTSDOWN HILL. On the top of this hill, from which the views are remarkably beautiful, is a monument in memory of Lord Nelson.

PORTSMOUTH, in Hampshire, is the principal naval arsenal in the kingdom; it is situated on Portsea island, at the mouth of Portsmouth harbour, which for spaciousness and safety is almost unrivalled, and is defended by fortifications that render it impregnable. Many of the largest ships are always laid up here, and in time of war it is the rendezvous of the channel fleet. The Docks, the Arsenal, the Store-houses, the Block Machinery, and, in short, all the stupendous arrangements made here for building, repairing, and equipping a fleet, are eminently calculated to strike the visiter with astonishment. During war, upwards of 5000 men have been employed here at one time in the various departments.

The principal buildings connected with the Arsenal and Dock-yards are the Commissioner's House, the Naval Academy, a neat Chapel, the Victualling-Office, the Government House, the Port Admiral's House, and the Marine and Military Barracks. The other objects in Portsmouth worthy of notice are the Church, surmounted by a lofty spire, forming a good mark for seamen; the Promenade along the fortifications round the town; and the House in High Street, where Felton assassinated the Duke of Buckingham. Here also are several Charitable Institutions and Meeting-houses, a Town Hall, a Theatre, a Free Grammar School, Assembly Rooms at the Crown Inn, and a Town Prison.

Adjoining Portsmouth is *Portsea*, originally a suburb, but now a much larger and more populous place than the present town. *Pop.* of Portsmouth and Portsea 45,648. *Inns*; the Crown, the Fountain, the George, the Navy Tavern.

CONTINUATION.

Portsmouth across the Ferry to Gosport 6½

GOSPORT, in Hampshire, is a populous and strongly-fortified town on the W. side of Portsmouth Harbour; it carries on a great trade in naval stores, and has extensive docks, wharfs, and barracks. One of the principal buildings is the Freemason's Lodge, and in the vicinity is Haslar Hospital, a noble establishment for the relief of sick and wounded seamen, capable of accommodating upwards of 2000 men. Gosport also possesses a Roman Catholic Chapel, a Chapel of Ease, several Meeting-houses, and a Dissenters' College. On the N. of the town are Weovil's brewery and cooperage, and across the lake, in the same direction, is Priddy's Hard, an immense powder magazine. *Pop.* 6184. *Inns*; the India Arms, the Dolphin, the Red Lion.

No. 164. From LONDON to NEW RADNOR. FIRST ROAD. Through OXFORD and WORCESTER.

<i>Tyburn Turnpike to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Tyburn Turnpike to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Oxford*, as at No. 28	54½	New Radnor*, as at No. 3	159
Worcester*, as at No. 31	111½		

No. 165. From LONDON to NEW RADNOR. SECOND ROAD. Through OXFORD and GLOUCESTER.

Ross*, as at No. 28	119½	New Radnor*, as at No. 4	160½
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CONTINUATION.

New Radnor to Bulth	11½
Bulth to Tregarrou	81½
	<hr/> 42½

BUILT or **BUALT**, in Brecknockshire, is a small town on the S. bank of the Wye, over which there is a handsome modern bridge. The Church, with the exception of its steeple, is a modern building, and at the East end of the town are vestiges of a Castle. The Park Wells, about a mile distant, are much frequented, and

are furnished with a commodious pump-room and other apartments. *Pop.* 946. *Inn*; the King's Head.

TREGARRON or CARON'S TOWN, in Cardigan-shire, was formerly a corporate town, but is now a place of little importance. *Pop.* 2071.

No. 166. From LONDON to READING. FIRST ROAD.
Through EGHAM.

<i>Hyde-Park Corner to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Hyde-Park Corner to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Egham *, as at No. 11	17½	Reading *	38
Binsfield	28½		

CONTINUATIONS.

Reading to East Ilsey (<i>Berkshire</i>)	15
Reading to Kingsclere (<i>Hants</i>)	17½

No. 167. From LONDON to READING. SECOND ROAD.
Through EGHAM and OAKINGHAM.

<i>Hyde-Park Corner to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Hyde-Park Corner to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Egham *, as at No. 11	17½	Reading *	38½
Oakingham	31½		

OAKINGHAM or WOKINGHAM, in Berkshire, is a populous town, with a handsome Church, and an ancient Market-house. *Pop.* 2810. *Inn*; the Rose.

No. 168. From LONDON to READING. THIRD ROAD.
Through SLOUGH.

	<i>Miles.</i>
London to Reading *, as at No. 29	29

No. 169. From LONDON to RIPON. Through BED-
FORD, NOTTINGHAM, WAKEFIELD, and HARROW-
GATE.

<i>Stoke & Hall to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Fish's Hall to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Mansfield *, as at No. 102	138½	Sheffield	169½
Chesterfield	150½	Barnsley *	176

<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
<i>Mitch's Hall to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Mitch's Hall to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Wakefield	186½	Harrowgate	211
Leeds (a)	195½	Ripley	215
Harewood	203½	Ripon	222½

CONTINUATION.

(a) Leeds to Otley (Yorkshire) . . . 9½

CHESTERFIELD, in Derbyshire, is a considerable trading town on the W. bank of the Rother; its principal manufactures are cotton and worsted stockings, but it has also manufactories of shoes, carpets, and earthenware, and in the vicinity are iron works. The town is irregularly built, but it has a neat Town Hall, and a handsome Church, remarkable for the construction of the spire, which is so twisted as to appear leaning in whatever direction it is seen. *Pop.* 5077. *Inns*; the Angel, the Falcon.

SHEFFIELD, in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, is a large, populous, and opulent town, situated on an eminence, at the confluence of the Don and the Sheaf, and long celebrated for its manufactures of cutlery and plated goods. The cheapness of the articles made here, which has been assisted by the aid of machinery, and the abundance of coal found in the vicinity, has given them a superiority in most markets, domestic and foreign. The town is regular and well built, though the nature of its trade renders the houses dingy and the air smoky.

The principal buildings are three Churches, in one of which, called Trinity Church, formerly St. Peter's, is buried Wm. Walker, supposed to have been the executioner of Charles I.; the Town Hall; Cutler's Hall; the Duke of Norfolk's Hospital, with a handsome chapel; numerous Meeting-houses; a Roman Catholic Chapel; the Theatre and Assembly Rooms; the new Music Hall; and about half a mile W. of the town, the General Infirmary. Sheffield has also a Free Grammar School, and several other Charitable Institutions. *Pop.* 42,157. *Inns*; the Angel, the Commercial Inn, the Tontine, the King's Head.

BARNESLEY. See No. 102.

WAKEFIELD is a large and well-built town overlooking the Calder, and considered one of the handsomest towns in the W. riding of Yorkshire; it has manufactories of cloths, camblets, and fancy goods, which last are sold in a handsome Hall, resembling those of Leeds, and carries on a considerable trade in wool. The principal objects worthy of notice are the Old Church, a fine Gothic structure, with the highest spire in the county; the New Church, an elegant edifice erected towards the close of the eighteenth century; and a very beautiful and richly adorned Gothic Chapel on the bridge over the Calder, built in its present form by Edward IV., in memory of his father and followers, who perished in a battle fought near this town. Wakefield has also a handsome Market Cross, several Meeting-houses, a Free Grammar School, a House of Correction, and numerous Charitable Institutions. About two miles from Wakefield is a Race-course, where races are held in September. *Pop.* 10,764. *Inns*; the Strafford Arms, the White Hart.

LEEDS is a well built, commercial, and opulent town; situated on the Aire, in the W. Riding of Yorkshire; its chief manufacture is cloth, but it has also manufactories of linen, thread, sacking, canvass, kerseymeres, carpets, and cotton. It is, likewise, the principal mart for the woollen manufactures of the W. Riding, particularly coloured and white broad cloths, and in its vicinity are several forges, potteries, and collieries, and numerous mills for fulling cloth, grinding rape-seed, cutting tobacco, &c.

The principal objects worthy of notice are the Mixed Cloth Hall, a building of amazing extent, erected in 1758, for the sale of coloured cloth; the White Cloth Hall, built in 1775, a quadrangular edifice similar to the preceding, both occupied by persons who have served a regular apprenticeship; the Hall in Albion Street for those clothiers who have not regularly served; St. Peter's Church, a venerable fabric in the pointed style of architecture, containing several ancient monuments, and a fine painting of the Last Supper; St. John's, erected in 1654 by J. Harrison, Esq., who is buried within its

walls; St. Paul's, a handsome stone Church, opened in 1794; Trinity, an elegant stone edifice; St. James's, in the form of an octagon; the New Market, and the New Church, erected in 1824; the Philosophical and Literary Hall in Park Row, a neat stone edifice, comprising a Museum, Lecture Room, and Library; and the New Court House and Prison at the end of the same street.

Leeds also possesses numerous Meeting Houses, a Catholic Chapel, a Free Grammar School, an Infirmary, and other Charitable Institutions, a Theatre, and Assembly Rooms. It enjoys the benefit of water-carriage to the Eastern as well as Western Seas, by means of the river Aire and Leeds and Liverpool Canal. Another Canal extends from the Aire to Selby.

About three miles from Leeds, is *Temple Newsome*, a seat of the Marquis of Hertford, distinguished by a singular inscription executed in stone, and forming the battlement of the mansion. It is adorned with a fine collection of pictures. *Pop.* 83,796. *Inns*; the Bull and Mouth, the Golden Lion, the Talbot, the Rose and Crown, the White Horse.

HAREWOOD, in the W. Riding of Yorkshire. At this town is *Harewood House*, the magnificent seat of the noble Earl of that name. It is a stone structure of Corinthian architecture, very elegantly finished, and superbly ornamented with painted ceilings and other appropriate decorations. The gardens and pleasure-grounds were laid out by the celebrated Brown. The Church is a venerable structure, containing, amongst other tombs, that of Judge Gascoigne, who committed Henry V., when Prince of Wales, to prison, for insulting him whilst administering justice. Here also may be seen the remains of Harewood Castle. *Pop.* 849. *Inns*; the Harewood Arms.

HARROWGATE, or **HARROGATE**, in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, is celebrated for its mineral waters, which annually attract more than 2000 visitors. The village, which abounds with delightful scenery, and enjoys a salubrious air, is divided into High and Low, situated about half a mile from each other; the former, containing the chalybeate, and the latter, the

sulphureous springs, and another, combining the qualities of both. The season lasts from May to Michaelmas, and the visitors are most of them accommodated at several large inns, situated on a heath, each having a long room and ordinary at a moderate charge. Here also are several lodging-houses, a Theatre, Billiard Rooms, a Chapel, and a newly-constructed promenade. *Pop.* 1934. *Inns*; the Dragon, the Granby, the Queen's Head, at High Harrowgate; the Crown, the Half Moon, the White Hart, at Low Harrowgate.

RIPLEY, in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, is a small town, with a Free School and an ancient Castle. The Church contains several monuments, and in the churchyard is the pedestal of an ancient cross. *Pop.* 1182. *Inn*; the Star.

RIPON, in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, is a town of considerable antiquity, situated between the Ure and the Skell. The streets are irregularly built, but the Market Place is a very handsome square, having, in the centre, a lofty obelisk, erected by J. Aislabe, chancellor of the exchequer in the reign of George I. The Church is a venerable structure, formerly attached to a monastery, founded by Wilfrid, Archbishop of York, and rebuilt in the reign of Edward III. It contains numerous monuments, a well-painted altar-piece, and a beautiful painted window, executed by Peckitt of York.

Ripon also possesses an elegant Town Hall, erected in 1801; a very neat Theatre; several Meeting Houses; a Free Grammar School, and numerous other Charitable Institutions. This town was formerly noted for the excellence of its spurs, which gave rise to the proverb, "As true steel as Ripon rowels." At the E. end of Ripon, near the Church, is a Tumulus, said to have been raised by the Danes. In the vicinity is a common, where annual horse-races are held.

About 2 miles from Ripon, on the opposite side of the Ure, is *Newby Hall*, the seat of Lord Grantham, erected from designs by Sir C. Wren. Its principal internal decorations are, a spacious statue gallery, containing one of the most valuable collections of sculpture in the kingdom; a beautiful hall, in which is an organ, and a

curious inlaid table; a dining-room, superbly painted with mythological subjects; a drawing-room, hung with Gobelins tapestry; and numerous fine paintings.

Three miles W. of Ripon is *Studley Royal*, an elegant mansion, containing numerous handsome apartments, and a fine collection of pictures, but principally celebrated for its pleasure-grounds, tastefully adorned with statues, temples, &c., and with the beautiful remains of *Fountains Abbey*, the most perfect vestige of a monastic building in England. Near these ruins, is *Hackfall*, a romantic valley of great beauty, said to have been once inhabited by witches. *Pop.* 4568. *Inns*; the Norfolk Arms, the Unicorn.

CONTINUATION.

Sheffield to Penistone . . .	14½
Penistone to Huddersfield *	13½
	<hr/> 28

PENISTONE, in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, is a small market-town, where a great number of moor sheep are sold. The vicinity is particularly dreary. *Pop.* 645. *Inns*; the Rose and Crown.

No. 170.—From LONDON to NEW ROMNEY. Through SEVENOAKS and TUNBRIDGE.

London Bridge to	Miles.	London Bridge to	Miles.
Tunbridge *, as at No. 63.	30	Tenterden . . .	55½
Kipping's Cross . . .	36½	Old Romney . . .	67½
Milkhouse Street . . .	48½	New Romney . . .	69½

TENTERDEN, in Kent, is a pleasant town, with a handsome Church, a Town Hall, a Free School, and Meeting Houses. The inhabitants are chiefly occupied in rearing cattle. *Pop.* 8259. *Inns*; the Woolpack.

OLD ROMNEY, in Kent, was formerly a flourishing sea-port at the mouth of the Rother, but the course of that river having been changed by a tempest, it has fallen to decay. *Pop.* 153.

NEW ROMNEY was also a sea-port in former times;

but its harbour has been long filled up. It is situated in Romney Marsh, a fertile tract, comprising more than 50,000 acres, defended against the sea by an embankment called Dymchurch Wall, along which there is a good carriage road. *Pop.* 962. *Inn*; the New Inn.

No. 171. From LONDON to SALISBURY. FIRST ROAD. Through BASINGSTOKE and STOCKBRIDGE.

<i>Hyde Park Corner to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Hyde Park Corner to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Basingstoke *, as at No. 11.	45½	Salisbury *, as at No. 160.	80½

CONTINUATION.

Salisbury to Fordingbridge *	12
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No. 172. From LONDON to SALISBURY. SECOND ROAD. Through ANDOVER.

<i>Hyde Park Corner to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Hyde Park Corner to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Andover *, as at No. 11.	63½	Salisbury *	81

No. 173. From LONDON to SALTFLEET. Through WARE, HUNTINGDON, and LOUTH.

<i>Shoreditch Church to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Shoreditch Church to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Alconbury Hill *, as at No. 1.	64	Horncastle . . .	139½
Sleaford *, as at No. 84.	111½	Louth * . . .	145½
Tattershall . . .	123½	Salfleet . . .	155½

TATTERSHALL, in Lincolnshire, is a small town on the Bane, distinguished by the remains of a Castle, erected by Sir R. Cromwell in the fifteenth century, and the ruins of a Church which was once a magnificent structure. *Pop.* 627. *Inn*; the Angel.

HORNCastle, in Lincolnshire, is situated on the river Bane, and supposed to have been the *Castra Hiberna* of the Romans. It is noted for its horse fairs, and has a considerable trade in tanning. *Pop.* 3058. *Inns*; the George, the Bull.

LOUTH. See No. 85.

SALT FLEET, in Lincolnshire, is situated on a creek of the German Ocean. *Pop.* 914.

No. 174. From LONDON to SCARBOROUGH. FIRST ROAD. Through WARE, LINCOLN, and HULL.

<i>Shoreditch Church to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Shoreditch Church to.</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Alconbury Hill, as at No. 1.	64	Hull	169½
Lincoln*, as at No. 84.	129½	Beverley (b)	178½
Spittal Inn (a)	140½	Great Driffield	191½
Brigg or Glandford Bridge	151½	Foxholes	201½
Barton	162½	Scarborough	213

CONTINUATIONS.

(a) Spittal Inn to Kirton (<i>Lincolns.</i>)	6½
(a) Spittal Inn to Burton-upon-Strather (<i>Lincolns.</i>)	19½
(b) Beverley to Frodingham (<i>Yorks.</i>)	13
(b) Beverley to Hornsea (<i>Yorks.</i>)	13½

BRIGG or GLANDFORD BRIDGE, in Lincolnshire, is situated on the Ancolme. The inhabitants carry on a considerable trade in corn, coals, and timber. *Pop.* 5674. *Inns*; the Angel, the White Lion.

BARTON-UPON-HUMBER, in Lincolnshire, is a town of great antiquity, situated on the S. bank of the Humber, and noted as the principal place of passage to Hull. It carries on a considerable traffic in corn and flour, and has, in its vicinity, several flour and other mills. There are two Churches, one of which is very ancient. *Pop.* 2496. *Inns*; the Waterside House.

HULL, or KINGSTON-UPON-HULL, in the E. Riding of Yorkshire, is a large and commercial town, at the mouth of the river Hull, from which it derives its name. Its principal trade consists in the whale fishery, in the prosecution of which it employs more vessels than any other place in England; but it also carries on an extensive traffic in coals, oil, corn, and timber, and has a considerable foreign trade to the Baltic, the Southern parts of Europe, and America.

The chief objects here worthy of notice are, the Market Place, adorned with handsome houses, and an equestrian statue of William III.; the North Bridge, consisting of two free-stone arches, between which is a draw-bridge large enough to admit any vessel used in this port; the Docks on the N. and W. sides of the town; the Trinity House, containing several curiosities; the Exchange; and the Church of the Holy Trinity, a noble Gothic building, ornamented with a fine painting of the Last Supper, by Parmentier, and numerous elegant monuments. Hull also possesses two other Churches, several Meeting Houses, a General Infirmary, numerous Hospitals and Charity Schools, a Library and Museum, a large Theatre, a Custom House, and a Citadel strongly fortified. *Pop.* 31,425. *Inns*; the Cross Keys, the Neptune, the George, the Cross Keys and Saracen's Head, the Paragon.

BEVERLEY, in the E. Riding of Yorkshire, is a considerable town, situated near the Hull, at the foot of the York Wolds. The houses are elegant, and the principal street is terminated by an ancient gateway. St. John's Church, generally called the Minster, is a superb edifice, surmounted by two lofty towers, and adorned with several monuments of the Earls of Northumberland. St. Mary's Church also is a handsome building. Beverley carries on a considerable trade in corn, and has a direct communication with the Hull by a canal. *Pop.* 7503. *Inns*; the Beverley Arms, the Tiger, the George and Dragon.

GREAT DRIFFIELD, in the E. Riding of Yorkshire, is a pleasant town, situated at the foot of the Wolds. It carries on a considerable trade in corn by means of a canal which passes by it. *Pop.* 2308. *Inn*; the Red Lion.

FOXHOLES. *Inn*; the Ship.

SCARBOROUGH, in the N. Riding of Yorkshire, is delightfully situated in the recess of a bay, whence it rises in an amphitheatrical form to the summit of a cliff or scar, from which it derives its name. It has a spacious harbour, formed by a noble pier, and is the only port between the Humber and the Tyne capable of

affording shelter to large vessels during Eastern gales. Its trade consists principally in the export of corn, salt fish, and provisions, and in the import of coals, goods from London, and Baltic commodities; but it has also ship-yards, rope-walks, and a sail manufactory.

Scarborough, however, is chiefly celebrated as the resort of company for drinking its waters, and for sea-bathing. It has two mineral wells, one chalybeate, the other saline; and the waters are generally taken in the morning. The lodging-houses are elegant and commodious, and the buildings on the cliff delightfully situated, with a terrace in front, 100 feet above the level of the sea. Scarborough has also a Theatre; an Assembly Room; the remains of an ancient Castle, adorning the summit of a lofty promontory, and commanding a fine view; a Church, formerly attached to a Cistercian monastery; several Meeting Houses; Warm Baths; Libraries; and a Seamen's Hospital.

About five miles from Scarborough is *Hackness Hall*, a noble mansion, erected near the supposed site of *St. Hilda's Cell*. *Pop.* 8533. *Inns*; the Black Bull, the New Inn, the George, the Newborough Arms, the Blacksmith's Arms, the Talbot, the Golden Bull.

CONTINUATION.

Hull to Hedon	8
Hedon to Patrington	10½
Patrington to Spurn Head	11½
	<hr/>
	29½

HEDON, or **HEYDON**, in the E. Riding of Yorkshire, is situated on a small creek of the Humber. It was formerly a place of some importance, but it has been much injured by the encroachments of the sea. *Pop.* 902.

PATTRINGTON, in the E. Riding of Yorkshire, is also seated on a branch of the Humber. The spire of the Church is a landmark for vessels entering the Humber. *Pop.* 1244.

SPURN HEAD is a projecting point of land at the mouth of the Humber in the E. Riding of Yorkshire.

CONTINUATION.

Great Driffield to Bridlington	17½
Bridlington to Flamborough	3½
	<hr/> 21

BRIDLINGTON, in the E. Riding of Yorkshire, is a neat town, pleasantly situated near the coast. It derived its origin from an Augustine Priory, founded in the reign of Henry I., some vestiges of which are still visible. In the church-yard is a tomb-stone with this inscription,—“ 1542, Thomas Newman, aged 153.”

About a mile S. E. of the town, is *Bridlington* or *Burlington Quay*, which is much frequented for sea-bathing. The harbour is defended by two piers, one of which forms an excellent promenade, and commands a good view of Flamborough Head. *Pop.* 4275. *Imm.*; the Scarborough Castle.

FLAMBOROUGH, in the E. Riding of Yorkshire, is a large fishing village, but was formerly a town of considerable importance. The Church contains a curious monumental inscription, and at the end of the town are remains of a Danish tower. *Pop.* 917.

Two miles distant is the celebrated promontory, called *Flamborough Head*, the lofty and stupendous cliffs of which serve as a direction to mariners. They are composed of a mouldering lime-stone rock, and at the base are worn into numerous caverns by the fury of the waves. In the breeding season their summits are occupied by immense numbers of sea-fowl which animate the air and ocean around.

CONTINUATION.

Scarborough to Peak Alum Works	10½
Peak Alum Works to Whitby	8
	<hr/> 18½

THE PEAK ALUM WORKS will amply repay the traveller's trouble of inspecting them.

WHITBY, in the N. Riding of Yorkshire, is situated on the banks of the Esk, over which is a drawbridge, capable of admitting vessels of 500 tons burden. In

1540, it was only a small fishing village, but the construction of alum works in the vicinity in the seventeenth century, tended greatly to its prosperity. It has now a fine harbour, and carries on an extensive trade in the exportation of alum, and the importation of coals.

The principal objects worthy of notice are the Docks extending along both sides of the river; the Piers; the Church, containing several monuments of the Cholmley family, and the tomb of General Lascelles, a native of Whitby, who was killed at Preston Pans; the Town House, a heavy building of the Tuscan order; and the vestiges of the Abbey Church, founded by Oswy, king of Northumberland, in 650. Whitby has also a Chapel of Ease, several Meeting Houses, and Charitable Institutions. The vicinity abounds with petrifications and natural curiosities. *Pop.* 12,331. *Inns*; the Angel, the Golden Lion, the White Horse, the King's Head.

No. 175. From LONDON to SCARBOROUGH. SECOND ROAD. Through WARE, DONCASTER, and YORK.

<i>Shoreditch Church to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Shoreditch Church to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Ferrybridge, as at No. 1.	173½	New Malton (a) . .	212½
Tadcaster	185½	Wykeham	228
York	194½	Scarborough* . . .	234½

CONTINUATION.

(a) New Malton to Pickering (*Yorks.*) . 8½

TADCASTER, in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, is a neat and well-built town, situated on the Wharf, over which is a very handsome bridge. It is supposed to have been the Calcaria of the Romans.

About three miles from Tadcaster, between Towton and Saxton, is a ridge of high ground, remarkable as the scene of a famous contest between the armies of York and Lancaster, in 1461. *Pop.* 2811. *Inns*; the Rose and Crown, the Angel, the White Horse.

About six miles beyond Tadcaster, on the right, is

Bishopthorpe, the palace of the Archbishops of York, containing a chapel adorned with painted glass by Peckett of York, at the expense of Archbishop Drummond, who also rebuilt the parish Church in an elegant style, and enriched it with a painted window.

YORK, the Eboracum of the Romans, is situated on the Ouse and the Fosse, and has long been regarded as the capital of the N. of England, and the second city in the kingdom, though in wealth and population it is now left far behind several trading towns. It is divided into four districts, which derive their names from the city gates, or bars, Mickle Gate, Bootham Gate, Monk Gate, and Walm Gate; but it is principally distinguished for its Cathedral, or Minster, which from its mass, its grandeur, and its architectural beauties, is generally placed at the head of the Gothic structures of this kingdom. The W. front is extremely superb, the E. has a very fine window; the lantern-tower is ornamented with peculiar taste; the nave is larger than any except that of St. Peter's at Rome; nearly all the windows are of painted glass, representing sacred subjects; and there are numerous ancient and magnificent monuments, amongst which may be seen those of Archbishop Scrope and Sir George Saville. The Chapter House is a fine octagon building, with a painted roof; on the N. W. of the Cathedral is the Library.

Besides the Cathedral, there are twenty-one parish Churches within the walls, and three in the suburbs; the most remarkable are, All Saints, in North Street, adorned with some fine painted glass; St. Mary's, in Castle Gate, distinguished by a beautiful spire; All Hallows, a fine specimen of Gothic Architecture, built with the ruins of the ancient Eboracum; St. Dennis, containing, under a large blue marble tomb in the choir, the remains of an Earl of Northumberland; and St. Margaret's, having a singular porch, ornamented with the signs of the Zodiac, and other hieroglyphics.

The other objects in York deserving notice are, the remains of St. Mary's Abbey, on the N. side of the city; the Mickle Gate, and near it, the Gateway which formed the entrance to the Priory of the Holy Trinity, both

curious vestiges of antiquity; the ruins behind the latter, situated on a mount commanding a fine view; the Castle, originally built by William I., now used as the County Gaol, and considered one of the best-regulated prisons in England; the Basilica, or County Hall, a handsome structure of the Ionic order, erected in 1777; the ruins of Clifford's Tower, standing on a commanding eminence near the Castle, said to have been raised by the Romans; the Mansion House, a commodious building, erected in 1726, as the residence of the annual first magistrate, who is the only one in England participating with the municipal head of London in the title of Lord Mayor; the magnificent Assembly Rooms, planned by the Earl of Burlington with great taste and judgment; the Guildhall, built in 1446, a noble edifice embellished with painted glass; the Theatre, erected in 1770; and the Promenade along the Ouse.

York also possesses several Meeting Houses, a County Hospital, and numerous other Charitable Institutions; and near it is the Retreat, a lunatic asylum belonging to the Society of Friends. It carries on a considerable river trade, as vessels of 120 tons can come up the Ouse to the bridge; and it has some traffic in gloves and drugs, as well as in printing and bookselling. The principal source of profit to the inhabitants, however, is the influx of visitors to the assizes and the races. The former are held in the County Hall, and the latter on a plain called Knavesmire, about a mile from the city. *Pop.* 20,787. *Inns*; the Black Swan, Eldridge's, the Falcon, the York Tavern, the George, the White Horse, the Red Lion.

NEW MALTON, in the N. Riding of Yorkshire, is a well-built town, seated on an eminence overlooking the Derwent, over which is a handsome stone bridge. It has two Churches, several Meeting Houses, a Theatre, and Assembly Rooms. Near the bridge are the ruins of an ancient Castle. New Malton carries on a large trade in corn, butter, and hams, and is noted for a fine show of horses at its fairs. Near the town is a mineral spring. *Pop.* 4008. *Inns*; the Talbot, the White Horse.

About four miles from New Malton, on the road to

York, is *Castle Howard*, the magnificent seat of the Earl of Carlisle, erected from designs of Sir J. Vanbrugh; the state apartments are remarkably grand, and are enriched by a very fine collection of paintings, statues, and antiquities. The grounds are well laid out, and the park contains several objects of attraction, particularly an obelisk, erected at the junction of four avenues of lofty trees, to commemorate the valour of the Duke of Marlborough; an elegant monument in honour of Lord Nelson; an Ionic Temple, adorned with busts; and a Mausoleum of the Doric order. Near the entrance to the park is an excellent Inn.

WYKEHAM, is situated in the N. Riding of Yorkshire. *Wykeham Abbey* is a modern mansion, erected on the site of a Priory founded by Osborne de Wykeham in 1153. *Pop.* 582. *Inn*; the Bull.

No. 176. From LONDON to SHREWSBURY. FIRST ROAD. Through STONY STRATFORD, COVENTRY, and BIRMINGHAM. The New Mail Road.

London to Shrewsbury *, as at No. 95 . . . 153½

CONTINUATION.

Shrewsbury to Welsh Pool * (*Montgom.*) 18½

CONTINUATION.

Shrewsbury to Llandrinio { . . . 13½

Llandrinio to Llanfyllin . . . 11½

25

LLANFYLLIN, in Montgomeryshire, is a small town with a handsome Town Hall, and a neat Church. *Pop.* 1706.

CONTINUATION.

Shrewsbury to Wem 10½

WEM, in Shropshire, is pleasantly situated near the source of the Roden. The Church is a handsome struc-

ture, with a lofty steeple and a fine chancel, and there is a good Free School. Wycherley the dramatic writer, and Ireland the author of *Illustrations of Hogarth*, were both born near Wem, in the same house. *Pop.* 1855. *Inn*; the White Horse.

No. 177. From LONDON to SHREWSBURY. SECOND ROAD. Through AYLESBURY, KIDDERMINSTER, and MUCH WENLOCK.

<i>Tyburn Turnpike to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Tyburn Turnpike to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Southall *	9½	Banbury *	75½
Uxbridge *	15	Edgehill *	83½
Chalfont St. Giles	22½	Stratford upon Avon *	95
Amersham (a) {	26	Alcester (b)	103
Wendover	35½	Bromesgrove (c)	116½
Aylesbury *	40½	Kidderminster	125½
Winslow *	50½	Bridgnorth (d)	139½
Buckingham *	57½	Much Wenlock	147½
Aynhoe on the Hill	69	Shrewsbury *	160½
Adderbury *	72		

CONTINUATIONS.

- (a) Amersham to Chessham (*Bucks.*) 3
- (b) Alcester to Droitwich * (*Worcesters.*) 14
- (c) Bromesgrove to Stourbridge * (*Worcesters.*) 8½
- (d) Bridgnorth to Madeley Market (*Shrops.*) 8½

CHALFONT ST. GILES, in Buckinghamshire, is remarkable as having been the residence of Milton, during the plague which raged in London in 1665. *Pop.* 1104.

AMERSHAM, in Buckinghamshire, is an ancient town, which manufactures large quantities of black lace and cotton. It has a Town Hall, built by Sir W. Drake in 1642, and a spacious Church, containing several monuments of the Drake family, one of which was executed by Scheemakers.

About a mile from Amersham is *Shardeloes*, the seat of the Drake family, an elegant mansion erected from

designs by Adams, adorned with beautiful paintings, and surrounded by charming grounds. *Pop.* 2612. *Inns*; the Crown, the Griffin.

WENDOVER, in Buckinghamshire, consists of mean houses, and contains nothing remarkable. The inhabitants are supported by lace-making. *Pop.* 1602.

AYLESBURY to BUCKINGHAM. See No. 18.

AYNHOE ON THE HILL, in Northamptonshire, is so called from its situation on an eminence near the Charwell. *Pop.* 719. *Inn*; the Red Lion.

ADDERBURY, in Oxfordshire, is a village, with a Gothic Church containing several monuments; near a spot called the Green, are the ruins of a mansion belonging to the Cobb family, and at a short distance formerly stood the superb residence of the Duke of Buccleugh, now reduced to a commodious modern building. Within these walls, formerly resided the notorious Wilmot, Earl of Rochester; whose state bed is still preserved here, and was once slept in by the bard of Twickenham.

BANBURY to EDGE HILL. See No. 18.

STRATFORD ON AVON. See No. 19.

ALCESTER, in Warwickshire, is situated near the confluence of the Alne and the Arrow, and is supposed to have been a Roman station. It has a neat Church, a Market House, and a Free School, and employs about 600 persons in the manufacture of needles. *Pop.* 2229. *Inn*; the Angel.

About two miles from Alcester, is *Ragley Hall*, the seat of the Marquis of Hertford, built by Lord Conway about the middle of the last century, but since improved under the direction of Mr. Wyatt. The house has four fronts, all displaying architectural beauty, and is situated in a delightful park.

BROMESGROVE, in Worcestershire, is situated on the Salwarp, and consists principally of one street, in which are many old houses curiously ornamented. Its inhabitants are employed in the manufacture of needles, nails, and linen, and it has a Free Grammar School. The Church is an elegant Gothic edifice, situated on an eminence, and distinguished by a fine tower and spire. It is also adorned with some excellent stained glass, and

several ancient monuments. This parish also contains three remarkable echoes, and in that part called Barnet Green, is a chalybeate spring, and a petrifying well. *Pop.* 7519. *Inns*; the Crown, the Golden Cross.

About three miles from Bromesgrove, is *Hewell Grange*, a noble mansion belonging to the Earl of Plymouth.

KIDDERMINSTER, in Worcestershire, is an extensive and well-built town, situated on the Stour, and famous for the manufacture of carpets, which are remarkable for the brilliancy and durability of their colours. The principal objects worthy of notice are, the Church, a noble Gothic pile, containing numerous monuments; the Walks in the church-yard, commanding fine views of the town and its vicinity; the Town Hall and Market House, a heavy structure, beneath which is the Prison; and the Promenades along the banks of the Stour, particularly that leading to Round Hill, about half a mile distant, where there is a chalybeate spring. Kidderminster also possesses a Free School, several Meeting Houses, Assembly Rooms, Reading Societies, a Billiard Room, and several Charitable Institutions.

In the vicinity are several interesting objects, particularly the remains of an ancient Castle on the banks of the Canal; the vestiges of an encampment at *Wassal Hill*, about half a mile from the Severn, and a chalybeate spring at *Sandburn*. Richard Baxter, the celebrated divine, was for many years vicar of Kidderminster, and Baskerville the printer was born near it. *Pop.* 15,296. *Inns*; the Lion, the Black Horse.

BRIDGNORTH, in Shropshire, is delightfully situated on the banks of the Severn, over which is a handsome bridge of seven arches. It is divided into two parts, the Upper and the Lower Town; the former stands on a hill sixty yards above the bed of the river, and has a communication with the bridge by a curious walk hewn out of the rock. Many of the cellars are also cut out of the rock, and are covered by gardens and foot-paths. Bridgnorth has two Churches, several Meeting Houses, and a Free School; and besides its traffic on the river, carries on a considerable trade in cloth, stockings, flannel, &c.

Near the town, in the grounds of a private mansion, is a Terrace more than a mile long, commanding a very extensive prospect. *Pop.* 4345. *Inns*; the Castle, the Crown.

MUCH WENLOCK, in Shropshire, is noted for the remains of a Cluniac Monastery. They are situated on the S. side of the town, and consist of the Church, which is a fine specimen of the Gothic style, and part of the Chapter House. Here are extensive limestone quarries. *Pop.* 2200. *Inns*; the Swan and Falcon.

CONTINUATION.

Kidderminster to Bewdley . . .	3
Bewdley to Cleobury . . .	8
Cleobury to Ludlow* . . .	13
	<hr/> 24

BEWDLEY, in Worcestershire, is a well-built town on the Severn, over which there is an elegant bridge. It has a good Town Hall, adorned with the Lyttelton Arms; a handsome Chapel of Ease; several Meeting Houses, a Free School, and Assembly Rooms. The town is chiefly supported by its navigation, and has a considerable trade in tanning leather. At *Blackstone Hill*, a beautiful rock on the edge of the river, is a curious hermitage, chapel, &c., excavated in the rock. *Pop.* 3725. *Inn*; the George, the Wheatsheaf.

CLEOBURY, or CLEOBURY MORTIMER, in Shropshire, is a town of some consequence, with a Free School, and a handsome Church. It derived its name from the ancient family of Mortimer, who formerly had a castle here. *Pop.* 1602. *Inn*; the Eagle and Serpent.

No. 178. From LONDON to SHREWSBURY. THIRD ROAD. Through AYLESBURY, KIDDERMINSTER, and COLEBROOK DALE.

<i>Tyburn Turnpike to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Tyburn Turnpike to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Bridgnorth*, as at No. 177.	139½	Colebrook Dale . . .	147½
Strosey	146	Shrewsbury* . . .	160½

BROSELEY, in Shropshire, is a large and populous town on the Severn. It has a manufactory of tobacco pipes and coarse earthenware, but its inhabitants are chiefly employed in the iron and coal mines in the vicinity. *Pop.* 4814. *Inn*; the Tontine.

The traveller then crosses the Severn, over the famous iron bridge to **COLEBROOK DALE**, a beautiful winding glen, situated between two hills, and celebrated for its numerous iron works, steam-engines, forges, &c., and for the bridge just mentioned. This elegant structure consists of one arch, more than 106½ feet in the span, and weighs 378 tons 15 cwt.

No. 179. From LONDON to SKIPTON. FIRST ROAD.
Through **ROYSTON, STAMFORD, DONCASTER, and WAKEFIELD.**

<i>Shoreditch Church to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Shoreditch Church to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Doncaster*, as at No. 1.]	158	Bradford . . .	196½
North Elmsall . . .	167½	Keighley* . . .	206½
Wakefield* . . .	178½	Skipton* . . .	216½
Leeds* . . .	187		

NORTH ELMSALL, in Yorkshire. *Inn*; the White Hart.

WAKEFIELD and LEEDS. See No. 169.

BRADFORD, in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, is a well-built and populous town, pleasantly situated at the junction of three beautiful valleys to the S. of the Aire. Its inhabitants are chiefly occupied in the manufacture of woollen cloths and cotton, and about three miles distant are extensive foundries, generally employed, owing to the abundance of coal and iron ore found in the vicinity. Bradford has two spacious Churches, one of which is a modern erection; and several Meeting Houses. Its trade is greatly assisted by a Canal, which leads from the centre of the town to the Leeds and Liverpool Canal. *Pop.* 18,064. *Inns*; the Sun, the Talbot.

About five miles from Bradford is *Falneck*, a Moravian settlement, situated in a healthy spot, and distin-

guished by neatness, and the industry of its inhabitants. The single women here are noted for their skill in working muslins. This village has a commodious inn.

No. 180. From LONDON to SKIPTON. SECOND ROAD
Through NORTHAMPTON, LEICESTER, BUXTON, and
BURY.

<i>Hicks's Hall to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Hicks's Hall to</i>	<i>Miles</i>
Ashbourn*, as at No. 80.	140	Haslingden . . .	200
Manchester*, as at No. 123.	182	Clitheroe . . .	212½
Bury	191	Skipton*	218

Four miles beyond Manchester, is *Heaton Hall*, the seat of the Earl of Wilton.

BURY, in Lancashire, is a considerable town on the E. side of the Irwell, the banks of which are occupied by various cotton factories. It has a neat modern Church, a Chapel of Ease, and several Meeting Houses and Charitable Institutions. *Pop.* 34,581. *Inns*; the Eagle and Child, the Hare and Hounds.

HASLINGDEN, or HASLINGTON, in Lancashire, is a flourishing manufacturing town. The Chapel, or Church, as it is sometimes called, contains a font of the time of Henry VIII., as well as several monuments. The Haslingden Canal communicates with Bury, Manchester, Liverpool, and Leeds. *Pop.* 6593.

CLITHEROE, in Lancashire, is situated on an eminence on the E. bank of the Ribble, and is distinguished by the remains of its ancient Castle, said to have been erected by Robert de Lael, a Norman baron. In the vicinity are extensive cotton printing-works, and at a short distance from Clitheroe is *Penlle Hill*, an eminence 1800 feet above the level of the sea. *Pop.* 3213. *Inns*; the Swan, the Brownlow Arms.

CONTINUATION.

Haslingden to Blackburn . . . 8

BLACKBURN, in Lancashire, is situated on a little river of the same name, and is particularly famous for the manufacture of calicoes of every possible variety.

It has two Churches, several Meeting Houses and Charitable Institutions, a Grammar School, and an Academy for the education of Dissenting Ministers. *Pop.* 21,240. *Inns*; the New Inn, the Bull, the Hotel.

CONTINUATION.

Haslingden to Burnley . . .	7½
Burnley to Colne . . .	6½
	<hr/> 13½

BURNLEY, in Lancashire, is a flourishing town, the inhabitants of which are engaged in the manufacture of cotton. It has an ancient Church, containing various monuments; and a Grammar School.

Near Burnley is *Towneley Hall*, the seat of the family of that name, and once the residence of C. Towneley, Esq., who formed the celebrated collection of antique marbles and statues in the British Museum. *Pop.* 6378. *Inns*; the Bull.

COLNE, in Lancashire, is a small town, with numerous cotton and woollen manufactories. It has a neat Church, a Cloth Hall, a Grammar School, and several Meeting Houses. The Leeds Canal passes within a mile of it. *Pop.* 7274.

No. 181. From LONDON to SOUTHAMPTON. FIRST ROAD. Through BAGSHOT, BASINGSTOKE, and WINCHESTER.

<i>Hyde Park Corner to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Hyde Park Corner to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Basingstoke*, as at No. 11.	45½	Southampton*	74½
Winchester*	62½		

No. 182. From LONDON to SOUTHAMPTON. SECOND ROAD. Through BAGSHOT and BISHOP'S WALTHAM.

<i>Hyde Park Corner to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Hyde Park Corner to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Bagshot*, as at No. 11.	26	Bishop's Waltham	65½
Alton*, as at No. 161.	47½	Southampton*	75½
Wokingham	56½		

BISHOP'S WALTHAM, in Hampshire, is a small town, carrying on a considerable trade in leather. Here may be seen the vestiges of a palace which once belonged to the Bishops of Winchester. *Pop.* 2126. *Inns*; the Crown, the Dolphin.

CONTINUATION.

Filmer Hill to Wickham	12
Wickham to Fareham	2½
Fareham to Gosport *	5½
	<hr/> 27

WICKHAM, in Hampshire, is remarkable as the birth-place of the celebrated Bishop, William of Wykeham. *Pop.* 1134.

FAREHAM, in Hampshire, is situated at the head of Portsmouth Harbour. It carries on a considerable trade in corn and coals, and has dock-yards for building small vessels. During summer it is much frequented for sea-bathing. *Pop.* 3677. *Inn*; the Red Lion.

No. 163. From LONDON to SOUTHAMPTON. **THIRD ROAD.** Through BAGSHOT, ALTON, and WINCHESTER.

<i>Hyde Park Corner to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Hyde Park Corner to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Bagshot, as at No. 11.	26	Southampton*, as at No. 161.	77

CONTINUATION.

Southampton to Lyndhurst	9½
Lyndhurst to Lymington	8½
	<hr/> 18

LYNDHURST, in Hampshire, though only a village, is considered the capital of the New Forest, and is the place where the courts are held relative to it. A building here, called the King's House, is occupied by the Lord Warden, when he visits the Forest, but it is far from magnificent. Near Lyndhurst is *Cusnells*, once the residence of the Right Hon. George Rose; it is said to

contain one of the finest private libraries in the kingdom. *Pop.* 1170. *Inn*; the Crown.

LYMINGTON, in Hampshire, is delightfully situated on a creek of the sea, the banks of which are adorned with very beautiful scenery. It is celebrated for the manufacture of marine salt, and is also much frequented for bathing. Many of the houses command a fine prospect of the Isle of Wight and the English Channel. The Town Hall is a neat building, often used as an Assembly Room, and there are two sets of Baths. *Pop.* 3164. *Inns*; the Angel, the Anchor, the Bugle, the Red Lion.

CONTINUATION.

Southampton to Beaulieu	.. .	64
Beaulieu to Lymington *	. . .	64
		<hr/> 128

Cross the Southampton Water by the ferry to Hythe.

BEAULIEU, in Hampshire, is so called on account of its beauty. Here are the venerable remains of an Abbey, which was the burial-place of Queen Eleanor, the mother of King John, and once afforded an asylum to Margaret of Anjou, as well as to Perkin Warbeck. *Pop.* 1206.

No. 184. ISLE OF WIGHT.

The distance from Southampton to Cowes, in the Isle of Wight, is fifteen miles. Steam vessels perform the voyage every morning during the summer in about an hour and a half, and return in the afternoon. Vessels likewise sail daily from Portsmouth to Ryde, the distance between which is about six miles.

As the limits of this work will not allow a detailed account of this beautiful island, we have endeavoured, in the following Routes, to point out all the principal objects worthy of notice, and the best method of visiting them. If the traveller takes up his residence at Newport, which is situated almost in the centre of the island, he may visit its principal beauties in three or four days,

though for a minute inspection of all, he would require as many weeks.

COWES, at which the traveller will land, if he sails from Southampton, is delightfully situated on a steep eminence, at the mouth of the Medina or Cowes River. The streets are narrow, and the houses ill built, but the manner in which they rise one above another from the water's edge gives them a romantic appearance. At the entrance of the harbour is a Castle, erected by Henry VIII., and to the west of it are kept numerous bathing-machines, as this place is much frequented during the summer. The hotels here are good, and carriages may be hired to make excursions in the island. Stages are constantly going from Cowes to Newport. *Pop.* 3579. *Inns*; the Fountain, the Vine.

Cowes to Newport 4½

NEWPORT, the principal town in the island, is a well-built and populous place, situated on the W. bank of the Medina, which is navigable to the quay. The principal objects of attention are the Church, in which the Princess Elizabeth, the second daughter of Charles I., was buried; the Free School, where this unfortunate Monarch held a conference with the Parliamentary Commissioners; the Public Library, or Isle of Wight Institution, a handsome building in the principal street; the Market House; the Theatre, and the Assembly Rooms.

Newport has also several Meeting Houses and a Roman Catholic Chapel, and near it, on the road to Cowes, are the Albany Barracks, capable of accommodating 3000 men. The inhabitants of Newport are chiefly employed in the manufacture of starch and hair-powder, and the making of cracknells and biscuits for the navy. The markets are well supplied with provisions, particularly poultry and butter, but fish is scarce. In the vicinity are several corn-mills, and a well-regulated House of Industry. Horses, Carriages, or Chaises, may be hired at the Hotels of Newport, for making excursions. Stages are constantly going to Ryde, and to Cowes. *Pop.* 4069. *Inns*; the Bugle, the Sun, the Green Dragon.

THE EASTERN TOUR.

Newport to	Miles.	Newport to	Miles.
Wotton Bridge	4	Brading	14
Ryde	7	Sandown	16½
St. John's	8	Return to	
The Priory	10½	Brading Down . . .	19½
St. Helen's Green . . .	11½	Newport	26½

On leaving Newport, the traveller crosses the Medina, and proceeds to *Fern Hill*, a singular mansion, one end of which is surmounted by a tower, commanding fine views of the adjacent country. Immediately beyond it, over an arm of the sea, is *Wotton Bridge*, the prospect from which, at high water, is remarkably beautiful. By *Binstead Parsonage*, near which are vestiges of *Quarr Abbey*, to

RYDE, an irregular but flourishing place, much frequented for bathing. It has a very long wooden pier, which forms an excellent promenade, and there are numerous lodging-houses for the accommodation of visitors. In the vicinity are several beautiful villas adorning the sea-shore. The fare in the ferry-boat from Ryde to Portsmouth is only 1s., but persons may have a bout to themselves for 5s: *Inns*; the Bugle, the Star, the Hotel.

By *St. John's*,—*the Priory*, where exotics flourish in the open air,—*St. Helen's Green*,—to

BRADING, an ancient but very neat town, at the extremity of Brading Haven. It has a convenient quay, and store-houses for corn, and its Church is considered the most ancient ecclesiastical foundation in the island. The Haven abounds with oysters, mullet, whittings, flat fish, and cockles, and is capable of receiving vessels of 400 tons. *Pop.* 2028.

SANDOWN has extensive barracks, and near them is the Cottage once inhabited by the celebrated John Wilkes. *Sandown Fort*, about half a mile distant, was originally erected by Henry VIII., and is now the most considerable fort in the island.

The traveller may then return across *Brading Down*, by *Ashey Down*; *Sea Marle* and *Arreton Down*, to **NEWPORT**.

THE WESTERN TOUR.

<i>Newport to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Newport to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Carisbrook. . . .	1	Needles Light House . . .	17½
Shorwell	5	Freshwater	21
Brixton	7	Yarmouth	24½
Mottestone	9	Shalfleet	28½
Brook	10½	Newtown	29½
Freshwater Gate . .	14½	Newport	35

CARISBROOK is a small village, with a fine Gothic Church, but is principally noted for its Castle, which occupies the summit of a conical eminence. It was formerly the most important fortress in the island, and is celebrated as having been the prison of Charles I. The well here is shown to visitors on account of its remarkable depth, and the Keep, which is still in tolerable condition, commands a very fine view. The Gateway has a picturesque appearance, and near it is the window, from which, it is said, Charles attempted to escape.

Thence, by the pretty village of *Shorwell*,—*Brixton*,—*Mottestone*, at which are vestiges of a Druidical Temple;—*Brook*, to

FRESHWATER GATE, consisting of only two or three houses, one of which is a small inn. The Cliffs here are remarkable for flinty strata, and in those W. of Freshwater Bay is a curious natural cavern, only accessible at low water. The Light House on the summit of the Cliffs commands fine sea views.

THE NEEDLES consist of perpendicular rocks in the ocean, at the W. extremity of the island. They derived their name from a lofty pointed rock in the shape of a needle, which fell down about fifty years ago. Near the Needles is *Allum Bay*, the view of which is rendered very picturesque by the varied tints of the

rock, and the numerous sea-fowl constantly hovering in the air. In the vicinity are several rabbit-warrens.

Thence, by the village of *Freshwater*, to

YARMOUTH, a sea-port on the E. side of the mouth of the Yar. It has a neat Market House and Town Hall, and a Fort, erected by Henry VIII. Near the Church is a Chapel, containing the monument of Sir Robert Holmes, who was governor of the island in the time of Charles II. A vessel sails daily from Yarmouth to Ly-mington. *Pop.* 564. *Inn*; the George.

By *Shalfleet*,—*Newtown*, the haven of which will admit vessels of 500 tons burden,—to **NEWPORT**.

THE SOUTHERN TOUR.

As this is the most picturesque of the three Tours in which the Island is usually visited, the traveller should Perform it last.

<i>Newport to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Newport to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
St. George's Down . . .	2	Steephill . . .	14½
Arreton Down . . .	4	St. Lawrence . . .	15½
Brenston . . .	6½	Sandrock Hotel . . .	17½
Shanklin . . .	10	Niton . . .	19½
St. Boniface or Bonchurch 12½		Godshill . . .	22½
Ventnor . . .	12½	Newport . . .	27½

The traveller passes by *St. George's* and *Arreton Downs*,—*Brenston*, to

SHANKLIN, a small village, with a tolerable inn. The *Chine*, which is one of the principal curiosities in the island, is a picturesque chasm, commencing about a quarter of a mile from the shore, and becoming gradually wider and deeper as it approaches the sea. Through this chasm flows a small rill, which at one place forms a fall, whilst, in other parts, it is almost hidden by the luxuriant foliage with which the *Chine* is adorned.

Between Shanklin and Bonchurch is *Luccombe Chine*, which is very thickly wooded, and is likewise embellished by a small rivulet.

BONCHURCH, or *St. Boniface*, is a very picturesque

village, situated on a landslip, the bold fragments of which give it a very romantic appearance. Nearly opposite Boniface Cottage is a singular rock, whence a fine view of the village, as well as of the sea, may be obtained. Beyond Bonchurch commences the romantic tract called *Undercliff*, which extends along the shore as far as the Sandrock Hotel, and presents a scene of singular beauty.

VENTNOR has two inns where tolerable accommodation may be obtained, the New Inn and the Crab and Lobster. Beyond it is *Steephill*, the seat of the Earl of Dysart, a small, but elegant building, situated in delightful grounds. On the opposite side of the road is a Waterfall, and a pleasing walk to the shore.

ST. LAWRENCE is remarkable for the size of its church, which is said to be the smallest in the kingdom. It is only twenty feet long, and twelve broad. In its vicinity are several charming villas.

SANDROCK HOTEL, or ROCK COTTAGE, is a tolerable inn, situated on an eminence commanding a very fine prospect of the sea. About one mile and a half W. of this house is the *Sandrock Spring*, said to be the strongest aluminous chalybeate spring in existence; and a short distance beyond it is *Black Gang Chine*, a rude chasm on the S. W. declivity of St. Catharine's Hill. The view of this Chine from the shore is very striking, particularly after heavy rain, when the water from the hill falls over the rock in a continuous stream. Carriages cannot approach within three-quarters of a mile, but the foot road to the edge of the precipice is tolerably good, and there are generally persons on the spot to point out the best path to the beach.

NITON is a small village on the E. base of the lofty St. Catharine, from the summit of which it is about a mile distant. The Church is very ancient, and in the churchyard are the steps of a cross supposed to have been used in former times for the purpose of baptism. Pop. 448. The White Lion is a tolerable inn.

GODSHILL has a Church situated on an eminence, and adorned with some good monuments.

About a mile distant is *Appuldurcombe*, formerly the

residence of Sir R. Worsley. [It is a noble freestone mansion of the Corinthian order, and the interior is enriched with a fine collection of sculptures, paintings, drawings, &c. Orders to see it may be obtained of Mr. Sewell at Newport.]

Thence by *Pidford—Standen*—to NEWPORT.

No. 185. From LONDON to SOUTHEND. FIRST ROAD. Through BARKING, and STANFORD LE HOPE.

<i>Whitechapel Church to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Whitechapel Church to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Barking	7	Hadleigh	34½
Stifford Bridge : . .	17½	Southend . . . :	39½
Stanford	24½		

BARKING, in Essex, is situated on the Roding, about two miles from its entrance to the Thames, and was formerly celebrated for an Abbey, but few vestiges of which can now be traced. It has a Church containing several ancient monuments, a Gaol on Howard's plan, and a Market House.

About a mile from Barking is *Eastbury House*, a curious antique building, said by some to have been the place where Guy Faux and his associates held their meetings, and by others to have been the residence of Lord Mounteagle. *Pop.* 2580. *Inn* ; the Chequers.

STANFORD, in Essex. *Inn* ; the King's Head.

HADLEIGH, in Essex, is distinguished by the remains of a Castle, situated on a hill, from which there is a fine prospect of the Thames. The Church is an ancient building. *Pop.* 389.

SOUTHEND, in Essex, is a small village, which has risen into importance as a bathing place during the last thirty years. It is situated on an acclivity at the mouth of the Thames, opposite to Sheerness, and is furnished with every accommodation for visitors. It has a handsome Assembly Room ; a Theatre ; a Library ; a Meeting House, and Warm Baths, as well as Bathing Machines. The principal building is the Terrace, a noble range, finished with pilasters and cornices of stone, and

situated on an eminence facing the sea. Near Southend is a stone placed to show the termination of the jurisdiction of the Corporation of London over the Thames. During the summer, steam vessels proceed several times a week from Southend to London, and *vice versa*, performing the voyage in about four or five hours. *Inns*; the Hotel, the Ship Tavern, the Hope.

No. 186. From LONDON to SOUTHEND. SECOND ROAD. Through ROMFORD and BILLERICAY.

<i>Whitechapel Church to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Whitechapel Church to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Romford * (a)	12	Raleigh	24
Brentwood *	18	Southend *	41½
Billericay	23		

CONTINUATION.

(a) Romford to Grays Thurrock * . . . 12½

BILLERICAY, in Essex, is a populous town, situated on an eminence commanding fine views of the Thames and the coast of Kent. It has a Chapel, the tower of which was erected in the time of Edward III. *Inn*; the Crown.

RALEIGH, in Essex, was formerly a town of some importance, though it is now a small village. It has a handsome ancient Church. *Pop.* 1203.

CONTINUATION.

Raleigh to Rochford 6

ROCHFORD, in Essex, is an irregularly-built town, on the Broomhill, over which there are two bridges. It has a Church and a Market House. *Pop.* 1882. *Inn*; the New Ship.

No. 187. From LONDON to SOUTHEND. THIRD ROAD. Through BARKING and GRAYS THURROCK.

<i>Whitechapel Church to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Whitechapel Church to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Barking	7	West Tilbury	24½
Purfleet	16½	Hadleigh *	38
Grays Thurrock	20½	Southend *	42½

PURFLEET, in Essex, is situated near the Thames, and is chiefly inhabited by persons engaged in the neighbouring lime and chalk pits. Here also are several powder magazines belonging to Government. The heights on the river side command fine views. *Pop.* 839.

GRAYS THURROCK, in Essex, is situated on a creek of the Thames, navigable for small vessels. The Church is an ancient building. *Pop.* 742.

CONTINUATION.

West Tilbury to Tilbury Fort. . . . 2½

TILBURY FORT, in Essex, which forms the principal defence of the passage of the Thames, was originally built as a kind of blockhouse by Henry VIII., but enlarged into a regular fortification by Charles II., in 1667. It is now mounted with a great number of cannon, and strongly garrisoned during war. Near this place Queen Elizabeth reviewed her army when the country was threatened by the Spanish Armada.

No. 188. From LONDON to STAFFORD. Through NORTHAMPTON and LICHFIELD.

<i>Rick's Hall to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Rick's Hall to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Northampton*, as at No. 80.	66½	Stafford*, as at No. 96.	141½

No. 189. From LONDON to STRATTON. Through BASINGSTOKE, WINCAUNTON, and EXETER.

<i>Hyde Park Corner to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Hyde Park Corner to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Wincaunton*, as at No. 11.	108½	Hatherleigh (b)	192½
Exeter*, as at No. 69.	164½	Holsworthy	206
Credition (a)	172	Stratton	214
Bow	179½		

CONTINUATIONS.

(a) Credition to Chumleigh (<i>Devon.</i>)	14
(b) Hatherleigh to Sheepwash (<i>Devon.</i>)	8

CREDITON, in Devonshire, is an ancient and populous place, situated on the Crede, between two hills. It has an elegant Gothic Church, in which is a beautiful altar-piece; and a Free School. *Pop.* 5515. *Inns*; the Ship, the Angel, the White Hart.

HATHERLEIGH, in Devonshire, is an ancient but inconsiderable town, on a branch of the Torridge. The inhabitants are chiefly occupied in agriculture and the manufacture of wool. The vicinity abounds with game. *Pop.* 1499.

STRATTON, in Cornwall, is noted as the place where the Parliament Forces were defeated by Sir R. Hopton. The town itself contains nothing remarkable. *Pop.* 1580.

**No. 190. From LONDON to TAUNTON. FIRST ROAD.
Through BASINGSTOKE and SOMERTON.**

Miles.
London to Taunton *, as at No. 11. . . 144½

**No. 191. From LONDON to TAUNTON. SECOND ROAD.
Through BASINGSTOKE and SHAFTESBURY.**

<i>Hyde Park Corner to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Hyde Park Corner to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Andover *, as at No. 11. . .	63½	Ilminster * . . .	136½
Yeovil *, as at No. 70. . .	122	Taunton * . . .	148½

**No. 192. From LONDON to TAUNTON. THIRD ROAD.
Through BATH and GLASTONBURY.**

<i>Hyde Park Corner to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Hyde Park Corner to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Bath *, as at No. 29. . .	105½	Taunton *, as No. 72. . .	151½

No. 193. From LONDON to TAUNTON. FOURTH ROAD. Through BATH, GLASTONBURY, and BRIDGEWATER.

<i>Hyde Park Corner to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Hyde Park Corner to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Bath *, as at No. 29. . .	106½	Bridgewater * . . .	145
Piper's Inn *, as at No. 72. 134½		Taunton *	156½

No. 194. FROM LONDON to TORRINGTON. FIRST ROAD. Through BASINGSTOKE and BRIDGEWATER.

<i>Hyde Park Corner to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Hyde Park Corner to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Deptford Inn, as at No. 11. 87		Dulverton	163½
Bridgewater *, as at No. 99. 136½		South Molton * . .	176½
Enmore	140½	Atherington	185½
Radleigh's Cross . . .	153½	Torrington	192

ENMORE in Somersetshire. At this place is *Enmore Castle*, the seat of the Earl of Egmont; and one mile from it *Halsewell House*.

DULVERTON, in Somersetshire, is an ancient town, consisting of two neat and well-built streets, through which streams of water are constantly flowing. The Church is a neat Gothic structure, with an embattled tower sixty feet high. Dulverton manufactures coarse woollen cloths and blankets; and in the vicinity are lead mines. *Pop.* 1197.

SOUTH MOLTON. See No. 11.

TORRINGTON, in Devonshire, is a populous and flourishing town, on an eminence on the E. bank of the Torridge. It has two Churches, one of which is furnished with a library. The Bowling Green, which occupies the site of a castle, commands a fine prospect. There are also delightful views from the two bridges in the vicinity of the town. *Pop.* 2538.

No. 195. From LONDON to TORRINGTON. SECOND ROAD. Through BASINGSTOKE and TAUNTON.

<i>Hyde Park Corner to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Hyde Park Corner to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Taunton *, as at No. 11. . . .	144½	South Molton *	129½
Milverton	152½	Atherington	191
Wiveliscombe	157½	Torrington *	198
Dulverton *	169½		

MILVERTON, in Somersetshire, is a small and irregularly-built town, in a rich wooded country. It has a handsome Church. *Pop.* 1930.

WIVELISCOMBE is a town of moderate size, almost entirely surrounded by lofty hills. On an eminence are the remains of an encampment called the Castle, which was a place of some importance in the time of the Romans. Besides the Church, there are several Meeting Houses. *Pop.* 2791.

CONTINUATION.

Wiveliscombe to Bampton 10

BAMPTON is situated in Devonshire, on a branch of the Exe. It has manufactories of serges and pottery, and near the town is a chalybeate spring. *Pop.* 1638.

No. 196. From LONDON to TROWBRIDGE. FIRST ROAD. Through READING, NEWBURY, and DEVIZES.

<i>Hyde Park Corner to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Hyde Park Corner to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Marlborough *, as at No. 29 . . .	74½	Devizes *	38½
Beckhampton Inn	80½	Trowbridge	98½

TROWBRIDGE, in Wiltshire, is an irregularly built town situated on the Were, or Ware, over which is a stone bridge. The Church, a spacious structure, upwards of 400 years old, contains numerous monuments, and there are several Meeting Houses. *Pop.* 9545.

CONTINUATION.

Trowbridge to Bradford 2

BRADFORD, in Wiltshire, is divided by the Avon into two parts, called the Town, and the New Town. It has several manufactories of broad cloth, and is particularly noted for the excellence of its mixtures; the superiority of the colours and the dye being attributed to the water of the river. The Church is an ancient edifice, adorned with some modern painted glass, a picture of the Last Supper, and several handsome monuments. *Pop.* 3760. *Inn*; the Swan.

No. 197. From LONDON to TROWBRIDGE. SECOND ROAD. Through BASINGSTOKE, ANDOVER, and UPHAVEN.

<i>Hyde Park Corner to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Hyde Park Corner to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Andover *, as at No. 11. . . .	63½	East for Market Lavington * 89½	
Ludgershall *	70½	Trowbridge *	100½
Uphaven *	80½		

No. 198. From LONDON to TYNEMOUTH. FIRST ROAD. Through HUNTINGDON, DONCASTER, and STOCKTON.

<i>Shoreditch Church to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Shoreditch Church to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Dishforth *, as at No. 1. . . .	206	Sunderland	284½
Stockton *, as at No. 60. . . .	237½	South Shields	272½
Sheraton	248½	North Shields	278
Bishop's Wearmouth	264	Tynemouth	274½

SHERATON, in Durham. About three miles distant is *Castle Eden*, a spacious castellated edifice, beautifully situated on the summit of a woody precipice, forming the S. boundary of the romantic delfe called *Castle Eden Dean*.

BISHOP'S WEARMOUTH, in Durham, is a place of great antiquity, now so united by buildings and other

local circumstances to Sunderland, that they may be said to form only one town. The Church is a very ancient building, but the principal structure is the Iron Bridge over the Wear, which is one of the wonders of modern mechanism. This noble fabric, constructed by the patriotic exertions of Rowland Burden, Esq., and opened in 1796, consists of a single arch, which spans 256 feet, and at its centre rises 100 feet from the surface of the river at low water, so that vessels of 2 or 300 tons can pass under it without striking their masts. *Pop.* 9477. *Inns*; the Bridge Inn.

SUNDERLAND, a sea-port of Durham, at the mouth of the Wear, was formerly only a part of Bishop's Wearmouth, but is now a populous town. The harbour is formed by two piers on the N. and S. sides of the river, and at the extremity of the former is an elegant lighthouse. The principal traffic arises from the exportation of coals, in which upwards of 500 vessels are engaged, besides an equal number of keels in bringing them from the staiths to the ships.

Sunderland also exports lime, glass, grindstones, and copperas, and has manufactories of glass, earthenware, and pottery. The town contains a spacious and handsome Church, a Chapel of Ease, several Meeting Houses and Charitable Institutions, a Theatre, and Assembly Rooms. Near the town on the coast is a Chalybeate Spring, resembling that at Harrowgate. *Pop.* 14,725. *Inns*; the George, the Lion.

SOUTH SHIELDS, in Durham, is a considerable port on the S. side of the Tyne, near its egress to the sea. It carries on a large trade in coals, and has extensive dockyards, and numerous glass-houses. It was once noted for the manufacture of salt, but this has greatly declined. The town is irregularly built, and has a singular and unightly appearance, from a number of artificial hills formed by the refuse of the salt and glass works. The only objects worthy of notice are, the Church, containing several monuments, and a model of the Life Boat presented by Mr. Greathead, the inventor, an inhabitant of this town; the Town House, in the

centre of the Market Place; and the Law House, on the S. point of the harbour, commanding very fine sea views. South Shields also possesses a Theatre; Assembly Rooms; several Meeting Houses and Charitable Institutions. *Pop.* 8885. *Inns*; the King's Head.

NORTH SHIELDS, in Northumberland, is also a port and populous town, of considerable antiquity. The ancient part consists of a long, narrow, and dirty street, but the more modern is handsome and well built. The town carries on a large trade in coals, and possesses a spacious Church, a Public Library, and several Meeting Houses and Charitable Institutions. At the entrance of the town from the sea are two Lighthouses, and near them is Clifford's Fort, which commands the entrance to the river. *Pop.* 8205. *Inns*; the George, the Half Moon, the Star and Garter.

TYNEMOUTH, in Northumberland, is a sea-port at the mouth of the Tyne, where ships receive their cargoes of coals and goods from Newcastle. During the summer, it is much frequented as a bathing-place, and commodious baths have recently been erected. The river at low water is shallow, and contains several rocks called the *Black Middens*, to guard against which there are lighthouses. A few miles from Tynemouth, and about sixty yards from the shore are the *Marsden Rocks*, which are often visited by parties of pleasure. *Pop.* 9454. *Inn*; the Salutation.

No. 199. From LONDON to TYNEMOUTH. SECOND ROAD. Through DURHAM and SUNDERLAND.

<i>Shoreditch Church to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Shoreditch Church to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Durham *, as at No. 1.	255½	South Shields *	276
Bishop's Wearmouth *	267½	North Shields *	276½
Sunderland *	268½	Tynemouth *	278

No. 200. From LONDON to TYNEMOUTH. THIRD ROAD. Through NEWCASTLE.

<i>Shoreditch Church to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Shoreditch Church to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Newcastle*, as at No. 1.]	269½	Tynemouth*	97¾
North Shields*	277½		

No. 201. From LONDON to WANTAGE.

<i>Hyde Park Corner to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Hyde Park Corner to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Maidenhead*, as at No. 29	96	Wallingford	45½
Henley-upon-Thames*	35½	Wantage (a)	59½

CONTINUATION.

(a) Wantage to Faringdon* 8

WALLINGFORD, in Berkshire, is an ancient town, and was formerly of great importance. It is situated on the Thames, over which there is a stone bridge of nineteen arches; and has a well-built Town Hall, three Churches, and several Meeting Houses. Near the river are the vestiges of the Castle, which sustained a considerable siege in the reign of Stephen. *Pop.* 2093. *Inns*; the Bear, the Lamb.

WANTAGE, in Berkshire, is a small market-town, on the border of the vale of White Horse. It is distinguished as the birth-place of Alfred. It has a considerable manufactory of sacking and coarse cloth. *Pop.* 2560. *Inns*; the Bear, King Alfred's Head.

No. 202. From LONDON to WARRINGTON. FIRST ROAD. By LICHFIELD, NEWCASTLE, and MIDDLEWICH.

<i>Hick's Hall to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Hick's Hall to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Stone Bridge*, as at No. 83.	99½	Sandbach	162
Newcastle under Lyne*, as at No. 117.	149½	Middlewich	167
		Northwich	174
		Warrington*	185

SANDBACH, in Cheshire, is situated on an eminence near the little river Wheelock. It is famous for its ale. *Pop.* 2905. *Inn*; the George and Dragon.

MIDDLEWICH, in Cheshire, is seated near the confluence of the Dane and the Croke. It is noted for its manufacture of salt. On the S. side of the Church is a College founded by Archbishop Savage. *Pop.* 1312. *Inns*; the King's Arms, the White Bear.

NORTHWICH, in Cheshire, is a large town, near the conflux of the Dane and the Wever. Its inhabitants are chiefly employed in the manufacture of salt, which is obtained from brine springs and mines in the vicinity. The latter being illuminated by numerous candles for the use of the workmen, present a curious spectacle. The Church is rendered remarkable by its semicircular choir, and the curious ornaments of the roof.

About three miles from Northwich is *Vale Royal*, a handsome mansion erected on the site of an ancient abbey, and decorated with numerous portraits. *Pop.* 1490. *Inn*; the Crown.

CONTINUATION.

Warrington to St. Helen	.	.	.	10
St. Helen to Ormskirk	.	.	.	11½
				<hr/> 21½

ORMSKIRK, in Lancashire, has a handsome Gothic Church, two Chapels of Ease, and Meeting Houses. In the vicinity is *Latham Hall*, the seat of the Earl of Derby, noted for the mineral Spar called *Maudlin's Well*. *Pop.* 2026. *Inns*; the Wheatsheaf, the Talbôt.

CONTINUATION.

Warrington to Newton	.	.	.	5
Newton to Wigan	.	.	.	7½
Wigan to Chorley*	.	.	.	8
				<hr/> 20½

NEWTON, in Lancashire. This place contains an old hall, which tradition asserts was the residence of royalty. *Pop.* 1643.

WIGAN, in Lancashire, is a well-built town, on the Douglas. It is noted for the manufacture of cotton goods, and its large works for pewter and brass. The vicinity also abounds with that elegant species of coal called *cannel*, which is manufactured into various ornaments and utensils. Wigan has a stately Church, containing a few ancient monuments, a Town Hall, two Roman Catholic Chapels, several Meeting Houses and Charitable Institutions, and a monumental pillar in honour of Sir T. Tyldisbey, who was killed here in 1651. In the vicinity is a sulphureous spring, with a neat building for the accommodation of visitors. *Pop.* 17,716. *Inns*; the Eagle and Child, the Bear's Paw.

CONTINUATION.

Warrington to Newton *	5
Newton to Leigh	5½
	<hr/> 10½

LEIGH, in Lancashire, has manufactories of fustian and other cotton articles, and by means of its canal navigation, carries on a considerable trade. *Pop.* 2408.

No. 203. From LONDON to WARRINGTON. SECOND ROAD. By LICHFIELD, NEWCASTLE, and CONGLETON.

<i>Hick's Hall to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Hick's Hall to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Stone Bridge *, as at No. 95.	99½	Warrington *, as at No. 117	187½

No. 204. From LONDON to WARWICK. FIRST ROAD. Through WATFORD, BANBURY, and GAYDON INN.

<i>Tyburn Turnpike to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Tyburn Turnpike to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Banbury *, at at No. 18.	72½	Warwick *	91½
Gaydon Inn	83½		

CONTINUATION.

Warwick to Kenilworth	5½
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KENILWORTH, in Warwickshire, consists principally of one long and irregularly-built street, and is famous for the remains of its Castle, which was erected in the reign of Henry I., and after passing through the hands of various proprietors, was given to the Earl of Leicester by Queen Elizabeth. During the civil wars, its fortifications were destroyed by Oliver Cromwell, but it still remains an object of great interest. *Pop.* 2577. *Inn*; the King's Arms.

No. 205. From LONDON to WARWICK. SECOND ROAD. Through DUNSTABLE, DAVENTRY, and LEAMINGTON.

<i>Nich's Hall to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Nich's Hall</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Daventry *, as at No. 95.	72½	Leamington	89½
Shuckburgh	77½	Warwick *	91½
Southam	82½		

SHUCKBURGH, in Warwickshire. The Church contains some finely-painted glass; and in the vicinity is *Shuckburgh Park*, the ancient seat of the family of that name.

SOUTHAM, in Warwickshire, is principally supported by its road trade. Its Church is a handsome Gothic structure. *Pop.* 1161. *Inn*; the Griffin.

LEAMINGTON, or LEAMINGTON PRIORS, is a village in Warwickshire, pleasantly situated on the Leam, and celebrated for its medicinal springs, which annually attract numerous visitors from April to November. The waters are used both internally, and as baths; and are particularly efficacious in chronic disorders, cutaneous diseases, and visceral obstructions. The principal objects worthy of notice are, the New Pump Room and Baths, one of the most elegant buildings of the kind in Europe; the Theatre in Bath Street, a very neat Edifice; the Regent Hotel, one of the largest in the kingdom; the Assembly Rooms in Cross Street; the Picture Gallery, Museum, and Public Reading Room, established in 1812; the Ranelagh and the

Priority Gardens, forming delightful promenades; and the Church, a good specimen of the Gothic style.

Leamington also possesses an Episcopal Chapel, a Meeting House, a handsome Bridge over the Leam, an Institution for the gratuitous supply of Baths to the poor, several Libraries, numerous Boarding and Lodging Houses, and a Bowling Green. The vicinity abounds with beautiful scenery, furnishing almost endless amusement to the visitor. *Pop.* 2183. *Inns*; the Regent Hotel, the Bedford Hotel, the Royal Hotel, the Blenheim Hotel, and the Crown.

No. 206. From LONDON to WARWICK. THIRD ROAD. Through WATFORD, BANBURY, and KINETON.

London to Warwick*, as at No. 18 . . . 96 ;

No. 207. From LONDON to WELLS, (Norfolk.) FIRST ROAD. Through CHESTERFORD, and BRANDON.

<i>Shoreditch Church to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Shoreditch Church to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Great Chesterford*, as at		Fakenham . . .	108½
No. 34	44½	Walsingham (a) . . .	113½
Brandon*, as at No. 49. . .	78½	Wells	118½
Swaffham	92½		

CONTINUATION.

(a) Walsingham to Burnham Market* . . . 9½

SWAFFHAM, in Norfolk, is a large and respectable town, noted for its butter market. It has a handsome ancient Church, containing several monuments, a library, and some curious carving. On the Market Hill is a Cross, erected by the Earl of Orford. Here, likewise, is an Assembly Room, and near the town is an extensive heath, where races are annually held, about September. Coursing matches, for which greyhounds are regularly entered, are also frequent on the same ground. *Pop.* 2636. *Inns*; the Crown, the White Hart.

About twelve miles beyond Swaffham is *Ratnham Hall*, erected in 1630, from designs by Inigo Jones, and adorned with a few pictures, amongst which is the famous one of Belisarius, by Salvator Rosa.

FAKENHAM, in Norfolk, is a small town on the slope of a hill near the Yar. It has a handsome Church, and its Market is one of the best in the county for corn. *Pop.* 1636. *Inn*; the Red Lion.

WALSINGHAM, in Norfolk, is a considerable town, and was formerly celebrated for its Priory, the ruins of which are still visible in the pleasure grounds attached to a modern mansion called *Walsingham Abbey*. The Church contains many curious vestiges of antiquity, particularly an elegant font richly sculptured. The *Bridewell* was formerly a house for lepers. *Pop.* 1067. *Inn*; the Black Lion.

WELLS, in Norfolk, is a small sea-port town, with a tolerable harbour. It has an oyster fishery, and a considerable trade in coals. *Pop.* 2950. *Inn*; the Fleece.

No. 208. From LONDON to WELLS. (Norfolk.) SECOND ROAD. Through WARE, CAMBRIDGE, and LYNN.

<i>Shoreditch Church to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Shoreditch Church to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Cambridge*, as at No. 32.	50½	Burnham Market . . .	117½
Lynn*, as at No. 119. . .	96½	Wells*	123½
Flitcham	105		

FLITCHAM, in Norfolk, was formerly called *Felixham*, or village of Felix, and *St. Mary de Fontibus*, from the numerous springs in the vicinity. *Pop.* 346.

BURNHAM MARKET, in Norfolk, is so called to distinguish it from several other Burnhams in the vicinity. It is situated on the Burn, near the sea, and has a considerable corn trade. Near the town is *Burnham Thorpe*, remarkable as the native place of Lord Nelson, who was born in the Parsonage House. *Pop.* 937. *Inn*; the Pitt's Arms.

About three miles from Burnham Market, and two and a half from Wells, is *Holkham House*, the resi-

descent of T. W. Coke, Esq., equally celebrated for its magnificence and its hospitality. This noble building was commenced in 1734 by the Earl of Leicester, from the designs of Palladio and Inigo Jones, with the assistance of the Earl of Burlington and Mr. Kent, and was completed by the Countess Dowager in 1760. It is particularly distinguished by the commodious arrangement of its apartments for the purposes of state and comfort, and comprises a library and statue gallery. Its internal decorations, the works of art with which it is adorned, and the beauties natural and artificial exhibited in its pleasure grounds, would afford matter for a volume; in short, it may be asserted that no other residence in this part of England surpasses *Holkham*.

No. 209. From LONDON to WELLS. (*Somersetshire*.)
Through BASINGSTOKE, ANDOVER, and WARMINSTER.

<i>Hyde-Park Corner to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Hyde-Park Corner to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Deptford Inn* as at No. 11.	87	Frome	104½
Heytesbury*	93½	Shepton Mallet . . .	116½
Warminster(a)	97½	Wells*	120½

CONTINUATION.

(a) Warminster to Bruton* . . . 14½

WARMINSTER, in Wiltshire, is a town of great antiquity, seated on the small river Wilby, and carries on a considerable trade in corn. It has a spacious stone Church, a Chapel of Ease, Meeting Houses, a good Market House, an Assembly Room, and a Free Grammar School. In the vicinity are three ancient camps. *Pop.* 5612. *Inns*; the Angel, the Weymouth Arms.

About two miles and a half from Warminster, is *Longleat*, the seat of the Marquis of Bath, and one of the noblest mansions in the kingdom. It is built entirely of freestone, in the form of a parallelogram, and is adorned with pilasters of the Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian orders.

Many of the rooms are adorned with paintings, and the grounds, laid out by Brown, are particularly beautiful.

FROME, in Somersetshire, is a large and populous town on the river Frome, over which is a stone bridge. Its inhabitants are chiefly employed in woollen manufacture, and in its vicinity are several mills. It has two Churches, one of which was erected in 1817; a modern Market House; several Meeting Houses; a Free School, and other Charitable Institutions.

Frome has long been noted for its ale, and at the sign of the Bell is kept a cask which contains several hundred hogsheads. *Pop.* 12,411. *Inn*; the George.

SHEPTON MALLET, in Somersetshire, is an ill-built town, carrying on an extensive manufacture of knit stockings and woollen goods. It has a Church and several Meeting Houses, but its principal curiosity is the Market Cross, a curious structure erected in 1503, consisting of five arches supported by Pentagonal columns, and adorned with sculpture. *Pop.* 5021. *Inn*; the George.

CONTINUATION.

Wells to Cheddar	.	.	.	.	8
Cheddar to Axbridge	.	.	.	.	2
					<hr/> 10

CHEDDER, or CHEDDAR, in Somersetshire, is celebrated for its cheese, and for the grandeur of its scenery. The chasm called Cheddar Cliffs is certainly the most striking object of its kind in England. The rocks in several places are 400 feet in height, and there is a subterranean passage from Wokey Hole, six miles distant, through which flows a constant stream.

Cheddar has a handsome Church, and an ancient market cross. Many of the inhabitants are employed in making paper, and spinning and knitting hose. *Pop.* 1797.

AXBRIDGE, in Somersetshire, is a very ancient town, situated on the Axe, about seven miles from its mouth. It has a handsome Gothic Church, on the tower of which are two statues, supposed to have been put up in the time

the West Saxon kings; a Market House, and Shambles. The chief employment of the poorer classes is the knitting of hose. *Pop.* 988.

No. 210. From LONDON to WINCHESTER. FIRST ROAD. Through STAINES and BASINGSTOKE.

<i>Hyde-Park Corner to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Hyde-Park Corner to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Basingstoke*, as at No. 11.	45½	Winchester*, as at No. 159.	62½

No. 211. From LONDON to WINCHESTER. SECOND ROAD. Through BAGSHOT and FARNHAM.

<i>Hyde Park Corner to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Hyde Park Corner to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Bagshot, as at No. 11.	26	Winchester*, as at No. 161.	65

No. 211*. From LONDON to WINDSOR. FIRST ROAD. By SLOUGH.

<i>Hyde Park Corner to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Hyde Park Corner to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
SloUGH*, as at No. 29.	20½	Windsor	22½

WINDSOR, in Berkshire, is situated on the Thames, and is celebrated for its magnificent Castle, which has for ages been the residence of the British sovereigns. The apartments are richly adorned with paintings and carving, and from the summit of the Round Tower there is a very extensive view. St. George's Chapel, or the Collegiate Church of Windsor, is an elegant specimen of ancient architecture. At the E. end is the Royal Vault, in which his late Majesty George III. and several members of his family are buried. *Pop.* 5698. *Inns*; the Castle, the Star and Garter, the White Hart.

No. 211**. From LONDON to WINDSOR. SECOND ROAD. By EGHAM:

<i>Hyde Park Corner to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Hyde Park Corner to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Egham*, as at No. 11.	17½	Windsor*	22½

No. 212. From LONDON to WOLVERHAMPTON.
FIRST ROAD. Through DUNSTABLE, COVENTRY,
and BIRMINGHAM.

London to Wolverhampton*, as at No. 95. 192½

No. 213. From LONDON to WOLVERHAMPTON.
SECOND ROAD. Through DUNSTABLE, DAVENTRY,
and CASTLE BROMWICH.

<i>Hicks's Hall to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Hicks's Hall to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Stone Bridge, as at No. 95.	99½	Walsall	117
Castle Bromwich . . .	105½	Wolverhampton* . .	123

WALSALL, in Staffordshire. The inhabitants of this place are principally employed in manufacturing hardware used in saddlery. It has an ancient and spacious Church, several Meeting Houses, and a Free Grammar School. *Pop.* 16,380. *Inns*; the Bull's Head, the George Inn and Hotel.

No. 214. From LONDON to WORCESTER. FIRST ROAD. Through HIGH WYCOMBE, OXFORD, and PERSHORE.

<i>Tyburn Turnpike to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Tyburn Turnpike to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Oxford*, as at No. 28. .	54½	Worcester*, as at No. 31.	111½

CONTINUATION.

Worcester to Droitwich 6½

DROITWICH, in Worcestershire, is a small town on the Salwarp, and has for ages been celebrated for its salt works which are derived from copious brine springs, containing a larger quantity of culinary salt than any other springs in the kingdom. The Exchequer House, erected in 1580, contains some curiously-painted windows, and there is an ancient Market House. *Pop.* 2176. *Inn*; the George.

No. 215. From LONDON to WORCESTER. SECOND ROAD. Through HIGH WYCOMBE, CHELTENHAM, TEWKESBURY, and MALVERN.

<i>Tyburn Turnpike to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Tyburn Turnpike to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Cheltenham *, as at No. 28.	94½	Great Malvern . . .	117½
Tewkesbury	108½	Worcester *. . . .	126
Upton	109½		

CONTINUATION.

Tewkesbury to Pershore *	10
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TEWKESBURY, in Gloucestershire, is pleasantly situated at the junction of the Severn and the Avon. The principal object worthy of notice is the Church, originally attached to an Abbey : it is a stately structure, exhibiting an interesting specimen of Norman architecture, joined with that of later ages, and contains the monuments of many persons of note, and the relics of those who fell in the battle of Tewkesbury. Prince Edward, son of Henry VI., who was inhumanly butchered after the engagement, was also buried here. The windows are adorned with painted glass, and several of the monuments are exquisitely sculptured in the Gothic style. From the summit of the tower there is a delightful prospect, embracing Gloucester, Cheltenham, and the meanderings of the Avon and the Severn. The Gateway, which once formed the entrance to the Abbey, still remains ; and behind the Church are vestiges of the cloisters. In the meadow also, behind the Church, may be perceived an Echo, which repeats the human voice distinctly.

Tewkesbury possesses a Town Hall, built by Sir W. Codrington ; a Market House ; a House of Industry ; a Free School ; a Gaol ; a handsome iron Bridge over the Severn, erected in 1825 ; and Meeting Houses. It has a considerable trade in malting, and manufactures cotton stockings and nails.

The Battle of Tewkesbury, between the Yorkists and Lancasterians, in 1471, took place in the meadows near the town. The spot where the action is supposed to

have been most sanguinary still retains the name of the Bloody or Gaston's Field, and is situated a short distance to the right of the House of Industry. *Pop.* 4968. *Inns*; the Cross Keys, the Star and Garter, the Hop Pole, the Swan.

UPTON, in Worcestershire. *Inns*; the White Lion.

About five miles and a half beyond this place, are

MALVERN WELLS, situated on the foot of the Malvern Hills. The principal spring, called Holy-Well, rises about half-way up the Hill, on the E. side, and is secured by a building, containing an excellent bath. Near it is a large boarding-house, and an inn for the accommodation of visitors. About two miles and a half further, is

GREAT MALVERN, a village of considerable antiquity, situated on the N.E. declivity of the Malvern ridge, and the principal place of accommodation for those who visit the Wells. It possesses a Church, erected by Sir Reginald Bray, the favourite architect of Henry VII., and richly adorned in the Gothic style: its tower is particularly elegant, and it contains several curious monuments. Behind the Crown Hotel is St. Anne's Well, to which is attached a Pump Room.

Great Malvern has numerous Lodging and Boarding Houses, and is surrounded by scenery of the most beautiful description; behind it the Malvern Hills rise 1300 feet above the level of the Severn, and before it extend the delightful vales of Worcestershire. *Pop.* 1568. *Inns*; the Crown Hotel, the Foley Arms.

No. 216. From LONDON to WORTHING. FIRST ROAD. Through DORKING, HORSHAM, and WASHINGTON COMMON.

<i>Westminster Bridge to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Westminster Bridge to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Dorking *, as at No. 8.	23½	Washington Common	48½
Horsham	36½	Worthing	56

HORSHAM, in Sussex, is a considerable town on the Adur. The Church is a fine old building with a lofty spire, and contains several ancient monuments, amongst

which are two without inscriptions, supposed to be those of Lord Hoo and Lord Braose, the maternal ancestor of the dukes of Norfolk. Horsham also possesses a handsome Town Hall in the Gothic style, erected by the late duke of Norfolk; a good Market House; a commodious County Gaol; two Free Schools; and several Meeting Houses. Large quantities of corn and poultry are sold here for the supply of the London market. *Pop.* 4575. *Inns*; the Anchor, the King's Head.

WORTHING, in Sussex, is a watering-place of modern growth, a few years only having elapsed since the whole village consisted of fishermen's huts. The sands being level, are well adapted for bathing and promenading, and the town is sheltered by the South Down Hills. Worthing has no Church, but there is a handsome Episcopal Chapel, a Meeting House, a commodious Market Place, and a neat Theatre. Here also are several Libraries, numerous Boarding Houses, Warm Baths, &c., for the accommodation of visitors. Along the beach is a good Promenade, and the rides and walks in the vicinity are particularly pleasing. The traveller should not omit to visit the Miller's Tomb, commanding a fine view; the house at *Salvington* in which Selden was born; and *Taring*, containing the only fig orchard in England. *Pop.* 3725. *Inns*; the Steyne Hotel, the Sea House Hotel, the New Inn.

No. 217. From LONDON to WORTHING. SECOND ROAD. Through HORSHAM and STEYNING.

<i>Westminster Bridge to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Westminster Bridge to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Horsham*, as at No. 216.	36½	Steyning	51½
West Grinstead	48½	Worthing*	59½

CONTINUATION.

Steyning to Brighton*	10½
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STEYNING, in Sussex, is situated at the foot of a hill near the Adur. The Church is very ancient, and is considered a fine specimen of Saxon architecture. *St.*

Cuthman, and Ethelwolf, king of Wessex, father of Alfred, were buried here. *Pop.* 1324. *Inns*; the White Horse, the Chequers.

CONTINUATION.

Steving to New Shoreham . . . 6

NEW SHOREHAM, in Sussex, is situated at the mouth of the Adur, and has the best harbour on this part of the coast. The Church is an interesting specimen of the Saxon and pointed styles of architecture. Shoreham has a considerable trade in ship-building, and has lately become famous for its oysters. *Pop.* 1047. *Inns*; the Fountain, the Star.

No. 218. From LONDON to YARMOUTH. FIRST ROAD. Through COLCHESTER and LOWESTOFT.

<i>Whitechapel Church to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Whitechapel Church to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Colchester *, as at No. 88.	51	Saxmundham . . .	89½
Stratford * . . .	58½	Wangford . . .	102½
Ipswich * . . .	69½	Lowestoft . . .	114
Woodbridge . . .	77	Yarmouth . . .	124

CONTINUATION.

Saxmundham to Dunwich * (*Suffolk*) 10.

WOODBIDGE, in Suffolk, is situated on the Deben, about ten miles from the sea. It carries on an extensive traffic in the export of flour, corn, and malt; and very fine sea salt is made in its vicinity. The Church is a spacious Gothic structure, supposed to have been erected in the time of Edward III.; it contains some ancient monuments, and is surmounted by a lofty quadrangular tower. Here also are Dock Yards; an ancient Shire Hall; a Free Grammar School; and several Meeting Houses. *Pop.* 4060. *Inns*; the Crown, the Royal Oak.

SAXMUNDHAM, in Suffolk, is situated on an eminence, but presents nothing worthy of particular attention. *Pop.* 989. *Inn*; the Bell.

About seven miles from Saxmundham is *Heveningham Hall*, the seat of Lord Huntingfield, and one of the noblest mansions in the county. The front, which is 200 feet long, is adorned with Corinthian columns, and the interior is embellished with a valuable collection of Dutch and Flemish masters.

WANGFORD. *Inn*; the Angel.

LOWESTOFT, in Suffolk, is situated on a cliff above the sea, on the most easterly point of England. It enjoys a fine view of the German Ocean, particularly from the gardens on the slope of the cliff, and when viewed from the sea presents a more picturesque appearance than any other town on the coast. The Church, situated about half a mile from the town, contains several ancient monuments, and in the High Street is a Chapel. Lowestoft has been lately much frequented as a bathing-place, for which its sands are well adapted. It possesses a Theatre, a Public Reading Room, a Town Hall, and two Light Houses. Its commerce is chiefly derived from the herring and mackerel fisheries, but especially the former, the Lowestoft herrings being greatly famed. *Pop.* 3675. *Inns*; the Crown, the Queen's Head.

YARMOUTH, in Norfolk, is a considerable sea-port, famous for its herring fishery in October and November, for which it stands unrivalled. Mackerel are also taken here in abundance during May and June; and the town carries on a considerable trade with various parts of Europe. The town is laid out in the form of a parallelogram, the streets of which, running from north to south, are connected by 156 narrow alleys, called rows; and this mode of building has introduced the use of a particular kind of one horse vehicle for conveyance from one part to another.

The principal objects in Yarmouth deserving notice, are, the Church, containing an organ said to be inferior only to that at Haarlem in Holland; St. George's Chapel, an elegant building, erected in 1717; the Quay, one of the finest in Europe, being more than a mile in length, and in several places 250 yards in breadth; the Town Hall, a handsome edifice on the Quay; the Theatre, built in 1778; the Assembly Room and Bowling Green;

the Bathing House, a commodious building, situated on the beach, comprising Baths for Ladies and Gentlemen, and attached to a Coffee Room; and the Jetty contiguous to the Bath House, forming an agreeable walk after bathing.

Yarmouth also possesses several Meeting Houses and various Charitable Institutions, the principal of which is the Seamen's Hospital; extensive Barracks, containing a large armoury; and numerous Bathing Machines. Near Yarmouth is a beautiful fluted column, 140 feet high, erected in memory of Lord Nelson. Steam-packets proceed every day between this place and Norwich. *Pop.* 18,040. *Inns*; the Angel and Wrestlers, the Bear, the Star.

CONTINUATION.

Saxmundham to Halesworth . . . 10½

HALESWORTH, in Suffolk, is situated on the Blyth, by means of which and of a canal to Southwold, it carries on a considerable trade. Many of the inhabitants are employed in spinning linen yarn, as a great quantity of hemp is grown in the vicinity. *Pop.* 2166.

CONTINUATION.

Woodbridge to Framlingham . . . 9½

FRAMLINGHAM, in Suffolk, is a town of great antiquity, seated on an eminence near the source of the Ore. It has a spacious Market Place; a stately Church, containing several monuments of celebrated persons, and a good Free School; but is particularly distinguished by the ruins of its magnificent Castle, which was, for a long time, the residence of the Dukes of Norfolk. It was to this castle that Queen Mary repaired when Lady Jane Grey was placed upon the throne. *Pop.* 2827.

CONTINUATION.

Woodbridge to Orford . . . 12

ORFORD, in Suffolk, is a small and ill-built town, near the confluence of the rivers Alde and Ore. It has

an insignificant Town Hall, and an Assembly House, but is chiefly remarkable for an ancient Castle, of which the keep alone is remaining. *Pop.* 1119.

CONTINUATION.

Woodbridge to Aldborough . . . 17½

ALDBOROUGH, in Suffolk, was so called from its situation on the Alde, and was formerly a place of great importance. It is now much frequented as a watering-place, for which it possesses great advantages. The strand is well adapted for walking and sea-bathing, and the bathing-machines are commodious. Behind the town is a noble terrace commanding a delightful prospect. *Pop.* 1212.

CONTINUATION.

Woodbridge to Dunwich . . . 20½

DUNWICH, in Suffolk, was formerly a place of considerable importance, but now reduced by the gradual progress of the sea to a mere village. It is situated on a cliff, commanding a fine view of the German Ocean. *Pop.* 200.

CONTINUATION.

Wangford to Southwold . . . 3½

SOUTHWOLD, in Suffolk, is pleasantly situated on an eminence, overlooking the German Ocean, and is almost surrounded by the Blyth. It carries on a considerable coasting trade, and is much frequented for sea-bathing. The only objects here worthy of notice are, the Guildhall; the batteries on the cliffs; and the Church, which is a noble fabric, built about the middle of the fifteenth century, and much admired for its antique architecture and ornaments. *Southwold Bay*, usually called *Solebay*, is celebrated for a naval engagement, which took place in 1672, between the Dutch, commanded by De Ruyter, and the English, by the Duke of York. *Pop.* 1676.

No. 219. From LONDON to YARMOUTH. SECOND ROAD. Through CHELMSFORD, IPSWICH, and SCOLE INN.

<i>Whitechapel Church to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Whitechapel Church to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Colchester *, as at No. 88.	51	Bungay	106½
Scole Inn *, as at No. 139.	92	Beccles	112½
Harleston	99½	Yarmouth*	126½

HARLESTON, in Norfolk, is situated on the Waveney. *Pop.* 1641.

BUNGAY, in Suffolk, is a neat town on the Waveney, which is navigable for barges. It has a very handsome Market Place, adorned with two crosses; a Theatre and Assembly Room; two Churches, one of which has a beautiful spire; a Meeting House; and a Free Grammar School. Here also may be seen the remains of a Castle and of a Nunnery; and about a mile and a half distant is the Bath House, where there is an excellent cold bath. Bungay carries on a considerable trade in corn, flour, malt, lime, coal, &c., and has several lime-kilns, malt-ing-houses, and flour-mills. *Pop.* 3280. *Inns*; the King's Head, the Tuns.

BECCLES, in Suffolk, is a well-built town on the Waveney, with a spacious Market Place; a handsome Town Hall; a fine Gothic Church, the porch of which is very beautiful; a Free Grammar School; and a modern Gaol. The Church-yard commands a delightful prospect. *Pop.* 3493. *Inns*; the King's Head.

No. 220. From LONDON to YORK. Through WARE, TUXFORD, and DONCASTER.

<i>Shoreditch Church to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Shoreditch Church to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Ferrybridge, as at No. 1	172½	York *, as at No. 174	194½

CONTINUATION.

York to Easingwold	18
Easingwold to Thirsk*	11
	<hr/> 29

CONTINUATION.

York to Pocklington	13½
Pocklington to Market Weighton*	5½
Market Weighton to Beverley*	10
Beverley to Hull*	9½
	<hr/>
	38

CONTINUATION.

York to Helmesley Blackmoor	22½
Helmesley Blackmoor to Kirkby Moorside	5½
	<hr/>
	28½

HELMESLEY BLACKMOOR, in the N. Riding of Yorkshire, is a small town on a declivity near the banks of the Rye. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture and the manufacture of linen. The Castle, only the ruins of which now remain, was taken by Fairfax in the Civil War. *Pop.* 1520. *Inns*; the Swan, the Excise-Office.

About half a mile from Helmesley is *Duncombe Park*, the seat of the family of that name, an elegant mansion, erected by Wakefield, from designs by Sir John Vanbrugh. The hall and saloon are particularly admired, and the rooms are adorned with a valuable collection of pictures by the first masters. The grounds are laid out with great taste, and command fine prospects.

KIRKBY MOORSIDE, in the N. Riding of Yorkshire, is remarkable as the place where Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, died in want and misery in 1687. The house where he expired is in the market-place, but the spot where he was buried is unknown. *Pop.* 1878. *Inn*; the White Horse.

CROSS ROADS.

* * As all the Places mentioned in the following Routes have already been described in the Direct Roads, it was thought unnecessary to put the asterisk as in the first part of the Work.

No. 221. From ABERYSTWITTH to ST. ASAPH. By BALA and DENBIGH.

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
Machynlleth . . .	18	Ruthin . . .	67½
Dynas Moorthy . . .	31½	Denbigh(a) . . .	75½
Bala . . .	49½	St. Asaph . . .	80½

CONTINUATION.

(a) Denbigh to Holywell 12 :

No. 222. From ABERYSTWITTH to CARDIFF. By RHAYADER and BRECON.

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
Devil's Bridge . . .	13	Brecon(b) . . .	59½
Cwm Ystwith . . .	19½	Merthyr Tydvil(c) . . .	78
Rhayader . . .	29½	Bridgewater Arms. . .	91
Eython or Ithon Bridge . . .	38½	Cardiff . . .	102
Bualt or Bualth(a) . . .	43½		

CROSS-ROADS.

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CONTINUATIONS.

(a) Builth to Newtown	29
(a) Builth to Hay	19
<hr/>	
(b) Brecon to Ystradvelty	13
Ystradvelty to Neath	17
	<hr/>
	30
(c) Merthyr Tydvil to Llantrissant	16½
Llantrissant to Cowbridge	7½
	<hr/>
	23½

No. 223. From ABERYSTWITH to CHESTER. By NEWTOWN and WREXHAM.

	Miles.		Miles.
Devil's Bridge	13	Llandisilio	68½
Llanidloes	33	Oswestry	75
Newtown	46½	Wrexham (a)	90½
Welsh Pool	60	Chester	101½

CONTINUATIONS.

(a) Wrexham to Ruthin	15½
(a) Wrexham to Whitchurch	16½

No. 224. From ABERYSTWITH to MILFORD HAVEN. By CARDIGAN.

	Miles.		Miles.
Llanrhytyd	9½	New Inn	53½
Llanarth	20½	Haverfordwest	65½
Cardigan (a)	39½	Milford Haven	72½
Hendra Gate	47½		

CONTINUATION.

(a) Cardigan to Newcastle in Emlyn	10
Newcastle in Emlyn to Caernarthen	20
	<hr/>
	30

No. 225. From ABERYSTWYTH to SWANSEA. By
LAMPETER.

	Miles.		Miles.
Llanrhystyd	9½	Pontarddylais P. . . .	55½
Lampeter (a)	24½	Swansea :	64½
Llandilo Vawr	41½		

CONTINUATION.

(a) Lampeter to Ocermarthen	20½
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No. 226. ST. ALBAN'S to ALTON. By AMERSHAM
and READING.

	Miles.		Miles.
Watford	8	Henley-upon-Thames #	37½
Rickmansworth	11½	Reading (a)	45½
Amersham	18½	Odiham	50½
High Wycombe	25½	Alton	67½
Great Marlow	30½		

CONTINUATIONS.

(a) Reading to Basingstoke	15½
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(a) Reading to Wallingford	18
Wallingford to Thame	14
	<u>32</u>

No. 227. From ALCESTER to LEICESTER. By
WARWICK and HINCKLEY.

	Miles.		Miles.
Stratford-on-Avon	7½	Nuneaton	34½
Warwick	15½	Hinckley (a)	39½
Kenilworth	21	Leicester	52½
Coventry	26½		

CONTINUATION.

(a) Hinckley to Ashby de la Zouch	16½
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CROSS ROADS.

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No. 228. From ATHERSTONE to BIRMINGHAM. By COLESHILL.

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
Coleshill	10	Birmingham	20½

No. 229. From ATHERSTONE to BIRMINGHAM. By SUTTON COLDFIELD.

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
Hasley	7	Birmingham	21½
Sutton Coldfield	14		

No. 230. From BATH to BIRMINGHAM, by CHELTENHAM and ALCESTER.

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
Cross Hands Inn (a)	11½	Evesham	57½
Lastborough	19	Alcester (b)	67½
Stroud	27½	Bramston Cross	77
Cheltenham	42½	Birmingham	88½

CONTINUATIONS.

(a) Cross Hands Inn to Chipping Sodbury 3½

(b) Alcester to Worcester 17½

No. 231. From BATH to BRIDGEWATER, by AXBRIDGE.

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
Chelwood	10½	High Bridge Inn	33½
Axbridge	26	Bridgewater	49½

No. 232. From BATH to BRIDPORT. By CREWKERNE.

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
Shepton Mallet	15½	Beaminster	51½
Somerton (a)	30½	Bridport	57½
Crewkerne (b)	44½		

CONTINUATIONS.

(a) Somerton to Ilchester . . .	4½
(b) Crewkerne to Lyme Regis . . .	13½

No. 233. From BATH to DONCASTER. By
GLOUCESTER, BIRMINGHAM, LICHFIELD, BAKE-
WELL, and SHEFFIELD.

	Miles.		Miles.
Cross Hands Inn . . .	11½	Sutton Coldfield . . .	97½
Leasborough . . .	19	Lichfield (a) . . .	106½
Frocester . . .	25½	Sudbury . . .	123
Gloucester . . .	36½	Ashbourne . . .	130½
Tewkesbury . . .	47½	Bakewell . . .	145½
Evesham . . .	61	Grindleford Bridge . . .	152
Alcester . . .	71	Sheffield . . .	162½
Mapleborough Green . . .	76½	Rotherham . . .	168
Birmingham . . .	90½	Doncaster (b) . . .	180

CONTINUATIONS.

(a) Lichfield to Abbot's Bromley . . .	7½
(a) Lichfield to Burton-upon-Trent . . .	12½
(b) Doncaster to Thorne . . .	10

No. 234. From BATH to LEICESTER. By CIREN-
CESTER, BANBURY, and RUGBY.

	Miles.		Miles.
Cross Hands Inn . . .	11½	Banbury . . .	72½
Tetbury . . .	22	Daventry . . .	89½
Cirencester . . .	32	Rugby . . .	99½
Barford . . .	49	Lutterworth . . .	107
Chipping Norton (a) . . .	60	Leicester (b) . . .	119½

CONTINUATIONS.

(a) Chipping Norton to Bicester . . .	18½
(a) Chipping Norton to Deddington . . .	10½
(b) Leicester to Melton Mowbray . . .	15½

CROSS ROADS.

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No. 235. From BATH to SHERBORNE. By FROME.

	Miles.		Miles.
Woolverton	8½	Wincaunton	29
Frome (a)	18	Sherborne	39½
Bruton	24		

CONTINUATIONS.

(a) Frome to Stourton	9½
(w) Frome to Bradford	2

No. 236. From BATH to SOUTHAMPTON. By WARMINSTER and SALISBURY.

	Miles.		Miles.
Woolverton	8½	Salisbury	37½
Warminster	16½	Romsey	53½
Haytesbury	90½	Southampton	60½
Deptford Inn	26½		

No. 237. From BATH to WEYMOUTH. By SHERBORNE and DORCHESTER.

	Miles.		Miles.
Shepton Mallet	15½	Revels Inn	41½
Ainsford Inn (a)	22½	Dorchester	51½
Sherborne	35	Weymouth	59½

CONTINUATION.

(a) Ainsford Inn to Castle Cary	1
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No. 238. From BATH to WORCESTER. By STROUD and GLOUCESTER.

	Miles.		Miles.
Cross Hands Inn	11½	Gloucester	37½
Lasborough	19	Upton	52½
Stroud	27½	Worcester	62½
Painawick	31½		

No. 239. From BIRMINGHAM to BRISTOL. By WORCESTER and GLOUCESTER.

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
Bromesgrove (a) . . .	13	Gloucester . . .	53
Droitwich (b) . . .	19	Cambridge Inn . . .	64½
Worcester . . .	25½	Alveston . . .	77½
Tewkesbury . . .	42	Bristol . . .	87½

CONTINUATIONS.

(a) Bromesgrove to Hales Owen . . .	7½
Hales Owen to Dudley . . .	5
	<hr/> 12½
(b) Droitwich to Kidderminster . . .	13

No. 240. From BIRMINGHAM to CAMBRIDGE. By COVENTRY, LUTTERWORTH, and HUNTINGDON.

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
Stone Bridge . . .	9½	Thrapstone . . .	60½
Coventry . . .	18½	Ellington . . .	78½
Lutterworth . . .	33½	Huntingdon . . .	83½
Market Harborough (a) . . .	46½	Cambridge . . .	98½
Kettering . . .	57½		

CONTINUATION.

(a) Market Harborough to Rockingham . . .	10
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No. 241. From BIRMINGHAM to CAMBRIDGE. By COVENTRY, NORTHAMPTON, and HUNTINGDON.

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
Stone Bridge . . .	9½	Wellingborough . . .	60½
Coventry . . .	18½	Thrapstone . . .	71½
Dunsmoor Heath . . .	24	Ellington . . .	89½
Daventry . . .	37½	Huntingdon . . .	87½
Northampton . . .	50½	Cambridge . . .	103½

No. 242. From BIRMINGHAM to NOTTINGHAM.
By ASHBY DE LA ZOUCH.

	Miles.		Miles.
Sutton Coldfield (a)	7½	Castle Donington	37½
Tamworth	14½	Nottingham	49½
Ashby de la Zouch (b)	28		

CONTINUATIONS.

- (a) Sutton Coldfield to Lichfield . . . 8½
(b) Ashby de la Zouch to Loughborough 12

No. 243. From BRECON to BRIDGENORTH. By
KINGTON and TENBURY.

	Miles.		Miles.
Hay	15½	Tenbury	49½
Kington (a)	27½	Cleobury Mortimer	56½
Mortimer's Cross	36½	Bridgenorth	70½

CONTINUATION.

- (a) Kington to New Radnor . . . 6½

No. 244. From BRIGHTON to CANTERBURY. By
LEWES.

	Miles.		Miles.
Lewes	8½	Smarden	47½
Cross-in-Hand	20½	Charing	55
Hurst Green	32	Canterbury	68½
Cranbrook	38½		

No. 245. From BRIGHTON to CHATHAM. By
TUNBRIDGE WELLS and MAIDSTONE.

	Miles.		Miles.
Lewes	8½	Maidstone	49½
Uckfield	16½	Rochester	53½
Tunbridge Wells	30½	Chatham	59½
Tunbridge	36½		

No. 246. From BRIGHTON to RYE. By LEWES and BATTLE.

	Miles.		Miles.
Lewes	8½	Battle (b)	30½
Horse Bridge (a)	19½	Rye	47

CONTINUATIONS.

(a) Horse Bridge to East Bourne	7½
(b) Battle to Hastings	8

No. 247. From BRIGHTON to WINDSOR. By GUILDFORD.

	Miles.		Miles.
Staying	10½	Guilford	45½
Peaborough	22½	Chobham	30½
Alford	35½	Windsor	64½

No. 248. From BRISTOL to AXMINSTER. By SHEPTON MALLET and CREWKERNE.

	Miles.		Miles.
Pensford	6½	Crewkerne	47½
Old Down Inn	15	Street	54½
Shepton Mallet	19½	Axminster	62
Remerton	33½		

No. 249. From BRISTOL to SHREWSBURY. By MONMOUTH, HEREFORD, and LUDLOW.

	Miles.		Miles.
Ant or Old-Passage Inn	12	Leominster	63½
Chepstow (a)	17	Ludlow	74
Monmouth	32½	Stoke Castle	81½
Wormelow-Stump Inn	44	Church Stretton	90½
Hereford	50½	Shrewsbury	104

CONTINUATION.

(a) Chepstow to Abergavegny	21
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CROSS ROADS.

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No. 250. From BURY ST. EDMUNDS to HUNTINGDON. By ST. IVES.

	Miles.		Miles.
Chippenham	12½	St. Ives	43
Ely	24½	Huntingdon	48½

CONTINUATION.

Ely to Chatteris	11½
Chatteris to Peterborough	16½
	<hr/> 28

No. 251. From CAMBRIDGE to HARWICH. By HALSTEAD and COLCHESTER.

	Miles.		Miles.
Linton	9½	Colchester	47½
Haverhill	19½	Mistley-Thorn Inn	57
Halstead	34½	Harwich	68½

No. 252. From CAMBRIDGE to HARWICH. By NEWMARKET and IPSWICH.

	Miles.		Miles.
Newmarket	13	Ipswich (a)	52½
Bury St. Edmunds	27	Manningtree	63½
Stow Market	40½	Harwich	74½
Needham	43½		

CONTINUATIONS.

(a) Ipswich to Harwich by the Ferry over the Stour	10½
(a) Ipswich to Hadleigh	9½
Hadleigh to Sudbury	10½
	<hr/> 19½

**No. 253. From CAMBRIDGE to OXFORD, By
BEDFORD and BUCKINGHAM.**

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
St. Neot's	17½	Stony Stratford	51
Bedford (a)	29½	Buckingham (b)	82½
Olney	40	Bicester	7½
Newport Pagnell	45	Oxford	84

CONTINUATIONS.

(a) Bedford to Ampthill	1	8
(a) Bedford to Kimbolton		13
(b) Buckingham to Deddington		15

**No. 254. From CAMBRIDGE to OXFORD. By
BEDFORD and AYLESBURY.**

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
St. Neot's (a)	17½	Leighton Buzzard	59½
Bedford	29½	Aylesbury	65½
Ampthill	37½	Thame	74½
Woburn	44½	Oxford	87½

CONTINUATION.

(a) St. Neot's to Huntingdon		8½
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**No. 255. From CAMBRIDGE to SOUTHEAD. By
CHELMSFORD.**

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
Great Chesterford	11½	Chelmsford	40½
Saffron Walden	15½	Rochford	58
Dunmow	22½	Southend	65

No. 256. From CARLISLE to MARYPORT.

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
Wigton	10½	Maryport	26½
Waverton (a)	12½		

CONTINUATION.

(a) Waverton to Allonby 8½

No. 257. From CARLISLE to WORKINGTON. By COCKERMOUTH.

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
Warnell	9½	Cockermouth	26½
Uldale (a)	17	Workington	34½

CONTINUATION.

(a) Uldale to Keswick 10½

No. 258. From CHESTER to MANCHESTER. By WARRINGTON.

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
Frodsham	11	Irlam	30½
Warrington	20½	Manchester	39

No. 259. From CHESTER to YORK. By NORTHWICH, MANCHESTER, and LEEDS.

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
Kelsall	8	Huddersfield	68½
Northwich	18	Birstall	72
Altringham, or Altrincham	30½	Leeds	79½
Manchester	38½	Tadcaster	93½
Oldham	45½	York	102½

No. 260. From CHESTERFIELD to MANCHESTER. By BUXTON.

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
Stoney Middleton	10½	Stockport	39½
Tideswell	16½	Manchester	45½
Buxton	23½		

No. 261. From CHESTERFIELD to WHITCHURCH.
By LEEK and NEWCASTLE-UNDER LYNE.

	Miles.		Miles.
Ashford	13½	Newcastle-under-Lyne	42½
Longnor (a)	21½	Madeley	48
Leek	31½	Audlem	55½
Barlham	40½	Whitchurch (b)	64½

CONTINUATIONS.

(a) Longnor to Bakewell	9½
(a) Longnor to Buxton	5
<hr/>	
(b) Whitchurch to Tarporley	10½
Tarporley to Northwich	10
	<hr/>
	20½

No. 262. From CHIPPENHAM to LYMINGTON. By SALISBURY.

	Miles.		Miles.
Devizes	10	Bramshaw	40½
Long Barrow Cross	24½	Lyndhurst	47½
Salisbury	32	Lymington	56½

No. 263. From CIRENCESTER to PORTSMOUTH.
Through MARLBOROUGH, ANDOVER, and WINCHESTER.

	Miles.		Miles.
Cricklade	6½	Andover	48½
Swindon	15	Winchester	61½
Marlborough	26	Bishop's Waltham	72½
East Everley (a)	36½	Fareham (b)	80½
Ludgershall	41½	Portsmouth	90

CONTINUATIONS.

(a) East Everley to Salisbury	15½
(b) Fareham to Gosport	5½

CROSS ROADS.

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No. 264. From CIRENCESTER to SALISBURY. By CALNE and DEVIZES.

	Miles.		Miles.
Cricklade . . .	6½	Devizes . . .	32½
Wotton Bassett . . .	14½	Long Barrow Cross . . .	47
Calne . . .	24½	Salisbury . . .	54½

No. 265. From COLCHESTER to ST. ALBAN'S. By BRAINTREE and HERTFORD.

	Miles.		Miles.
Coggeshall . . .	9½	Ware . . .	45½
Braintree . . .	15½	Hertford (a) . . .	49½
Dunmow . . .	24	Hatfield (b) . . .	56½
Hockeril . . .	32½	St. Alban's . . .	61½
Bishop's Stortford . . .	33		

CONTINUATIONS.

(a) Hertford to Welwyn . . .	7½
(a) Hertford to Barnet . . .	14
(b) Hatfield to Ware . . .	10

No. 266. From COVENTRY to CHIPPENHAM. By WARWICK and CIRENCESTER.

	Miles.		Miles.
Kenilworth . . .	5½	Stow on the Wold . . .	35½
Warwick . . .	10½	Cirencester . . .	54½
Halford . . .	22½	Malsbury . . .	66½
Moreton in the Marsh . . .	31½	Chippenham . . .	75½

No. 267. From DERBY to BOSTON. By NOTTINGHAM and SWINESHEAD.

	Miles.		Miles.
Nottingham (a) . . .	15½	Donnington . . .	39½
Bingham . . .	24½	Swineshead . . .	61½
Grantham (b) . . .	30½	Boston . . .	68½
Threckingham . . .	51½		

CROSS ROADS.

CONTINUATIONS.

(a) Nottingham to Newark	20	1
(a) Nottingham to Alfreton	16½	
(b) Grantham to Melton Mowbray	16	

No. 268. From DONCASTER to WARRINGTON.
By PENISTONE and STOCKPORT.

	Miles.		Miles.
Barnsley	15	Stockport	47½
Penistone	23	Altrincham	56½
Mottram (a)	40	Warrington	68

CONTINUATION.

(a) Mottram to Manchester	11
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No. 269. From DORCHESTER to GLASTONBURY.
By YEOVIL and SOMERTON.

	Miles.		Miles.
Allwell	11	Somerton	27½
Yeovil	19	Glastonbury	35½
Ilchester	23½		

No. 270. From DURHAM to BRIDLINGTON. By
STOCKTON and SCARBOROUGH.

	Miles.		Miles.
Sedgefield	11	Scarborough	78
Stockton	21½	Hanmanby (a)	82
Guisborough	34	Bridlington	90½
Whitby	54		

CONTINUATION.

(a) Hanmanby to Flamborough	9½
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CROSS ROADS.

383

No. 271. From DURHAM to KENDAL. By BARNARD CASTLE and KIRKBY STEPHEN.

	Miles.		Miles.
Bishop's Auckland	10½	Kirkby Stephen (a)	46½
Staindrop	19	Killbath	54½
Barnard Castle	24½	Kendal	69½
Brough	41½		

CONTINUATION.

(a) Kirkby Stephen to Sedbergh 13½

No. 272. From DURHAM to KESWICK. By STANHOPE and PENRITH.

	Miles.		Miles.
Wolsingham	15	Aldstone Moss	40½
Stanhope	20½	Penrith	59½
St. John Weardale	27½	Keswick	77

No. 273. From EDINBURGH to PORT PATRICK. By Ayr.

	Miles.		Miles.
Crosswood Hill	17	Kirk Oswald	89½
Carnwarth	25	Girvan	97½
Douglas Mill Inn	38½	Ballantrae	109½
Muir Kirk	51	Stranraer	126½
Cumnock	61½	Port Patrick	132½
Ayr	76½		

No. 274. From ELLESMERE to SANDBACH.

	Miles.		Miles.
Whitchurch (a)	11	Sandbach	31½
Nantwich (b)	21½		

CONTINUATIONS.

(a) Whitchurch to Wellington . . . 21½

(b) Nantwich to Drayton . . . 12½

No. 275. From EXETER to BARNSTAPLE. By CHUMLEIGH.

	Miles.		Miles.
Crediton (a)	7½	Atherington	31
Chumleigh (b)	21½	Barnstaple	37½

CONTINUATIONS.

(a) Crediton to Tiverton	11½
(b) Chumleigh to South Molton	8
(b) Chumleigh to Bideford	18

No. 276. From EXMOUTH to 'MINEHEAD. By EXETER and TIVERTON.

	Miles.		Miles.
Topsham	7	Brendon Hill	41½
Exeter	10½	Timberscombe (c)	46½
Tiverton (a)	24½	Minehead	49½
Bampton (b)	31½		

CONTINUATIONS.

(a) Tiverton to Collumpton	5½
Collumpton to Honiton	10½
	<hr/>
	16
(b) Bampton to Dulverton	5
(c) Timberscombe to Dunster	2½

No. 277. From FARINGDON to WORCESTER. by BURFORD and EVESHAM.

	Miles.		Miles.
Burford	10½	Evesham	36½
Stow on the Wold	20½	Worcester	50½

CROSS ROADS.

253

No. 278. From GAINSBOROUGH to UTTOXETER. By MANSFIELD and ASHBOURN.

	Miles.		Miles.
East Retford	9½	Wirksworth	47½
Worksop (a)	17	Ashbourn	57
Mansfield	29	Uttoxeter	68
Alfreton	38		

CONTINUATION.

(a) Worksop to Chesterfield 15

No. 279. From GLOUCESTER to POOLE. Through STROUD, CHIPPENHAM, and WARMINSTER.

	Miles.		Miles.
Painswick	6	Melksham (a)	40½
Stroud	10	Westbury	48½
Minchin Hampton	14	Warminster	52½
Tetbury	20½	Shaftesbury	67½
Malmsbury	24½	Blandford	79½
Chippenham	33½	Poole	94½

CONTINUATION.

(a) Melksham to Trowbridge 5

No. 280. From GUILDFORD to MAIDSTONE. By RYEGATE.

	Miles.		Miles.
Dorking	11½	Wrotham Heath	42½
Ryegate	16½	Maldstone	51½
Westerham	30		

**No. 281. From HARROWGATE to SCARBOROUGH.
By THIRSK.**

	Miles.		Miles.
Knaresborough	2½	Kirkby Moorside	39½
Boroughbridge	8½	Pickering	47
Thirsk	90½	Snainton	54½
Holmesley Blackmoor . .	34½	Scarborough	64½

**No. 282. From HEREFORD to LICHFIELD. By
KIDDERMINSTER and WALSH.**

	Miles.		Miles.
Bromyard	14	Wednesbury	52½
Hundred House Inn (a) .	26	Walsall	55½
Kidderminster	35½	Lichfield	64½
Dudley (b)	46½		

CONTINUATIONS.

(a) Hundred House Inn to Bewdley . .	6½
(a) Hundred House Inn to Tenbury . .	12
(b) Dudley to Stourbridge	4½

**No. 283. From HONITON to MINEHEAD. By
TAUNTON.**

	Miles.		Miles.
Up Ottery	5	Dunster	29
Taunton	18	Minehead	31½
Monkilver	23		

**No. 284. From KIDDERMINSTER to HAY. By
LEOMINSTER.**

	Miles.		Miles.
Bewdley	3	Sarnsfield	36½
Tenbury	15	Hay	49½
Leominster	27		

CROSS ROADS.

325

No. 285. From LANCASTER to STOCKTON. By HAWES and YARM.

	Miles.		Miles.
Hornby	9	Richmond (a)	58½
Ingleton	18½	Scorton	63½
Hawes	34½	Yarm	80½
Askrigg	40½	Stockton	94½

CONTINUATION.

(a) Richmond to Pierce Bridge	9½
Pierce Bridge to Durham	20½
	<hr/> 30½

No. 286. From LEEDS to YORK. By SELBY.

	Miles.		Miles.
Peckfield Common	9½	York	38½
Selby	20½		

No. 287. From LEICESTER to PETERBOROUGH.

	Miles.		Miles.
Tugby	12	Wansford	33½
Uppingham	19½	Peterborough	41½

No. 288. From LIVERPOOL to PRESTON.

	Miles.		Miles.
Ormskirk (a)	13½	Preston	31½

CONTINUATION.

(a) Ormskirk to Southport	13
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No. 261. From HARROWGATE to SCARBOROUGH.
By THIRSK.

	Miles.		Miles.
Knaresborough	2½	Kirkby Moorside	39½
Boroughbridge	8½	Pickering	47
Thirsk	90½	Snainton	54½
Helmcsley Blackmoor . .	34½	Scarborough	64½

No. 282. From HEREFORD to LICHFIELD. By
KIDDERMINSTER and WALSH.

	Miles.		Miles.
Bromyard	14	Wednesbury	52½
Hundred House Inn (a) .	26	Walsall	55½
Kidderminster	35½	Lichfield	64½
Dudley (b)	46½		

CONTINUATIONS.

(a) Hundred House Inn to Bewdley . .	6½
(a) Hundred House Inn to Tenbury . .	12
(b) Dudley to Stourbridge	4½

No. 283. From HONITON to MINEHEAD. By
TAUNTON.

	Miles.		Miles.
Up Ottery	5	Dunster	29
Taunton	18	Minehead	31½
Monkalliver	23		

No. 284. From KIDDERMINSTER to HAY. By
LEOMINSTER.

	Miles.		Miles.
Bewdley	3	Sarnsfield	36½
Tenbury	16	Hay	49½
Leominster	37		

CROSS ROADS.

325

No. 285. From LANCASTER to STOCKTON. By HAWES and YARM.

	Miles.		Miles.
Hornby	9	Richmond (a)	58½
Ingleton	18½	Scorton	63½
Hawes	34½	Yarm	80½
Askrigg	40½	Stockton	94½

CONTINUATION.

(a) Richmond to Pierce Bridge	9½
Pierce Bridge to Durham	20½
	<hr/> 30½

No. 286. From LEEDS to YORK. By SELBY.

	Miles.		Miles.
Peckfeld Common	9½	York	38½
Selby	20½		

No. 287. From LEICESTER to PETERBOROUGH.

	Miles.		Miles.
Tugby	12	Wansford	33½
Uppingham	19½	Peterborough	41½

No. 288. From LIVERPOOL to PRESTON.

	Miles.		Miles.
Ormskirk (a)	12½	Preston	31½

CONTINUATION.

(a) Ormskirk to Southport	13
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**No. 289. From LIVERPOOL to ROCHDALE. By
BOLTON.**

	Miles.		Miles.
Prescot	8½	Bury	38½
Wigan	22½	Rochdale (a) . . .	45½
Bolton	33½		

CONTINUATION.

(a) Rochdale to Bursley 14½

**No. 290. From LOUTH to MANCHESTER. By
GAINSBOROUGH, SHEFFIELD, and CHAPEL-EN-LE-
FRITH.**

	Miles.		Miles.
Market Rasen . . .	17½	Sheffield	60½
Spital Inn	28½	Hathersage	78½
Gainsborough . . .	38½	Chapel-en-le-Frith . .	80½
Bawtry	49½	Stockport	92½
Tickhill	53½	Manchester	100½
Wickersley (a) . . .	60½		

CONTINUATION.

(a) Wickersley to Rotherham 4

**No. 291. From LUDLOW to MACHYNLLETH. By
RHAYADER.**

	Miles.		Miles.
Leintwardine . . .	9	Rhayader	39
Knighton	17	Llanidloes	50
Penybont	29	Machynlleth	69

No. 292. From LYME REGIS to TAUNTON.

	Miles.		Miles.
Axminster	3½	Taunton	91
Hard	10½		

CROSS ROADS.

357

No. 293. From LYMINGTON to SHERBORNE. By WIMBORN MINSTER.

	Miles.		Miles.
Christchurch . . .	12½	Blandford . . .	35½
Wimborn Minster . . .	25½	Sherborne . . .	58½

No. 294. From LYNN REGIS to CROMER. By FAKENHAM.

	Miles.		Miles.
Hillington . . .	8	Holt . . .	33½
Fakenham . . .	21½	Cromer . . .	43½

No. 295. From LYNN REGIS to CROMER. By HOLME and WELLS.

	Miles.		Miles.
Hamstanton . . .	17	Wells . . .	34½
Holme . . .	20	Cromer . . .	52½
Burnham Market . . .	28½		

No. 296. From LYNN REGIS to YARMOUTH. By NORWICH.

	Miles.		Miles.
Swaffham . . .	15	Weybridge . . .	53½
East Dereham (a) . . .	26½	Yarmouth . . .	68½
Norwich (b) . . .	43½		

CONTINUATIONS.

(a) East Dereham to Reepham . . .	11½
Reepham to North Walsham . . .	13½
	<hr/> 24½

(b) Norwich to Bungay . . .	12½
Bungay to Halesworth . . .	9
	<hr/> 22½

No. 287. From **MACCLESFIELD** to **HUDDERS-**
FIELD. By **CHAPEL-EN-LE-FRITH.**

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
Buxton (a)	11	Glossop	27
Chapel-en-le-Frith . .	15½	Huddersfield	45

CONTINUATION.

(a) Buxton to Tideswell	7
Tideswell to Sheffield	17½
	<hr/> 24½

No. 288. From **MANCHESTER** to **HULL.** By **WARR-**
FIELD and **HOWDEN.**

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
Delph	13½	Snaith	61½
Huddersfield (a)	25½	Howden	71½
Wakefield	38½	South Cave	84½
Pontefract	47½	Hull	96½

CONTINUATION.

(a) Huddersfield to Leeds	15
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No. 299. From **MANCHESTER** to **RIPON.** By **HA-**
LIFAX and **RIPLEY.**

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
Oldham	7½	Otley	42½
Halifax	25½	Ripley	54½
Bradford (a)	83	Ripon	66½

CONTINUATION.

(a) Bradford to Colne	17½
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No. 300. From **MANCHESTER** to **YORK.** By
HALIFAX and **LEEDS.**

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
Rochdale	13	Leeds	46
Halifax	27½	Tadcaster	60
Bradford	36	York	70

No. 301. From MARGATE to SOUTHAMPTON. By DOVER, RYE, HASTINGS, EAST BOURNE, BRIGHTON, WORTHING, and CHICHESTER.

	Miles.		Miles.
Broadstairs . . .	4½	Pevensea Castle . . .	83
Ramsgate . . .	6½	East Bourne . . .	89
Sandwich . . .	12½	Seaford . . .	97½
Deal . . .	18½	Newhaven . . .	100½
Dover . . .	26½	Brighton . . .	109½
Folkstone . . .	33½	Shoreham . . .	117½
Sandgate . . .	35	Worthing . . .	129½
Hythe . . .	37½	Arundel . . .	132½
New Romney . . .	47	Chichester . . .	143
Rye . . .	59½	Havant . . .	152
Winchelsea . . .	61½	Cosham (a) . . .	156½
Hastings . . .	70	Fareham . . .	161½
Bexhill Barracks . . .	75½	Southampton . . .	173½

CONTINUATION.

(a) Cosham to Portsmouth . . . 4½

No. 302. From NEWARK to LYNN REGIS. By Boston, avoiding the Washes.

	Miles.		Miles.
Leadenham . . .	9½	Spalding . . .	53½
Sleaford . . .	18½	Holbeach . . .	61½
Garrick . . .	26½	Wisbeach . . .	74½
Boston (a) . . .	36½	Lynn Regis . . .	90
Gosberton . . .	46		

CONTINUATION.

(a) Boston to Foss Dike Wash . . .	9½
Foss Dike Wash to Cross Keys Wash Inn . . .	16
Cross Keys Wash Inn to Lynn Regis . . .	8
	<hr/> 33½

No. 303. From NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYNE to
BELPER.

	Miles.		Miles.
Cheadle	10	Belper	33½
Aldbourn	22½		

No. 304. From NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE to
CARLISLE. By HEXHAM.

	Miles.		Miles.
Corbridge	16½	Brampton	46½
Hexham	19½	Carlisle	56
Haltwhistle	34½		

No. 305. From NORTHAMPTON to DONNINGTON.
By STAMFORD.

	Miles.		Miles.
Kettering	13½	Bourne (b)	46½
Walden	22½	Donnington	59½
Stamford (a)	25½		

CONTINUATION.

(a) Stamford to Oakham	12
(a) Stamford to Uppingham	12½

(a) Stamford to Market Deeping	8
Market Deeping to Spalding	13

21

(b) Bourne to Corby	9½
Corby to Coltersworth	4

13½

No. 306. From NORWICH to ALDBOROUGH. By
BECCLES.

	Miles.		Miles.
Lodden	10½	Blythburgh	27
Beccles	17½	Aldborough	39

CROSS ROADS.

361

No. 307. From OXFORD to BATH. By BURFORD and TETBURY.

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
Witney	11	Tetbury	45½
Burford	18½	Cross Hands Inn (a) . .	58½
Cirencester	35½	Bath	69½

CONTINUATION.

(a) Cross Hands Inn to Chipping Sodbury	3
Chipping Sodbury to Bristol	12
	<hr/> 15

No. 308. From OXFORD to BATH. Through FARINGTON and WOTTON BASSET.

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
Abingdon	6	Wotton Bassett	39½
Faringdon	20	Chippenharn	54½
Highworth	26½	Bath	67½
Swindon (a)	32½		

CONTINUATION.

(a) Swindon to Devizes	18½
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No. 309. From OXFORD to CHICHESTER. By BASINGSTOKE and HAVANT.

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
Wallingford	12½	Petersfield	64½
Englefield	25½	Havant	77
Basingstoke	30½	Chichester	86
Alton	51½		

No. 310. From OXFORD to COVENTRY... By
BANSBURY.

	Miles.		Miles.
Boldington . . .	16	Southam . . .	35½
Bansbury . . .	21½	Coventry . . .	48

No. 311. From OXFORD to PETERBOROUGH. By
NORTHAMPTON.

	Miles.		Miles.
Ardeley . . .	12	Wellingborough . .	51½
Brackley . . .	21	Thrapstone . . .	63
Towcester . . .	22½	Oundle (a) . . .	70
Northampton . .	41½	Peterborough . . .	83½

CONTINUATION.

(a) Oundle to Rockingham . . . 14½

No. 312. From OXFORD to WINCHESTER. By
NEWBURY.

	Miles.		Miles.
Abingdon . . .	6	Whitchurch . . .	40½
East Ilsey . . .	17½	Winchester . . .	52½
Newbury (a) . . .	27		

CONTINUATION.

(a) Newbury to Andover . . . 15½

No. 313. From PENRITH to ALNWICK. By
HEXHAM.

	Miles.		Miles.
Aldstone Moor . .	18½	Camboe . . .	56½
Catten . . .	30½	Rothbury . . .	68½
Hexham . . .	33½	Alnwick . . .	89½
Colliell . . .	46½		

CROSS ROADS.

303

No. 314. From PETERBOROUGH to SWAFFHAM. By WISBEACH.

	Miles.		Miles.
Thorney	7	Downham	32½
Wisbeach	19½	Swaffham	48½

No. 315. From PLYMOUTH to BARNSTAPLE. By OAKHAMPTON.

	Miles.		Miles.
Tavistock (a)	14½	Torrington (c)	47½
Oakhampton (b)	29½	Barnstaple	57½
Hatherleigh	36½		

CONTINUATIONS.

(a) Tavistock to Lannceston	12
(b) Oakhampton to Tawton	6½
(c) Torrington to Bideford	6½

No. 316. From PLYMOUTH to CAMELFORD. By LISKEARD.

	Miles.		Miles.
Saltash	4½	Bodmin (a)	39½
Liskeard	16½	Camelford	48½

CONTINUATION.

Bodmin to Lostwithiel	6½
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No. 317. From ROSS to LUDLOW. By BROMYARD.

	Miles.		Miles.
Ladbury	19½	Tenbury	38
Bromyard	26	Ludlow	47

**No. 318. From SALISBURY to BRIGHTON. By
WINCHESTER and PETWORTH.**

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
Stockbridge (a)	14½	Petworth	60½
Winchester	22½	Falborough	66½
Alresford	30½	Steyning	78½
Petersfield	42½	Brighton	88½
Midhurst	53½		

CONTINUATION.

(a) Stockbridge to Romsey . . . 9½

**No. 319. From SHREWSBURY to BRECON. By
KNIGHTON and KINGTON.**

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
Stitt	12½	Presteign (a)	39½
Bishop's Castle	20½	Kington	45½
Clun	25½	Hay	61
Knighton	32½	Brecon	76½

CONTINUATION.

(a) Presteign to Ludlow . . . 16½

**No. 320. From SHREWSBURY to BUXTON. By
DRAYTON and LEEK.**

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
Hodnet	13½	Burslem	35½
Drayton (a)	19½	Leek	44½
Newcastle-under-Lyne	33½	Buxton	56½

CONTINUATION.

(a) Drayton to Newport . . . 12½

CROSS ROADS.

70

No. 321. From SHREWSBURY to CHEADLE. By ECCLESHALL.

	Miles.		Miles.
May Gate	10½	Stone (b)	34½
Newport (a)	19½	Cheadle	44½
Eccleshall	28½		

CONTINUATIONS.

(a) Newport to Stafford	13
(a) Newport to Wellington	7½
(b) Stone to Stafford	7½
(b) Stone to Uttoxeter	11½

No. 322. From SOUTHAMPTON to WEYMOUTH. By LYMINGTON and CHRISTCHURCH.

	Miles.		Miles.
Beaulieu	6½	Poole	39½
Lymington	13½	Wareham	49½
Christchurch	26	Weymouth	66½

No. 323. From STOCKTON to STAINDROP.

	Miles.		Miles.
Darlington	11	Staindrop or Stainton	24½
Pierce Bridge (a)	18½		

CONTINUATION.

(a) Pierce Bridge to Bernard Castle	13
---	----

No. 324. From WAKEFIELD to CHORLEY. By HALIFAX and BLACKBURN.

	Miles.		Miles.
High Town	10½	Burnley	39½
Halifax	18½	Blackburn	50½
Todmorden	29	Chorley	60

**No. 318. From SALISBURY to BRIGHTON. By
WINCHESTER and PETWORTH.**

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
Stockbridge (a)	14½	Petworth	60½
Winchester	22½	Palborough	66½
Alresford	30½	Steyning	78½
Petersfield	42½	Brighton	88½
Midhurst	53½		

CONTINUATION.

(a) Stockbridge to Romsey . . . 9½

**No. 319. From SHREWSBURY to BRECON. By
KNIGHTON and KINGTON.**

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
Stitt	12½	Prestelgn (a)	39½
Bishop's Castle	20½	Kington	45½
Clun	25½	Hay	61
Knighton	32½	Brecon	76½

CONTINUATION.

(a) Prestelgn to Ludlow . . . 16½

**No. 320. From SHREWSBURY to BUXTON. By
DRAYTON and LEEK.**

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
Hodnet	13½	Barslem	35½
Drayton (a)	19½	Leek	44½
Newcastle-under-Lyne	23½	Buxton	56½

CONTINUATION.

(a) Drayton to Newport . . . 12½

CROSS ROADS.

706

No. 321. From SHREWSBURY to CHEADLE. By ECCLESHALL.

	Miles.		Miles.
May Gate	10½	Stone (b)	24½
Newport (a)	19½	Cheadle	44½
Eccleshall	28½		

CONTINUATIONS.

(a) Newport to Stafford	18
(a) Newport to Wellington	7½
(b) Stone to Stafford	7½
(b) Stone to Uttoxeter	11½

No. 322. From SOUTHAMPTON to WEYMOUTH. By LYMINGTON and CHRISTCHURCH.

	Miles.		Miles.
Beaulieu	6½	Poole	39½
Lymington	13½	Wareham	49½
Christchurch	26	Weymouth	66½

No. 323. From STOCKTON to STAINDROP.

	Miles.		Miles.
Darlington	11	Staindrop or Stainton	2½
Pierce Bridge (a)	16½		

CONTINUATION.

(a) Pierce Bridge to Bernard Castle	13
---	----

No. 324. From WAKEFIELD to CHORLEY. By HALIFAX and BLACKBURN.

	Miles.		Miles.
High Town	10½	Burnley	39½
Halifax	16½	Blackburn	50½
Todmorden	29	Chorley	60

No. 325. From WELLS to DURSLEY. By BRISTOL.

	Miles.		Miles.
Bristol	17	Wotton-under-Edge	27
Iron Acton	26	Dursley	40½

No. 326. From WOLVERHAMPTON to NEW RADNOR. By LUDLOW.

	Miles.		Miles.
Bridgenorth (a)	13½	Leintwardine	42
Burwarton	22½	Knighton	50
Ludlow	33	New Radnor	61½

CONTINUATIONS.

Wolverhampton to Stourbridge	10
(a) Bridgenorth to Shifnal	11½
(a) Bridgenorth to Stourbridge	11½
(a) Bridgenorth to Bewdley	14½

No. 327. From WORCESTER to NEWPORT. By HEREFORD.

	Miles.		Miles.
Stifford Bridge	9½	Abergavenny	50½
Eggleton	17½	Llanvihangel	58½
Hereford	26½	Newport	66½
Wormbridge	36½		

No. 328. From YORK to PAITLEY BRIDGE.

	Miles.		Miles.
Boroughbridge	17½	Paitley Bridge	37
Ripon	24½		
York to Weatherby	14½		

CROSS ROADS.

307

No. 329. From YORK to PRESTON. By SKIPTON,
COLNE, and BLACKBURN.

	Miles.		Miles.
Knarborough	17½	Colne	51½
Harrowgate	20	Burnley	57½
Blubberhouses	23½	Blackburn (a)	69½
Skipton	40½	Preston	80½

CONTINUATION.

(a) Blackburn to Haslingden . . . 8

END OF THE ITINERARY.

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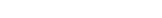
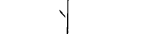
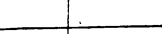
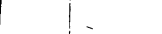
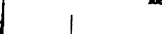
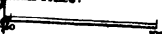
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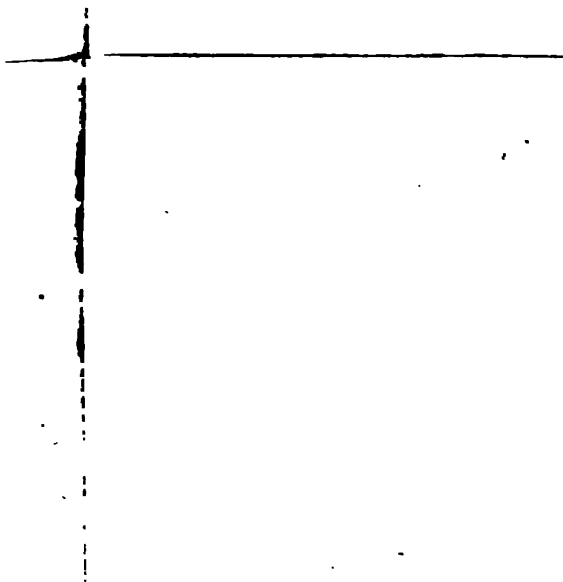
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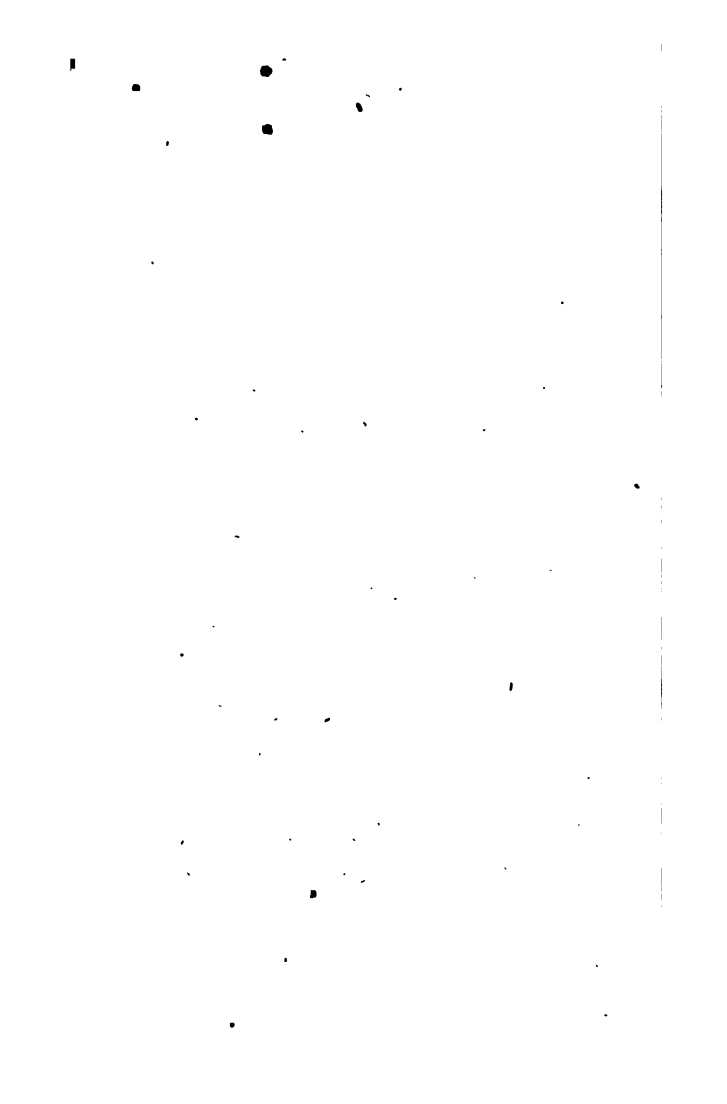
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